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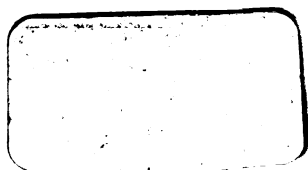
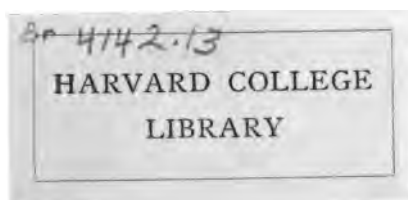
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THE

ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO 1852.

COMPILED BY

HENRY SCHROEDER.

LEEDS:

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE CROSBY.

1852.

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DEXTER FUND

Nov 21, 1927

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GENERAL PREFACE.

Historians find an advantage in grouping together a variety of circumstances and incidents as to time, place, person, and event, irrespective of chronological order, both in the way of anticipation and resuscitation, with a view to prevent constant recurrence, as well as to dispose of all that may, and ought to be advanced, on the same subject; nor less, by such concentration, to produce the most correct and permanent impression on the mind of the reader. In doing this, however, it must not be forgotten, that an ulterior object is not unfrequently sought to be gained, in the establishment of certain favourite theories, whether in philosophy, politics, religion or morals,—the whole of the author's reasonings and deductions proceeding in that direction, and so giving a tinge to the general subject, more or less favourable—as in the case of Hume and Gibbon in reference to Christianity, agreeably to the prejudices and prepossessions respectively entertained.

The Annalist, on the other hand, sustains, generally speaking, the character of a simple narrator of *facts*; appearing somewhat in the official capacity of a servant, while his annals assume the character of an index to history, pointing the finger, like a guide-post, to those facts and events which constitute the base on which the historian rears his superstructure,—allowing the reader to take his own impressions, to draw his own conclusions, to prosecute his own speculations, and to make what use of the materials offered, his better judgment shall suggest.

Such a work, and for such a purpose, "THE ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE," now presented to the public, will, it is presumed, be found to be admirably adapted;—a book, strictly speaking, of *reference*—and though not admitting generally of amplification—a book, as to the endless variety of its contents, of the fullest *information*, as to facts, places, and personages. The annalist, like a person on a journey, possessed of leisure, inclination, and observation, collects, as he proceeds, whatever is deemed worthy of notice and preservation,—the different objects varying, meanwhile, in value and in importance, according to the purposes for which they are sought, and the objects to which they are to be appropriated by others.

The best authorities have been consulted, and in cases where it appeared necessary, the authors are named, without encumbering the work, except in the biographical department, with the titles of the several works consulted; and in the latter case, the particularity observed, will inspire confidence, as to the assiduous care employed, to come at facts, in other parts of the work.

Various public acts are noticed, and measures introduced, as legislative enactments &c., not strictly confined to the county, yet as they are of a national character, and general in their influence on society, as to the religion, social habits, or commerce of the country, Yorkshire is noticed as participating either in the benefits or disadvantages resulting from the same. In this will be found, if not a justification, at least an apology, for what might otherwise be deemed extraneous matter, in looking at the world's history, as we pass along; as in the first, second, and third chapters, where the broader subjects continue to narrow, till they are brought to bear upon the county whose Annals are here recorded. A wish to know what is doing abroad, as well as at home, exists every where. Yorkshire—for some of its raw materials, and in its

manufactured goods,—stands connected with the whole civilized world. Europe was interested in the field and fate of Waterloo;—the heart of this great nation was stirred;—and *Ebona Yeyne*, as the county of York was called by the Saxons, had many of her sons there. General subjects, both foreign and domestic, crowd upon the annalist, after the commencement of the nineteenth century; and greater amplification is indulged, not only because of their being better understood, in consequence of their being nearer hand, but because of their importance in connection with present times, and the lively interest taken in them. To these the reader will be able to refer, without special notice: and he need not be told—as he will feel the effect as he proceeds—that the more lengthened accounts are calculated to relieve the mind in the midst of drier details, and shorter notices.

Entirely to avoid repetition, were impossible in a work like the present; nor is it desirable. When the separate histories of certain towns, villages, or other localities, are taken up, there is naturally a recurrence of the past, both as to men and things,—the chronologist having found it his duty to advert to them with the events of the times; while various concurring circumstances are found, in after times, either dependant upon, or in some way associated with previous dates and facts, and the progressive history of the places in question. Illustrative of this, pages 28 and 83,—29 and 87,—22 and 100,—33 and 108,—34 and 116,—37 and 126,—38 and 141, of vol. i. may be named. In the same place, too, as in page 406, a reference to the recent doings in California, leads to its past history when visited by Blake in 1577.

When opinions are recorded on given subjects, they are furnished, not with a view to their propagation, but as the opinions of those with whom they originate,—the reader being left to decide for himself as to their real value.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the first volume contains a record of the most interesting events connected with the County of which it professes to treat, chronologically arranged, from a remote period to the present time, compiled from authentic sources. Following in the order of date, is also given incidental notices of eminent men, whose public services and attainments deservedly endear their memories to posterity; reserving the fuller account, in somewhat of a biographical shape, for the close of the second volume. The several minerals, organic remains, together with the successive discoveries of the various relics of past ages; cannot fail to be interesting to the antiquarian and geologist; nor will the progress of intelligence and civilization, as exhibited from the times of the Norman Conquest to the establishment of free and responsible government afford less abundant material for reflection in the study of history.

The second volume will be found to embrace an account of the cities of York and of Ripon, the town of Leeds, the parliamentary boroughs, the principal market towns and villages of the three Ridings; exhibiting the increase of population in each,—the progress made in the various branches of manufactures and commerce,—the improvements effected with reference to public buildings and institutions,—the changes in local government,—the formation of important public bodies,—seats of the nobility and gentry,—important information on the subject of railways in Yorkshire,—and a succinct history of the Great Exhibition of 1851, presenting to the reader the origin, opening, progress, and termination of that wonderful exposition of the world's industry and ingenuity, including also, the names of the Yorkshire Exhibitors, a description of the articles exhibited by each, and the prizes awarded, together with the report of the royal commissioners, with the reply of Prince Albert, and a great variety of other facts connected with that memorable event. It may be added, that

the Earl of Carlisle's lectures on the poetry of Pope, and on America, delivered to the members of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, have been deemed worthy of insertion, not only because of their intrinsic merit, but because of their connection with Leeds, his Lordship's own connection with the county, and as an example to the nobility to "*go and do likewise*,"—an example which we are happy to find has since been imitated by one of the nobility in Ireland, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in England, in a lecture delivered at Royston, entitled, "Outlines of the Early History of the East, with explanatory descriptions of some of the most remarkable nations and cities mentioned in the Old Testament."

The importance of history has been acknowledged in all ages; and so also the simple facts on which history is based. "Not to know what has been transacted in former times, is," remarks Cicero, "to continue always a child;" adding, "if no use is made of the labours of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge." Feltham descants more largely on the subject. "It is the resurrection," he observes, "of ages past: it gives us the scenes of human life, that, by their actings, we may learn to correct and improve. What can be more profitable to man, than by an easy charge and a delightful entertainment, to make himself wise by the imitation of heroic virtues, or by the avoidance of detested vices? where the glorious actions of the worthiest treads on the world's stage shall become our guide and conduct, and the errors that the weak have fallen into shall be marked out to us as rocks that we ought to avoid. It is learning wisdom at the cost of others; and, which is rare, it makes a man the better for being pleased." Somewhat in the same eulogistic strain Dryden proceeds, in his *Life of Plutarch*: "They who have employed the study of history as they ought, for their instruction, for the regulation of their private manners, and the management of public affairs, must

agree with me that it is the most pleasant school of wisdom. It is a familiarity with past ages, and acquaintance with all the heroes of them. It is, if you will pardon the similitude, a perspective glass carrying your soul to a vast distance, and taking in the farthest objects of antiquity. It informs the understanding by the memory; it helps us to judge of what will happen, by shewing us the like revolutions of former times. For mankind being the same in all ages, agitated by the same passions, and moved to action by the same interests, nothing can come to pass, but some precedent of the like nature has already been produced; so that having the causes before our eyes, we cannot easily be deceived in the effects, if we have judgment enough but to draw the parallel."

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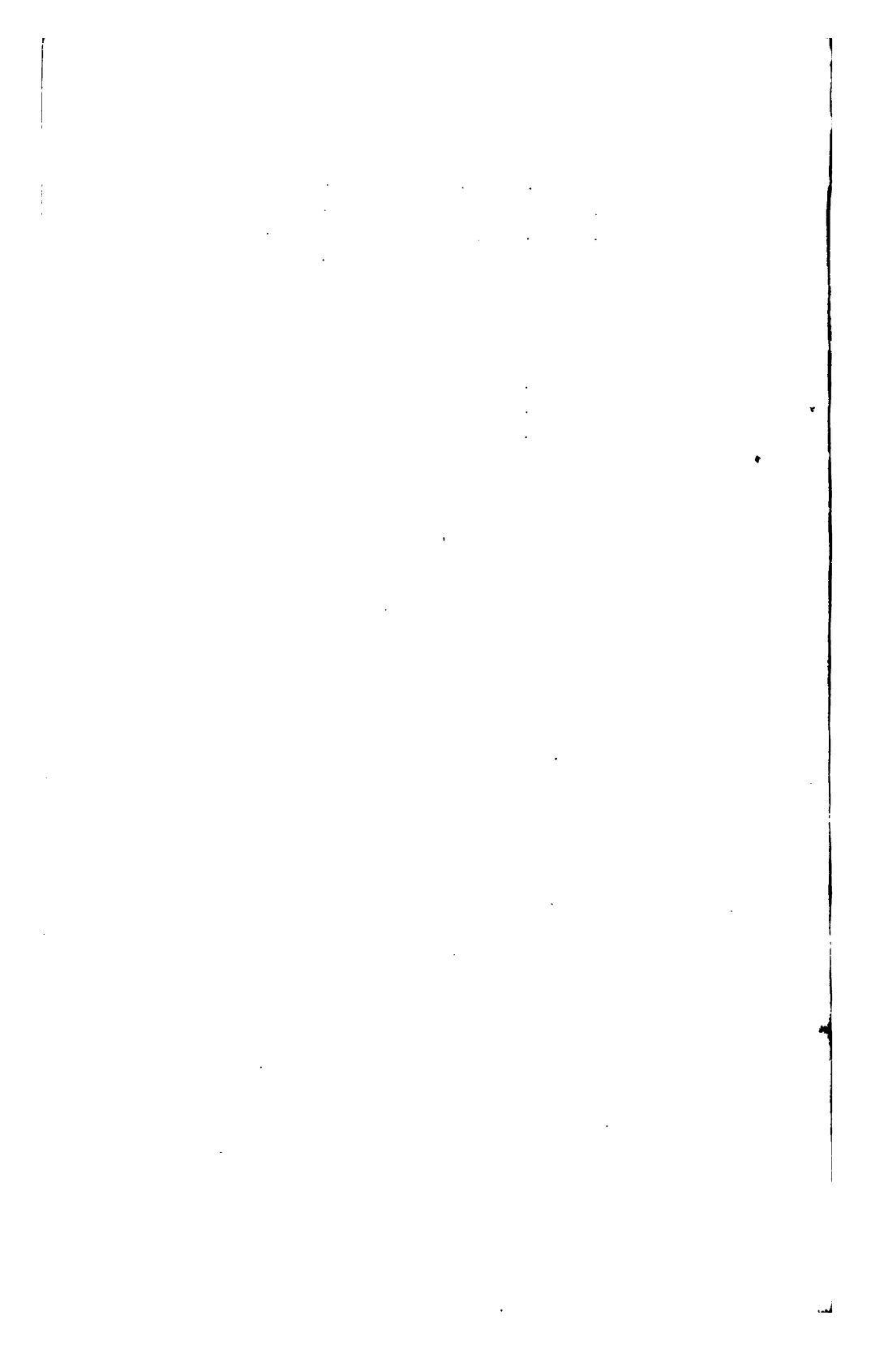
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ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS.

LEEDS, the largest and most populous town in Yorkshire, is, it need scarcely be said, the chief seat of the woollen manufacture. It is a parish (St. Peter) and liberty, in the West-riding of the county, comprising the market town and borough of Leeds, which has a separate jurisdiction, though locally in the wapontake of Skyrack. Its situation is peculiarly favourable for trade and commerce. The river Aire, which passes through the town, towards its southward boundary, is navigable from the Humber up to the town, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, constructed in 1777, joins the Aire, and opens a direct line of navigation between Hull and Liverpool, and the principal towns in the kingdom. This canal, for which the first act was obtained in 1770, was not completed to Liverpool till 1816. The whole length is 128 miles, the average breadth, 72 feet, and the depth 5 feet; the number of locks from Leeds to the summit is 44, and the rise 411 feet 4½ inches, and the number of locks from the summit to Liverpool, 47, and the fall 433 feet 3 inches. It communicates with the Ribble by the Douglas navigation, and a branch from Wigan to Leigh connects it with the Bridgewater canal. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have extensive ranges of warehouses and a commodious wharf, from which boats pass to Goole. From what has already been observed, it will be seen that this town, placed in the middle of that fine line of inland navigation, which extends here without interruption across the island, is equally open to the eastern and western seas, having an easy communication with the great depots of commerce that have arisen on the opposite shores of the kingdom, with Hull on the one hand, and Liverpool on the other.

In the first and second charters of incorporation, it is stated that the borough is co-extensive with the parish, but at present, it

A. D.

1770

Leeds and
Liverpool
Canal
projected
in 1777.

A. D. 1080—1086 comprises the several townships of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel Allerton, Farnley, Headingley-cum-Burley, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Potternewton, Wortley, respectively within the parish of Leeds; the several hamlets of Coldcotes, in the township of Seacroft; Osmondthorpe, Skelton, Thornes, in the township of Temple Newsam, in the parish of Whitkirk; and also a portion of the township of Cookridge, in the parish of Adel. The extent of the borough from Stanningley, in the township of Bramley, on the west, to Wike-bridge, in the township of Temple Newsam, on the east, is 7 miles and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and from Slipping-gate, in the township of Chapel Allerton, on the north, to New-hall wood, in the township of Beeston, on the south, 7 miles and 3 furlongs. The circumference is 32 miles and 1 furlong, and its superficial contents are about 20,516 acres. In addition to this area, there are 800 acres of road and waste lands, which will make the grand total superficial contents of the borough, 21,470 acres.

Extent of
the
Borough.

Leeds appears from Domesday book, compiled between the years 1080 and 1086, to have been rather a large farming village than a considerable town; and at that period, the whole population, (including Holbeck) did not amount to more than 300, and the entire parish to about three times that number. In 1533, it was described as—"Ledis, two miles lower than Christal abbay, on Aire river, is a praty market, having one parochie church, reasonably well buildid, and as large as Bradeford, but not so quik as it." Time, the grand producer, as well as the destroyer, has effected a marvellous revolution both in the place and the population. It may safely be said that the town is now twice as large as it was in 1820, while the out-townships have contributed in a very material degree to the present importance of the borough. The number of the inhabitants, according to the last census, was 171,805, of whom 101,331 are in the township, and 70,474 in the out-townships.

Population
in the 11th
century.

At the pre-
sent day,
1851.

The soil of the parish is a coarse strong clay, of which excellent bricks are made. This covers a finer stratum, which is made into an inferior kind of earthenware. Lower still, is a thin bed of clay, of which fire bricks, equal to any in England, are manufactured. This is found in the neighbourhood of Wortley, where another kind of clay abounds, much used in the making of tobacco pipes. It is unnecessary to observe that Leeds and its suburbs are plentifully supplied with that chief element of national wealth and prosperity, as well as of individual comfort—coal. The quarries in the neighbourhood furnish stone of an excellent quality, large quantities of which are forwarded daily to distant parts of the country.

Its great
antiquity.

Historians uniformly agree that Leeds is a place of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, an opinion corroborated to some extent by the discovery of traces of a Roman road, and other ancient remains in the vicinity. The name of the town is conjectured by some to be derived from the British *Caer Loid Coit*—a town in a wood. Others believe it to have

been the property of some chief of the name of Lede or Leod-Thoresby, the antiquarian, imagines that there may have been a town here in the time of the Romans, and Dr. Whitaker seems to have entertained little doubt that the Roman road traversed the site of the present town of Leeds, in the line of Briggate. Another authority inclines to the opinion, that after the destruction of *Cambodunum*, by Cadwallo, a British prince, and Penda, King of Mercia, Leeds was made a royal vill, and obtained the Saxon appellation of Loidis.

A. D.

1139

During the heptarchy, a memorable battle took place here between the kings of Northumbria and Mercia, in which the latter was slain, and numbers of his forces, in their attempt to escape, perished in the river Aire. At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Leeds was given to Ilbert de Lacy, who erected a baronial castle in the town, which is supposed to have been situate in Mill-hill, overlooking the river, and encompassed by a park extending northward to Park-lane. In 1139, this fortress was besieged and taken by King Stephen, in his march against the Scots, who had taken up arms in defence of his neice, the Empress Matilda, whose son, Henry, was heir to the throne.

In 1399, the castle was for some time the scene of the confinement of Richard II., previously to his removal to the castle of Pontefract, in which he was inhumanly murdered. At what period, or by what means the castle was destroyed, does not appear. Thoresby states it to have been the tradition of his time, that the old bridge was built out of its ruins, but this is obviously incorrect, as the bridge and the chantry connected with it, were in existence in 1378, and the fortress certainly remained till the 15th century.

In a record in the tower of London, of the 47th Edward III., the castle is mentioned in connection with the mills then existing in the town. A tower also stood near Lydgate, in Woodhouse-lane, called "Tower Hill," which might possibly have been in some manner connected with the castle; but not a vestige of either fabric remains. In 1376, occurs the first notice of a bridge over the river Aire, with a chapel or chantry dedicated to St. Mary, attached thereto, according to the custom of that period. On the dissolution of religious houses, the chapel was appropriated to the purposes of a school, and continued to be so until 1728. There can be little doubt but that a bridge existed in the times of the Saxons, and it is thought the word "Briggate," which cannot be of less than Saxon origin, favours that opinion. This bridge has been twice widened, once in 1730, and again in 1760, when the chapel, then used as a warehouse, was demolished.

The Bridge
in 1376.

In 1535, Henry VIII. dissolved all religious establishments, whose annual revenues did not exceed £200 each. A rebellion ensued in the following year, which was designated the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and the bailiffs of Snaith, Leeds, Kellam, and Beverley, were amongst the leaders. In 1540, the abbey of Kirkstall

A.D. was surrendered to the crown, by John Ripley, the last abbot. In 1552, during the reign of Edward VI., the grammar school, in Leeds, was founded by Sir William Sheaffield, priest, on the place now occupied by the pinfold, in Edward-street. It was removed to its present site in 1624. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, orders were received in this town, to contribute a proportionate part of the expense of providing a ship of war to cruise against the Spaniards. In 1609, the soke originated, by letters patent, granted by James I., originally to Edward Ferrers, of London, mercer, and Francis Phelips, of the same place, gentleman. The mills to which this grant applied, are supposed to have stood on the stream of water running along Swinegate, known by the name of the "Mill Goit." A bill of complaint was exhibited in Chancery, on the 3rd of November, 1615, signed by a great number of the most wealthy and influential inhabitants of the district, stating that the town and parish had become very large and populous, and consisted of more than 5000 communicants, and that although some of them were three or four miles distant from the church, yet, 3000 or 4000 ordinarily resorted thither every Sabbath-day. This statement shows not only a large increase in the population, but also, the existence of a strong religious feeling at that remote period. In 1631, another grant of the soke was made; but in 1839, the inhabitants of the manor of Leeds were discharged from the custom by act of parliament, and a compensation of £13,000 was paid to Edward Hudson, Esq., of Roundhay, the then proprietor. In 1644, the Plague made its appearance, proving fatal to 1325 persons, being (according to Dr. Whitaker) about a fifth part of the population. It was about this time that the privilege of returning a member to serve in parliament was conferred on Leeds; and accordingly, Adam Baynes, Esquire, of Knostrop, an officer in the parliamentary army, was returned, and was the only representative the borough had till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. The old prison of the borough (originally situate in that part of Brig-gate, formerly called "Cross Parish") was removed to the south side of Kirkgate in 1655. It was a most wretched place, containing five or six dark and miserable apartments, without even a sewer or a fire place, in addition to which the windows were not even glazed. The philanthropic Howard remarked, with reference to this building, that an hour was too long to remain within its walls. Yet it was here, that John Nelson, one of the first methodist preachers, was confined on the 6th of May, 1744, when passing through the town, after having been illegally impressed for a soldier. The name of the gaoler who, according to Nelson's Journal, kindly permitted above one hundred of his friends to visit him the same night, was "James Barber," late "an innholder in this burrough." Opposite the prison was the common bake-house, which had existed from an early period. It was also about this date that, owing to the great scarcity of money, merchants and

1552
Leeds
Grammar
School.

The Soke.

Old Prison
removed in
1655.

tradesmen obtained, or assumed, the privilege of coining those penny and half-penny pieces, known by the name of *tokens*. This species of money continued in circulation until 1672, when it was discontinued by royal proclamation. In 1661, a penalty was imposed upon any person in the town, who killed flesh meat during Lent, or who suffered it to be eaten in their houses within that time.

A.D.

1626—1672

During the war in the reign of Charles I., numerous skirmishes between the contending parties, took place in the neighbourhood of Leeds. In 1643, the town was taken by the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax, and after the battle of Marston moor, in the same year, the Scottish troops halted here. In the reign of William III., Thomas, Marquis of Carmarthen, was created Duke of Leeds, and the title is still inherited by his descendants. The principal residence of this noble family is Hornby castle, near Catterick, in the North-riding of Yorkshire.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in the second year of the reign of Charles I. Previously, the government of the town was vested in a chief officer called the "Bailiff." This having been forfeited, a new charter was granted by Charles II., in the 13th of his reign, under which the inhabitants were governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, a recorder, deputy recorder, town clerk, coroner, clerk of the market, and other officers. Without wishing to introduce any irrelevant topic in a history of this kind, it is only proper to state, that the gentlemen composing the corporation under the old *regime*, belonged exclusively to one political party, and although they were men of high standing and inflexible integrity, and governed the town with a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants, still, considering that there were gentlemen belonging to another party, equally entitled both by wealth, station, and capability, to share in the honour and responsibility of local government, such a system of exclusion excited much dissatisfaction and ill-feeling in the minds of a large proportion of the rate-payers. Publicity, more especially with regard to financial matters, was strongly insisted upon, and notwithstanding it was said that the old corporation possessed no funds but such as arose from fines imposed among themselves, public meetings were held from time to time to petition parliament for a reform in this department of local affairs. These efforts, combined with similar movements in other towns, were at length successful. The passing of the municipal act in 1835, opened the door to men of all parties, and the result is, that every shade of opinion, political and religious, is now represented in the town council. The new corporation, however, did not fall on a bed of roses. Their predecessors had alienated the whole of their funds, £6,500, to public and charitable objects, for the avowed purpose of preventing the new authorities obtaining control over the money.

1st Charter
of Incorporation 1626.

A. D.
1661—1662

This proceeding excited a strong feeling of indignation, and in one of the discussions which took place from time to time on the subject, an alderman, belonging to the whig party, characterized the alienation of the funds as the act of a *Turpin*. A suit in chancery was instituted, which "dragged its slow length along," and ultimately, the town council succeeded in recovering back the money, which forthwith formed part of the borough fund.*

Some very interesting records connected with the corporations of by-gone times, appear in the Municipal History of Leeds, compiled by Mr. James Wardell, of this town.

Armorial
bearings of
the
borough.

The armorial bearings of the borough are; *Arms*—Azure, a fleece or, on a Chief Sable, three mullets argent. *Crest*—An Owl, argent. *Supporters*—Two Owls, argent, ducally crowned, or, *Motto*—*Pro rege et lege*. Previously to the granting of the first charter in 1626, it is probable that the borough had no regular armorial bearings; but at that period, the fleece suspended from the middle-chief point of the escutcheon, was adopted by the corporation, as denoting the woollen manufacture, then becoming of some importance in the town. The crest and supporters were added in honour of Sir John Savile, knight, the first alderman, and was so borne until after the granting of the second charter (1661;) when the chief with its bearings were introduced to commemorate Thomas Danby, Esq., the first mayor of the borough.

In 1662, the churchwardens were authorised to lay an "eight-fold assessment" upon the inhabitants of the borough, to reimburse them for the money expended in erecting a baptismal font in the parish church. On the 26th of March, in the same year, the corporation appointed Thomas Gorst to be their cook, and ordered that he should "from tyme to tyme, upon any publique occation, dresse, or order to be dressed, the severall dishes appoynted for any such meeting or solempnitye." It does not appear that our ancestors were a more moral race of beings than those of the present age, for we find in the year just mentioned, the corporation complained that "many masters of families and parents of children doe give libertye to their servants and others, to profane the Sabbath, by their open playing in the streets, sitting in publique places in great companies, to the great dishonour of God in poynte of divine worshippe, in scandall to christian profession and to the bad example of the younger sort in poynte of education." In 1663, a subsidy called "hearth money" was granted to the crown by Act of Parliament, and it appears from the returns relating to this borough, that there were 1431 inhabitants, possessing 2845 hearths, or stones, which would make very nearly the sum of £300 to be contributed by Leeds. This tax so "grievous to the people," was repealed by the statute of 1 William and Mary. On the 1st of April, 1667, the corporation "having due respect to the lawes and canons of holy

* See Annals, vol. 1, page 292.

church," ordered contracts to be made for repairing and restoring the leads and windows of the parish church. On the 18th of December, 1673, an inquisition was taken into the administration of estates bequeathed for charitable purposes, within the borough of Leeds, in pursuance of a commission for that purpose. All the deeds, writings, &c., connected with these trusts, were ordered to be safely laid up in a strong chest, and they are at present deposited in an iron safe in the vestry of the parish church, secured by three separate locks, of which one key is kept by the mayor, another by the vicar, and a third by the churchwardens. On the 11th of March, 1674, it was ordered as a regulation for the market, and also to prevent forestalling, that no corn should be sold in the market, until the ringing of a bell, to be called the "Market Bell," which should be rung at ten o'clock in the forenoon. In 1670, the corporation, with the consent of the vicar, ordered the pew in the parish church, commonly called the "addresses pew," to be enlarged and rendered more commodious, in order that the ladies attending divine service there, might "with more freedom exercise their devotions." In 1679, the corporation took into consideration, the great profit and advantage which would accrue to the inhabitants, if the river Aire were made navigable, and the mayor urged the court then assembled to name some person capable of carrying into effect an order relating thereto, but all declining to do so, his worship (Thomas Danby, Esq.,) expressed his willingness to become sole "undertaker" in the business, and to carry the same fully into effect, which was ratified and confirmed by the court. It appears from the first charter, that the market day was formerly held on Monday, but was subsequently changed to Tuesday, the present market day, as being more convenient to the public. The first record of an assessment paid by the several townships in the borough, occurs in 1680, when an account was presented to the corporation by Mr. Alderman Ibbitson, treasurer. From this statement, we learn that the whole amount was only £20. 10s. 5d., and of this small sum, £1. 18. 11d., was left in arrears. On the 20th of June, 1681, Mr. Alderman Foxcroft solicited the assistance of the corporation, in redeeming his son, who had been taken prisoner by the Turks, and was then in captivity. The sum required was estimated at £350, and the alderman not being in a condition to raise the same, the corporation ordered a general collection to be made from house to house, for the "redemption of a christian soul out of the hands of those barbarous infidels." In 1687, the quakers were subject to considerable persecution in the borough, on account of their religious tenets, and the goods of one John Wales and others, were seized and ordered to be sold. On a representation to the king, however, the property was ordered to be restored, his majesty's intention being that all his subjects should receive the full benefit of his declaration for liberty of conscience. The first notice of the Mace now used by the mayor of Leeds, occurs in 1694, when the

A.D.

1673

Market Re-
gulations
in 1674.Market for-
merly held
on Monday

A. D.
 1696
 Monjoy
 executed at
 York for
 coining.

treasurer was ordered to pay unto Mr. Arthur Monjoy, goldsmith, the sum of £60. 11s. for making the same. This person was found guilty and executed at York in 1696, for counterfeiting the current coin. The attic story of his dwelling-house in Briggate, was the place he used for this purpose, and was discovered in 1836, by some workmen engaged in repairing the premises. The apparatus used by him, together with a few silver coins, were also found at the same time. The Mace is of silver gilt, and measures four feet eight inches in length. The shaft is beautifully engraved and ornamented. The head is encircled by a border of foliage, and is divided into four compartment, scontaining the national insignia of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, surmounted by the royal crowns of these kingdoms. The whole is surrounded by the imperial crown of Great Britain. The entire weight of the head of the Mace is 123 ounces.

Scolds
 punished
 in 1697.

In 1697, Mr. Ralph Thoresby, the learned antiquarian, was elected a member of the corporation. He subsequently retired from office, but experienced considerable difficulty in prevailing upon the corporation to accept his resignation, which, however, they did on the 29th of May, 1713, on payment of a fine of £20. In 1697, several orders of the Court of Quarter Sessions were issued relative to the punishment of "Scolds" and other disorderly characters, and on the information of several inhabitants, three women were ordered to be ducked. By an order of the 10th of May, 1701, every member of the corporation, except "old Mr. Hargrave," was to provide himself with a suitable gown under a penalty of £5, and also attend the mayor and aldermen to church upon festival days and other public and solemn occasions. In November, 1702, the corporation ordered the sum of £12 to be allowed out of the public stock, to be expended at a treat, to commemorate the successes of the British army abroad, and the order concluded by saying "whoever staves to spend above that, they shall pay it out of their own pockets." It appears from an entry in Thoresby's diary, that the feasts of the corporation were sometimes held in the old white cloth hall. In 1710, the ancient Moot Hall was rebuilt, in front of which stood the pillory and the stocks. This building was demolished in 1825. It was in this year that the sheriff of the county, William Nevile, Esq. (in the name of the Church) represented the corporation as not being well affected towards the then existing government. In order to remove the imputation thus cast upon them, they agreed to present an address to her majesty. The queen, to whom the deputation was introduced by the Duke of Leeds, was informed that the address came from a loyal corporation and a populous borough, both able and willing to assist the crown, if there was occasion; and accordingly, her majesty received the address very graciously. A white marble statue of the queen (which was thought to be equal, if not superior, to the one at St. Paul's in London,) was placed at the expense of

Moot Hall
 rebuilt in
 1710.

Mr. Alderman Milner, in a niche in front of the Moot-hall, in 1718. This statue was removed to the Corn Exchange, top of Briggate, in 1828. In 1720, the corporation appears to have been in difficulties of a financial kind, for at a court held on the 7th of May, it was determined that no more money should be expended at any public or common treat until they were out of debt. In 1724, an action at law was ordered to be commenced against Sir William Lowther, Bart., for infringing upon the rights and liberties of the corporation. In 1730, two Syrian princes arrived in Leeds, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions towards the relief of themselves and their subjects, whose possessions had been destroyed by the Turks. Having laid a memorial before the corporation, they were presented with twenty guineas, and conducted to Pontefract. At a court held on the 9th of November, 1742, an address by the corporation, to Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart., and Cholmley Turner, Esq., county members, was agreed upon. It complained of declining manufactures and increasing taxation—of placemen and the corruption of returning officers, and also, of the pernicious practices of “runing our wooll from Great Brittain and Ireland into foreforeign countrys.” In 1745, the magistrates of the borough received a letter from one of the Secretaries of State, with the information that a scheme existed in favour of the invasion of the kingdom, by the eldest son of the Pretender. The corporation accordingly met, and agreed to present an address to the King, assuring him of their unshaken loyalty. In connection with this rebellion, it may be mentioned, that on the 5th of November, 1745, the Rev. John Wesley arrived in Leeds, and it is stated by him, in his Journal, that on leaving Newcastle, he met several expresses sent to countermand the march of the royal army into Scotland, and to inform them that the rebels had passed the Tweed and were marching southward. On the evening of the day on which he arrived at Leeds, he found the town full of bonfires, accompanied by the usual discharge of fire arms. He immediately sent word to some of the magistrates of what he had heard and seen on the road; the news instantly spread through the town, but scarcely any one was to be seen about the bonfires but a few children warming their hands. A body of troops under Marshal Wade, encamped about this time on the north side of the town, between Sheeps-car and Woodhouse. The head-quarters of their commander was the old house in Wade-lane, called “Wade Hall” from that circumstance. About this time, the corporation met at a public house, to drink his majesty’s good health, and to express their joy at the victory obtained over the rebels. A serious riot occurred in Leeds, in 1753, in consequence of an attempt being made to improve the state of the public roads, and several of the turnpike bars in the neighbourhood were demolished. Some of the rioters were captured, and taken before the magistrates, then

A.D.
1713

Two Syrian
Princes in
Leeds in
1730.

Rebellion
in 1745.

Riot
1753

A. D.

1753

Leeds
Bridge re-
paired in
1760.

Elegant
Sword pre-
sented to
Col. Lloyd.

sitting at the King's Arms Inn, (now the Mercury-office) in Brigade, when an attempt was made by the mob to rescue them. A military force, then in the town, was at length called out, and ordered to fire, first without, and afterwards with, ball cartridge. Ten persons were killed and twenty-two wounded, when the rioters quickly dispersed in all directions. A riot also occurred in the town in the year 1735, owing to a great scarcity of corn, when eight or nine people were killed. In 1758, the corporation commenced an action against William Denison, Esq., one of the aldermen for the borough, for refusing to take upon himself the office of mayor, to which he had been elected no fewer than four times, namely, in 1754, 1755, 1757, and 1758. The cause was tried at the assizes at York, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who said,—“He was surprised Mr. Denison should refuse the highest honour that the corporation of Leeds could confer upon him,” and that “he had so great a value for royal charters, he would not make a breach in any of them.” The cause was, however, compromised by Mr. Denison engaging to accept office, on condition that the duties thereof might be discharged by his brother. The corporation subsequently agreed to accept the sum of £121 17s. 8d. in full for their costs incurred by prosecuting this action, which was accordingly paid. In 1760, an act of parliament was obtained to enable the commissioners therein named to raise £1500 for completing the repairs of Leeds bridge. An address of thanks was voted by the corporation on the 15th of January, 1789, to the Right Hon. William Pitt, and 267 members of the House of Commons, who maintained the constitutional right of the Lords and Commons, to supply the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, arising from the incapacity of the King at that period. On the 28th of January, 1798, the corporation declared by resolution, that monopolies were inconsistent with the true principles of commerce, and the declaration was ordered to be inserted in the Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool newspapers. In September, 1794, an elegant sword, which cost £84, was presented by the corporation, to Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Colonel-commandant of the volunteers. In January, 1798, £500 was unanimously subscribed towards the expenses to be incurred on account of the French invasion, but the corporation having no property or income, save the interest of a capital of £1,800 arising from fees of admission, or fines, the treasurer was ordered to dispose of the shares in the Leeds Water Works, towards raising the amount voted. In May, 1802, a dinner was given to the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, in the Music-hall, at a cost of £265. In the following year, two pairs of colours were presented to them on Chapeltown moor, in the presence of the corporation and a large number of influential persons. In 1807, a vote of thanks was given to Thomas Lloyd, Esq., for his great and essential services during a

crisis of unparalleled difficulty and danger. Various acts of parliament were obtained from time to time, for improving the condition of the town, and in 1834, a royal commission was issued for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the municipal corporations in the kingdom. The commissioners visited Leeds, and on the completion of the general report, it was printed and published. The Municipal Corporation Act received the royal assent in September, 1835, and the borough was subsequently divided into wards as they now exist.

A.D.
1834

Municipal
Corporation
Act,
1835.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have filled the office of chief magistrate, since the passing of the above act, to the present period:—

Nov. 9, 1835. Griffith Wright.

January 1st,

1836 George Goodman.

November 9th,

1836 James Williamson, M.D.

1837 Thomas William Tottle.

1838 James Holdforth.

1839 William Smith.

1840 William Smith.

1841 William Pawson.

1842 Henry Cowper Marshall.

1843 Hamer Stansfeld.

1844 Darnton Lupton.

1845 John Darnton Lucecock.

1846 C. G. Macleay.*

1847 Francis Carbutt.

1848 John Hope Shaw.

1849 Joseph Bateson.

1850 George Goodman.

1851 George Goodman.

Mayors of
Leeds.

Leeds is pleasantly situated on the acclivities and summit of a gentle eminence, rising from the north bank of the river Aire, over which are five bridges. From St. John's Church, the town extends towards the west by a gentle slope, on which are many good streets, squares, and public buildings; and eastward, towards the Sheepscar beck, which receives the waters of the Gipton stream, and flows southward through a populous district, falling into the river Aire about a quarter of a mile below the parish church. The houses are in general neatly built of brick, roofed with grey slate, and in various parts are elegant mansions, and handsome ranges in the modern style. The town is rapidly increasing in the west and north-west, particularly in the district of Little Woodhouse, which affords excellent sites for building. The suburbs comprise several villages and hamlets connected with the town by long ranges of factories in some parts, and in others, by detached villas of pleasing and picturesque appearance. The environs abound with numerous handsome mansions, the seats of merchants and families of distinction, and perhaps, there is not another large town in the kingdom, with the exception of Sheffield, where scenery more beautiful, varied, and extensive, can be found.

* This gentleman only discharged the duties of the office a few months, in consequence of severe indisposition which necessitated a residence abroad. George Goodman, Esq., became his substitute, and thus he has been Mayor four times.

A.D.
Woodhouse Moor.

If the town cannot boast of its parks, as some other large places, the inhabitants are justly proud of Woodhouse moor—"The lungs of Leeds," as it has appropriately been termed. Here, the invalid may breathe a pure and invigorating air, while the mere pleasure seeker will find, in the beautiful prospect by which he is surrounded, ample gratification. Within the last twelve months, a disideratum, long wanting, has been supplied by the Board of Works, who have caused twelve seats, or benches, to be placed on the hill looking towards Headingley, Armley, Chapeltown, &c. They are each calculated to accommodate five or six persons, and may really be regarded as a luxury.

Bridges over the river Aire.

Leeds bridge, consisting of five arches, forms the principal approach to the south entrance. Wellington bridge, a handsome structure of one noble arch, 100 feet in span, was erected in 1818, at an expense of £7000, from a design by Rennie, and affords communication with the townships of Wortley and Armley. Victoria bridge, connecting Sandford-street with the Holbeck road, was completed in 1838, at a cost of £8000, and is a handsome and substantial structure of one arch, 80 feet in span, and 45 feet in breadth, between the battlements. During its erection, it withstood the shock of an overwhelming flood without injury. Crown Point bridge, erected at a cost of £20,000, under an act of parliament, is situate about 500 yards below Leeds bridge, and opens a communication between Hunslet-lane and the eastern precincts. The other two are suspension bridges, one constructed in 1829, at an expense of £3,950, by Messrs. Hartop, and Co., of the Milton Iron Works, and forming a direct communication between Hunslet and the road to York on the east; and the other communicating with Holbeck and the western part of the town.

The Streets

The streets in the more ancient parts are narrow, but in the modern districts they are spacious and well built. Briggate, the principal street, is upwards of 600 yards in length, ascending in a direct line from the old bridge, by a gradual rise, to St. John's street, and were the buildings uniform and lofty, as in the main streets of Liverpool, for instance, there is no provincial town which could boast of a more handsome thoroughfare. As the street now stands, it is sorely disfigured in various parts by buildings which are a positive disgrace to the town, and reflect very deeply on the want of that public spirit which ought long ago to have effected the removal of this rubbish. Considerable improvements, however, have, of late years, been effected, by the demolition or alteration of buildings, but more particularly, in the substitution of plate glass windows, in the place of the heavy, old fashioned ones that formerly existed. Some of these new designs are very costly and elegant, and when the shops are lighted, the street presents an attractive and brilliant appearance. The same remark, though in a qualified degree, applies to other thoroughfares. But in order to contrast Briggate, as it now is, with what it once was, the reader, who is

A. D.

old enough, should carry back his recollection a quarter of a century ago, when the Market Cross, the Middle Row, and the Moot Hall, occupied the middle of the street, from the top part of it to the end of Kirkgate. With these unsightly objects in view, he will be fully able to appreciate the vast importance of the improvement effected by their removal, and the extinction of the intolerable nuisances which necessarily grew out of them. Great improvements have also been made under acts of parliament, obtained at various periods, by which the town is well paved and lighted with gas. The most important of these, whether regarded in a social or sanitary point of view, was the act passed in June, 1837, for the construction of new water works. By the completion of these New Water Works, 1837. works, the inhabitants have enjoyed a constant and abundant supply of this vital element of health and cleanliness, but during the summer of 1851, owing to the prevalence of long droughts, and other causes, the supply diminished to so serious an extent, and the quality, moreover, was so materially deteriorated, as to excite great apprehension in the minds of the consumers. The Directors acted with great promptitude in this emergency. They issued placards, recommending the utmost economy in the use of the water, (a very necessary caution, since as much, or probably more, had been wasted, as applied to legitimate purposes) and meetings were held from time to time, for the purpose of devising means to restore the supply to its former amount. By the liberality of the Earl of Harewood, an engine of fifty-horse power, was erected on his Lordship's estate, in the summer of 1851, by means of which, the supply from the Wharf has been considerably augmented, and the quality, greatly improved. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, in October, a resolution was proposed to enable the council to purchase the Water Works, at the price specified in one of the sections of the company's act; and after much opposition, and a discussion of several hours' duration, the motion was carried. This led to the appointment of a committee, with the requisite powers to apply to parliament, and to expend any sum not exceeding £1000. Another work of considerable importance has recently been commenced, for effectually sewerage the whole borough. This costly undertaking is now in progress, but it is impossible to form any conjecture as to the period of its completion.

Leeds, as we have already remarked, is the metropolis of the woollen manufacture in the West-riding. This important fabric has, within the last few years, been brought to a high state of perfection, but the pre-eminence obtained by the cloth manufactures of this town over its once more successful competitors, Halifax and Bradford, is not of more remote date than the middle of the seventeenth century, since which period, the rapidity of its progress, more especially, during the last thirty years, has been remarkable. Formerly, only the coarser kinds of woollen cloth, distinguished from those of the West of England, by the appellation of Yorkshire

Woollen
Manufac-
ture.

A. D.

cloths, were manufactured here; but the genius, the skill, and the enterprise of a Gott, a Hirst, and a Sheepshanks, have raised the reputation of Leeds, in the production of fine cloths, to an equality with that of any other town in the kingdom. The firm of Gott and Sons is known throughout the civilized world, and their cloths for exportation, shown at the great exhibition, obtained the prize medal. Mr. William Hirst, previous to the commencement of those reverses, which still embitter his declining years, gave a powerful impetus to the trade, by means of improvements which he himself introduced; and by these establishments, as well as by that of Mr. Sheepshanks, and others, cloths have been produced, equaling, and in some instances, surpassing, those of the western counties, in fineness of texture, and brilliance and permanency of colour. Superfine black and blue cloths, made from pick-locks, have been sold for *five pounds* per yard, but owing to the diminished cost of the raw material, the reduced rate of wages, and the application of mechanical inventions, such cloths are no longer the exclusive wear of the wealthy and the great, but are now, from their extreme cheapness, brought within the reach of the humblest artizan. In some factories in Leeds, including those of Messrs. Gott and Sons, and Mr. Sheepshanks, the whole process, from the first breaking of the wool, to the finishing of the cloth for the consumer, is carried on. The business of the clothing manufacture was, until recently, chiefly transacted in the cloth-halls, but the sales effected there are not now regarded as a criterion of the state of the trade on each successive market day. A great number of the clothiers in the neighbouring districts, make to order, and deliver their goods at the merchants' warehouses, without going into the halls as was formerly their custom. The *hawking* system, too, so much denounced by all respectable clothiers, has not been without its influence—an evil mainly attributable to that short-sighted policy which views all things through the medium of *cheapness*, and which, by the production of inferior goods, or, in other words, rubbish, has inflicted very serious injury upon the cloth trade of this district. The time allotted at the halls does not exceed an hour and a quarter, in which short interval, however, business to a large amount is frequently transacted.

Flax Trade. The next important branch of trade carried on in Leeds is the spinning of flax, and the making of canvass, sacking, linen thread, and other articles. The most extensive of these establishments are those of Messrs. Marshall and Co., Messrs. Hives and Atkinson, Messrs. Benyon and Co., Messrs. Titley and Co., Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Messrs. Holdsworth and Co., and Mr. John Morfitt. There are others of smaller dimensions, in which a great number of persons are employed. The mill belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Co., is the largest of its kind in Europe, and, indeed, in the world. It consists of but one story, covering an area of more than three acres. Massy arches support the roof, over the whole

of which glass domes are placed equi-distant, affording ample light to the operatives. The external surface is covered with grass, on which sheep may frequently be seen grazing. The number of hands employed by this eminent firm is upwards of 2000, and the wonderful results here produced by the gigantic combination of mechanical ingenuity and skilful labour, at once astonish and delight the visitor. Messrs. Marshall and Co., in addition to having, a few years ago, established schools and a library for the benefit of their workpeople, recently erected a beautiful church near the mill, for the promotion of the spiritual interests of the inhabitants of that district.

A. D.

The foundries in Leeds for making locomotive and steam engines, and machinery of all kinds, are on a very extensive scale, some of them employing upwards of 1000 hands. It is unnecessary to enumerate those other hives of human industry in the town, where the application of steam power gives employment to thousands, yet, the silk spinning establishment of Messrs. Holdforth and Son, which is the only one of the kind in Leeds, ought not to pass unnoticed. The machinery as may be imagined, from the purposes to which it is applied, is of a very delicate and beautiful kind. The stuff trade formerly existed here to a considerable extent, but Bradford has now the pre-eminence, and within the last two or three years, the principal merchants have removed to that town.

Leeds does not offer much in the shape of attraction to the stranger. The public buildings, are numerous, but not elegant. Amongst the most prominent are the General Infirmary and the Industrial School. The former was founded in 1771, and contains accommodation for more than 150 in-patients. It is surrounded by a piece of ground, comprising 4000 square yards, purchased at a cost of £1500, and presented to the institution in 1817, by Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq. This ground is beautifully laid out as a garden, in which patients approaching to convalescence, have an opportunity of recreating themselves. The charity is supported chiefly by subscriptions and collections, averaging £2,500 per annum, and by the dividends on £3000 three per cent consols, purchased with the amount of various bequests. The usual number of in-patients, annually, is about 1600, and of out-patients, 3000. The Industrial School, opened in 1848, is a spacious and handsome building, erected by the rate-payers, at a cost of £16,000. This noble institution is designed for the training of the pauper children of the township of Leeds, the grand object being, to destroy that link of pauperism, which, in many families, has been found to exist for years, and so to qualify the children by moral and religious training, and by subjecting them to industrial occupation within its walls, to go out apprentices at the legal period, and ultimately, to become useful and respectable members of society. The institution is calculated to accommodate 300 children; and if the great experiment now in course of trial, should succeed, the

General
Infirmary
built in
1771,Industrial
School
opened in
1848.

A.D.
1835
Commercial
Buildings
erected in
1826.

rate-payers will have ample cause to rejoice. The other buildings do not require any extended notice. The Commercial Buildings, a spacious structure of stone, in the Grecian style, were erected in 1826, at an expense of £84,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Clark, architect. The Central Market is an extensive edifice, commenced by a proprietary of shareholders, and completed in 1827, at an expense of £35,000, from a design of Mr. Goodwin, of London. It is appropriated to the purposes of a bazaar and market. The South Market, extending from Hunslet-lane to Meadow-lane, was erected in 1824, after a design of Mr. Chantrell, at an expense of £14,500. This building is principally known as a place for the sale of leather. The Leeds Subscription Library, the Assembly Rooms, the Public Baths, the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Music-hall, the Mechanic's Institution and Literary Society, and the Corn Exchange, are all plain, unpretending edifices, and therefore, may be briefly dismissed. The Stock Exchange, recently built by a company, is an elegant structure, but since the railway mania subsided, the principal portion of it has been let off for other purposes. In the same street, and in a parallel line, is the new County Court, where debts can now be recovered to the extent of £50. The Court-house and Cloth Halls are too well known to require any special notice. Perhaps, the most contemptible building in the town, of a public character, is the Theatre, situate in Hunslet-lane. This place might easily be mistaken for an old barn, and although the interior has recently been much improved, the patronage extended to it is of a very limited character. It is generally believed that the situation tends to militate against its success. The Free Market, for the sale of vegetables, fruit, hay, cattle and pigs, was purchased in 1823 by the commissioners, under a special act of parliament, and although originally intended to be free, as its name implies, the parties frequenting it, pay moderate tolls, producing from £1200 to £1400 a year, by the improvement bill, under the control of the town council. The most expensive building erected in Leeds, is the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, situate on a commanding eminence in the township of Armley. This massy structure cost nearly £50,000, the money being raised by a rate levied on the inhabitants of the entire borough, by order of the town council. The discipline of this gaol is that of the "silent system," and the employment of the prisoners in re-productive labour. Each individual has a separate cell, of which there are about 300, and in this, he follows the occupation to which he may have been accustomed. Those who have no defined calling, are employed in picking oakum, or making mats, and the proceeds derived from the sale of the several articles thus produced, go in aid of the general expenditure. In addition to the persons committed from the sessions, convicts are also confined here, at the cost of the government, preparatory to their departure for the penal settlements. The gaol is visited at stated periods by

Free
Market
opened in
1823.

Borough
Gaol.

a number of the magistrates, whose duty it is to see that the rules and regulations prescribed are properly carried out. The entire arrangements of this extensive place are on a very simple but efficient plan, and seem admirably calculated to accomplish the great end designed—the punishment and reformation of offenders. There are two Cemeteries in Leeds, one nearly adjoining Woodhouse-moor; the other, in Beckett-street, Burmandtofts, a portion of which is consecrated for the use of persons dying in communion with the Church of England, whilst the opposite side is available for all sects. On the northern acclivity of Airedale, between Headingley and Burley, are the Botanical Gardens, comprising an area of twenty acres, beautifully designed and sustained with considerable care. It is no small reproach to a wealthy community like that of Leeds, that this delightful place of resort should have so languished for want of support as at length to have fallen into private hands. Such, however, is the lamentable fact, and the probability is, that ere long, the gardens will be appropriated to the erection of villas, unless, indeed, the liberality and public spirit of James Garth Marshall, Esq., M.P., whose property they now are, should prolong their existence. The Cavalry Barracks, at the north entrance of the town, were erected in 1828, at a cost of £28,000, and occupy an area of eleven acres. Since the withdrawal of head-quarters from Leeds, the number of troops stationed here is much reduced, so that now, the barracks are occupied by infantry as well as cavalry.

A. D.

Botanical
Gardens.Cavalry
Barracks
erected in
1820.

Few towns excel Leeds in the number of its charitable institutions, or the zeal and liberality with which they are supported. In addition to the Infirmary, there is the House of Recovery, a spacious and elegant building recently erected in Beckett-street; the Dispensary, the General Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Lying-in-Hospital. In the Workhouse, the poor are kindly and considerably treated, whilst three sets of Alms-houses afford a comfortable asylum to their inmates. Other charities exist, supported chiefly by private subscriptions or collections, by which much suffering and privation is alleviated; indeed, the stream which flows from the fountain of benevolence in Leeds, whether for the solace of poverty and sickness, or for the education of the children of the poor, is unceasing, and diffuses, in its course, unnumbered blessings. And while the infirm and destitute are thus cared for, the claims of another class, entitled to much sympathy, have been recognized, and their necessities, in some measure, supplied. In the year 1845, Mr. Thomas Sidney, tea dealer, (now Alderman Sidney, M.P., London), originated a charitable association, called "The Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution," the object of which is, the relief of decayed tradesmen in distress, as well as the widows of such individuals, and of others, who have been unfortunate in business. Mr. Sidney commenced

Charitable
Institu-
tions.

A. D.
Trades-
men's
Benevolent
Institution,
originated
in 1845.

this laudable design with the munificent donation of 500 guineas, and such is the zeal, and, it may be added, the enthusiasm with which his example has been followed, that the society is now in a high state of prosperity, and promises to be as permanent as its results are beneficent. The annuity allowed to a male is £24, and to a female £18, paid quarterly. Certain conditions, character among the number, are indispensable, to render a person eligible for admission, and as the ordeal is very close, the charity is protected from imposition. The amount of good already accomplished by this admirable institution, and the misery averted, is incalculable. There are annuitants, both male and female, some of them approaching to eighty and ninety years of age, formerly large contributors to the local rates, and the general taxes, who, but for the enlarged philanthropy which brought it into existence, must have become recipients of the parish fund, or ended their days in the workhouse. Facts like these speak for themselves, and at once point to Mr. Sidney as a public benefactor, entitled to the thanks and gratitude of his townsmen. The amount of capital invested in November, 1851, was £8,000, including a handsome bequest by the late Mr. William Prince, of Spencer-place, Leeds, of 500 guineas, which, however, was subject to a deduction of 50 guineas, for legacy duty. At the period referred to, there were forty-three pensioners enjoying the bounty of the institution, one of whom, Mr. William Tute, formerly an extensive dyer, and the first person elected, is ninety years of age. There are generally two elections in the year, May and November, but this is conditional upon the state of the funds.

Poor Law
Board of
Guardians.

An important alteration has been made within the last few years with respect to the administration of the poor law. Leeds is not in *union*, like some neighbouring towns, the persons who compose the Board of Guardians being chosen for the township alone, and having nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the out-townships. The collection of the rates devolves upon the overseers, or their assistants; but it is the province of the guardians to receive all applications for relief, and to decide on the amount to be given in each case, either on the statement made by the applicant, personally, or on the report furnished by the relieving officer, after visiting the family. The board is subject to the control of the Poor Law Board, at Somerset House, by whom inspectors are sent, specially, or periodically, to investigate and report to the superior authorities. Mr. John Beckwith is the present clerk to the guardians, and being, in addition, superintendant registrar, marriages take place before him, under an act of parliament passed for that purpose. The duties of Mr. Beckwith as superintendant, are limited to the township, Mr. Rawson, solicitor, holding a similar office in connection with the out-townships.

The means of public worship and spiritual instruction have been

remarkably extended in Leeds within the last few years. The merit of this "revival," so far as the Church is concerned, is undoubtedly due to that able, zealous and devoted clergyman, Dr. Hook, the vicar. The self-denying labours of this estimable man, for the promotion of the temporal and eternal interests of his parishioners, will be remembered in the latest ages, and cause his name to be held in perpetual veneration. At the close of the year 1843, the Rev. gentleman proposed a plan for the division of the parish and vicarage into distinct and separate parishes and vicarages, and at a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, held in January, 1844, they assented to the general principle of the intended arrangements. The plan, when matured, so strongly commended itself to the good sense of parliament, that it speedily received the sanction of both houses, and having received the royal assent, is now in force as "The Leeds Vicarage Act." By this measure, the vicar has relinquished much patronage, and probably, emolument; but with him these appear to have been trifling considerations in comparison with the great object to be accomplished. There are now no fewer than sixteen churches in the township of Leeds alone, (inclusive of the parish church, of which a description is given in the first volume;) and if to this number be added the churches in the out-townships, closely bordering upon Leeds, together with all the schools connected with them, we have an aggregate of religious and moral instruction, unprecedented, and perhaps, unequalled in any other part of the country. These efforts are well seconded by Christians of other denominations, whose chapels are to be found in every direction, so that a well-defined system of education, offering common ground for all parties, seems now only wanting to complete the mission which men, conscious of their high destiny, are called to fulfil.

A.D.

Leeds
Vicarage
Act, 1844.

1851

The Free Grammar School was originally founded in 1552, by Grammar Sir William Sheffield. The original endowment, augmented by School subsequent benefactions, now produces about £2000 per annum. 1552. The school is open to all boys of the parish for instruction in the classics, mathematics and writing, and it has the privilege of sending a candidate for one of Lady Elizabeth Hasting's exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford. It is also entitled to one of the four scholarships of £80 per annum, founded by the Rev. T. Milner, in Magdalen College, Cambridge, tenable till the holder takes the degree of M.A.; and likewise, in failure of a candidate from the school of Normanton, to one of the two scholarships founded by Mrs. Frieston, in Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Leeds, as we have already remarked, had no representatives in parliament, till the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832; though at the commencement of the Commonwealth, Adam Baynes, Esq., of Knostrop, an officer in the parliamentary army, represented the borough. Two members are now returned. The following gentle-

A. D. men have been honoured with a seat in the legislature since the enfranchisement of the borough :—

1882 to 1861	1832 John Marshall, Jun. Thomas Babington Macaulay.
	1834* Edward Baines.
	1835 Sir John Beckett, Bart. Edward Baines.
	1837 Edward Baines. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
	1841 William Beckett. William Aldam, Jun.
	1847 William Beckett. James Garth Marshall.

Railway
communi-
cation.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages derived by Leeds from railway communication to every part of the kingdom. Since the opening of the three stations in Wellington-street, namely, the Midland (from which the Leeds and Thirsk, Leeds and Bradford, and London and North Western trains also start,) the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Northern, the approaches to the west end of the town, present a very busy aspect, and during the great exhibition, the thousands who thronged to the stations, day by day, attracted by the unparalleled cheapness of the fares, to see the world's wonder, forcibly reminded the spectator of a crowded thoroughfare in the metropolis. Such is the continued influx of strangers to this part of Leeds, that most of the houses on each side of the street, are appropriated to lodgings, or converted into beer shops.

Eminent
Men.

The parish of Leeds has produced several eminent men. Among them are John Harrison, the distinguished benefactor; Saxton, the chorographer; Thoresby the eminent antiquarian; Fairfax, the poet and translator of Tasso; Dr. David Hartley, the pupil of Sir Isaac Newton, and author of "Observations on Man;" Dr. Priestley, the natural philosopher; General Guest, the commander; Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and builder of the Eddystone lighthouse; Joseph and Isaac Milner, eminent theologians; Dr. James Scott, author of three Seatonian prize poems, and a writer in the Public Advertiser, under the signature of Anti-Sejanus; Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent landscape painter; Sir John Beckett, Bart., banker; and William Hey, Esq., surgeon.

The population of the borough has progressed very rapidly since the commencement of the present century, and the number of houses has increased in a corresponding ratio. The following statement shows these results :—

*This election was to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Macaulay's appointment in India.

1801.....	58,162	A.D. Population from 1801 to 1851.
1811.....	62,534	
1821.....	83,796	
1831.....	123,393	
1841.....	152,054	
1851.....	171,805	

Thus it will be seen that the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1851, is considerably more than three times as large as in 1801; and the importance of this increase will be more apparent, when the awful mortality occasioned by the cholera in 1832 and 1849, is borne in mind.

The relative number of the sexes in 1841 and 1851 are as follows:—

1841	<i>Leeds Township.</i>	
Males.....	42,660	
Females.....	46,081	
	<i>Out Townships.</i>	
Males.....	31,105	
Females.....	32,208	
1851	<i>Leeds Township.</i>	
Males.....	48,803	
Females.....	52,528	
	<i>Out Townships.</i>	
Males.....	34,438	
Females.....	36,036	

We have no means of furnishing the number of houses in 1801 and 1811; but for the four following periods, the subjoined facts are arrived at:—

1821	18,704	Number of houses in 1821—1851
1831	28,047	
1841 including those in course of building	34,268	
1851 Ditto ditto	38,017	

It appears from the official returns recently published, that there are at present in England and Wales, 3,280,961 inhabited houses; 152,898 uninhabited; and 26,534 in course of erection, making a total of 3,450,393.

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—In our notice of this school, at page 19, we omitted to state that the architects were Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, of Leeds.

SHEFFIELD.

<div>A.D.</div> <div>1690</div>	<p>As Leeds takes precedence in the cloth manufacture, so does Sheffield in that of cutlery and other hardware manufactures, the elegance and excellence of which are celebrated throughout Europe. It is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name, originally, Sheaffield, from its situation on the river Sheaf, near its confluence with the Don. The town is situated on the acclivities of a gentle eminence in a spacious valley, which, with the exception of an opening towards the north-east, is inclosed by a range of richly wooded hills, beyond which rise others to a great elevation, forming a magnificent natural ampitheatre, commanding extensive prospects over the adjacent country, including delightful villas, verdant fields, and thickly-wooded eminences. Sheffield is above a mile in length from north to south, and more than three quarters of a mile in breadth. It consists of numerous streets, which, with the exception of some of the thoroughfares, are narrow and inconvenient. The houses are mostly of brick, intermixed with many of very ancient character, and are chiefly within the angle formed by the rivers, but on the opposite banks are also several extensive ranges of buildings. It is supposed that the <i>first brick house</i>, in Sheffield, was built in Pepper-alley, in 1698, and such was the ignorance prevailing a century and a half ago, that the inhabitants predicted its speedy destruction, because it was built of such "perishable materials"! Considerable improvements, however, have taken place under an act of parliament, obtained in 1818, and the town is lighted with gas by two companies, now united, namely, a company, whose works, at Shude-hill, were erected at a cost of £40,000; and a new company formed in 1836, for affording a supply on more moderate terms, for which, they expended £80,000 in the erection of works on Blonk island. The inhabitants were formerly furnished with water from springs in the neighbouring hills, but the supply becoming inadequate to the increasing wants of the town, a company was formed in 1829, with a capital of £100,000, and incorporated by act of parliament. The service reservoir of this company's works has an elevation of more than 450 feet above the town, and covers an area of nearly six acres, containing about 20,000,000 gallons, supplied by a conduit from the Redmire reservoir, near the source of the river Riveling, of which it receives the surplus water, after a sufficient quantity has been retained for the use of the mills upon its stream. The Redmire reservoir covers an area of 50 acres, and contains more than 200,000,000 gallons. From the great descent of the water towards the town, it acquires a force sufficient to raise it to the roofs of the highest houses.</p>
<div>Antiquity.</div>	
<div>Gas Companies.</div>	
<div>Water Works.</div>	

The principal manufacture of Sheffield, as we have already noticed, is that of cutlery ware, for which the town appears to have been distinguished at a very early period, and the numerous mines of coal and iron stone in the vicinity, render its situation extremely favourable. Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, notices the Sheffield "Thwytel," or "Whittell," a kind of large knife worn by such as had not the privilege of wearing the sword, and for the making of which, and also of iron arrow heads, before the general use of fire arms, the town had become celebrated. The principal articles subsequently manufactured here, were scythes, sickles, shears, and implements of husbandry, till the middle of the last century, when considerable improvements were made, and the finer kinds of cutlery were introduced. The superintendence of the trade was, in the 16th century, entrusted to twelve master cutlers, appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and invested with powers to enforce the necessary regulations for the protection of the trade. In 1570, many of the artizans from the Netherlands, driven from their country by the arbitrary measures of the Duke D'Alva, settled in various parts of England, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth. Such as were of the same occupation, by the advice of her chamberlain, the Earl of Shrewsbury, fixed their residence in one spot, and most of them being artificers in iron, were placed on the earl's estate in Yorkshire, and contributed greatly towards improvements in cutlery, which in Sheffield has been brought to unrivalled excellence.

In 1624, the cutlers were incorporated by act of parliament, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares, in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and parts near adjoining." Several alterations were made in the constitution of this corporation by acts of parliament in 1791 and 1801; but on account of their unpopularity, they were repealed in 1814, by an act granting permission to all persons, whether sons of freemen or strangers, to carry on trade anywhere within the limits of Hallamshire, which privilege, by encouraging men of genius from every part of the country to settle in the town, has tended greatly to its prosperity, and by exciting a spirit of competition, assisted to produce exquisite specimens of workmanship in the finer branches of the trade. The principal articles at present produced are table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives of every description, scissors, razors, surgical, mathematical and optical instruments, engineers' and joiners' tools, scythes, sickles, and files, of which vast numbers are exported, and an endless variety of steel ware. Cutlery made from cast steel was added to the ancient articles from hammered steel, and has been brought to great perfection. The manufacture of silver plate in all its branches, from the most minute to the most massive articles, is also carried on to a very considerable extent, and has obtained a high degree of celebrity for elegance of pattern and beauty of workmanship. The manufacture

A. D.

1500 and
1800.Manufac-
tures.Master
Cutlers.Incorporation of the
Cutlers.Silver Plat-
ed Wares.

A. D. 1742	<p>of silver plated wares, introduced in 1742, has much contributed to the fame of the town, and has been applied to the making of waiters, urns, tea pots, candlesticks, and numerous articles previously made of solid silver. The rims, mountings, bosses, and other ornamental parts, are usually of the last-mentioned material; and as the Sheffield plate has a much thicker coating of silver on the other parts than the plated wares of other towns, it possesses a decided superiority, which has long since opened for it a ready market throughout the world. The manufacture of numerous articles of a similar kind in Britannia metal, a sort of pewter, composed of tin, antimony, and regulus, has been pursued extensively, and forms an important branch of foreign and domestic trade. Considerable improvement has been made in this branch within the last few years, by the substitution of the Albata or German silver, which is wrought into an infinite variety of useful and elegant articles. Wire-drawing, and the refining of silver, are carried on to a considerable extent; and along the banks of the rivers, are numerous iron and steel works, in which the heavier castings are made, and also, extensive mills for slitting and preparing the iron and steel for the use of the manufacturers. Among the manufactured iron goods are, stove-grates in every variety of pattern, fenders, fire-irons, boilers for steam engines, and all the articles usually made of wrought and cast iron. A type foundry was established in 1806, and in 1818, another, on a more extensive scale. There are also several factories for the weaving of horse hair seating for chairs, and various other establishments. The introduction of that new branch of trade "Sheffield Plate," gave rise to an Assay office in 1779, and the weight of silver articles assayed at this office has varied from 3,000 to 6,000 lbs. per annum; but this quantity is largely augmented yearly, in the coatings and mountings of plated goods. The refining of the precious metals was introduced by Mr. John Read, in 1795. The metal button trade formed an important branch of manufacture at one period, but since the introduction of silk and cloth-covered buttons, it has, of course, materially declined. In 1791, a tailor was convicted in the penalty of forty shillings a dozen for setting covered buttons upon a gentleman's waistcoat; and the wearer in a like penalty, for appearing in the waistcoat so made. This monstrous interference with the right of a man "to do as he likes with his own" was threatened to be renewed ten years afterwards, but it was put down by the force of common sense, and will never be repeated. A few manufacturers of gilt and plated buttons are, however, to be found in the town, and the fickle goddess of fashion may yet again extend their number. We have already alluded to the Britannia metal trade, and it may here be noticed that the first manufacturers were Messrs. Ebenezer Hancock and Richard Jessop. The former was the son of Joseph Hancock, the celebrated silver-plater. A remarkable circumstance, in connection with the cutlery trade, occurred in 1626. Thomas Wild, a cutler</p>
Britannia Metal.	
German Silver.	
Assay Office.	
Button trade.	

living in the Crooked Bill Yard, High-street, made Lieutenant Felton the knife with which he stabbed the Duke of Buckingham. The knife was found in the Duke's body, and had a corporation mark upon it, which led to the discovery of the maker, who was immediately taken to the Earl of Arundel's house, in London, where he acknowledged the mark was his, and that he had made Lieutenant Felton two such knives, when he was recruiting at Sheffield, for which he charged him tenpence. According to ancient record, "the Earl was well satisfied of the truth of Wild's testimony, and ordered him to be paid the expenses of his journey home." In 1786, the first steam grinding wheel was erected by Messrs. Proctor, on the east bank of the Sheaf, and there are now a large number of similar establishments in the town and suburbs, in addition to smaller ones connected with manufactories. In 1760, Mr. Robert Hinchcliffe produced the first pair of hard polished scissors, and nine years afterwards, Mr. Thomas Bolsover, the founder of the silver plated trade, established the first machinery for rolling iron and steel into plates, suitable for saws, fenders, spades, &c., which had previously been formed solely by the laborious and more extensive operation of the hammer. In 1770, Mr. Hunstman introduced the art of making cast-steel, by reducing bar-steel into a fluid state for the purpose of improving its quality. Most of the *shear-steel* was imported from Germany until 1775, when it was first made in England, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1785, forges were erected at Sheffield for its manufacture, but tilts and rolling mills had been established in the town and neighbourhood more than half a century. The consumption of coal considerably exceeds *half a million tons annually*, including the quantities used for household purposes; but although the coal mines of Sheffield are prolific, they are inadequate to its growing requirements, so that large deliveries of coal and coke take place from all the surrounding parishes. It is estimated that the number of men, women, and boys, employed in the iron and metal trades of the town, amount to upwards of 22,000. During the present century, and since the introduction of the steam engine, many extensive manufactories have been erected, in which every process is performed, from the conversion of the iron into steel, to the finishing of the article for the market.

The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by its advantageous line of inland navigation. In 1815, an act was passed for the construction of a canal from Sheffield to the Don at Tinsley. The head of this canal forms a basin at the eastern extremity of Sheffield, and adjoining is a spacious wharf, where vessels can load and unload under cover, with an extensive range of warehouses and offices for the transaction of business. The basin is capable of containing more than 40 vessels of 50 tons burthen. Great facilities are also provided by railways, by means of which rapid intercourse is kept

A.D.

1690

Lieutenant
Felton.New
Machinery
and inven-
tions.Consump-
tion of
coal.

Labourers.

Inland
Navigation.

Railways.

A. D.	up with the counties of Lancaster and Chester, with various parts
1836	of the county of York, with the northern and midland counties, and the southern portions of England. The Sheffield and Rotherham railway, after much opposition, was commenced under an act of parliament in 1836, authorising the proprietors to raise a capital of £100,000, in shares of £25 each, and a loan of £30,000 on mortgage, and the works were completed in October, 1838. The line
1839	begins at the union of the Barnsley road with Saville street, where the station, with suitable offices, is situated; it proceeds to Masborough, where it joins the North Midland Railway, and is thence continued to the terminus at Rotherham.
Extent of the Parish.	The parish of Sheffield is about ten miles in length from east to west, and three in average breadth, comprising an area of more than 22,000 acres; the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and
Minerals.	the district abounds with mineral wealth. Coal and iron stone are extensively wrought; of the former, which is of excellent quality, there are several mines in the park and in the township of Attercliffe, and the upper strata being nearly exhausted, new pits were opened some time ago for procuring coal from the lower beds. The iron stone is not usually of a kind adapted for the general purposes of the manufacturers of cutlery, and consequently, for finer works, large quantities are imported from Sweden, Germany, and Russia.
Quarries.	There are some excellent quarries in the parish and its vicinity, yielding a hard and durable stone. Soft red sand stone and firm grit stone are found in many parts, and good grey stone for slating, at and near Brincliffe-edge, which also formerly furnished the manufacturers with grinding stones; for this article, they are now chiefly indebted to the quarries of Wickersley.
Ancient Records.	The historical records of Sheffield possess great interest. In the reign of Henry VIII., George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, erected a splendid baronial castle, in which he afterwards received the renowned Cardinal Wolsey, who was given into his custody by the Earl of Northumberland, and whom he entertained for sixteen days, previously to his removal to Leicester Abbey. George, the sixth earl, was charged by Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after being confined for some time in the castle, was removed to the Manor-house, in which she was detained a prisoner till 1584. The castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces in 1644, and was soon demolished. The lodge or manor-house was kept up for many years afterwards, but it was abandoned as a residence by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1706, and the park, of nearly 2000 acres, was divided into several farms. It is now a very populous suburb of the town, and the Farm-bank is studded with handsome villas of stone, in the Gothic style. The fall of two venerable oaks ought not to pass unnoticed. One of them stood on the plain within Sheffield park, the branches extending on all sides to the distance of 45 feet, and
Immense Oak trees.	

capable of sheltering above 200 horsemen. The other, designated the Lord's Oak, stood "at the upper end of Riveling." Its bole was 12 yards in girth, and when cut down it yielded not less than 2,688 cubic feet of wood. This tree was felled in 1690. By a survey of the woods, in 1719, there were in Sheffield parish, Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Handworth, Treeton, and Whiston, 2,585 acres; Woods.

A. D.

1690

The occurrences of more modern times, connected with Sheffield, are interesting, but they are too numerous for minute detail. It appears that in 1747, the first direct trade from the continent with Sheffield was opened, and thirteen years afterwards, a stage coach commenced running from the town to London. In 1765, the first coffee room was opened, and 1770 witnessed the establishment of a bank. The inhabitants experienced the shock of an earthquake in 1777; and in the following year evening service was first commenced in the Parish church, to check the "growing influence" of the methodists. In March, 1782, a man named Frank Fearn was gibbeted on Loxley edge, for the murder of Nathan Andrews, a respectable watchmaker. The Tontine Inn, which occupied the whole space between Castle-fold and Dixon-lane, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1785, at a cost of £4,900, raised in shares of £100 each. This commodious inn was recently pulled down, and the site appropriated to a market place. In 1788, John Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, visited the prisons of Sheffield; and in 1790, two boys did penance in the church, for playing at a game called *trip*, during divine service. In 1791, much discontent prevailed amongst the working classes, for in July of that year, the doors and windows of the gaol, in King-street, were destroyed by a riotous mob, who liberated the prisoners, and afterwards proceeded to Broomhall, the residence of the Vicar (the Rev. James Wilkinson) where they damaged the library and furniture, and burnt down ricks of hay. On this charge, five men were apprehended, and one of them named John Bennett, was executed at York, in September. In the same month, Dr. Graham delivered a lecture at the Tontine, on the efficacy of "earth-bathing," and afterwards exhibited himself and a female patient "buried up to the lips in earth, in the garden of Mr. Bet, at the Elephant!" On April 14th, 1792, Spence Broughton was executed at York, having been convicted of robbing the Sheffield and Rotherham horse post. His body was hung in chains on Attercliffe Common, and the gibbet post remained till 1827. The erection of the barracks commenced in 1792; and three years subsequently, Mr. James Montgomery, the now respected poet,

Miscellaneous Events.

A.D.	was fined £20, at Doncaster sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for publishing a "Patriotic Song by a clergyman of Belfast," which it was said contained a libel "of and concerning the war, and his majesty's conduct therein." Following the example of other towns, a regiment of volunteers was formed in 1794, for the protection of the country, and in a little time amounted to 490 "effective men." In 1796, Mr. Montgomery was again fined £20, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment, for a libel on Colonel Athorp, relative to his conduct in dispersing the rioters in Norfolk-street, when the Colonel's horse was shot under him. After the peace of Amiens, the first Sheffield volunteers were disbanded, but on the re-commencement of hostilities against France, in 1803, another corps was raised, amounting to 600 men. In August, 1805, they were hoaxed, by the intelligence that the French had landed, and accordingly, they marched with all the valour of Falstaff, amidst the cheers of the men and the tears of the women, to meet the enemy. But Bonaparte did not appear, and the gallant fellows were consoled for their disappointment, by receiving the thanks of the House of Commons.
1794	
Volunteers hoaxed.	
High price of corn.	In 1795 flour rose as high as 5s. 6d. per stone, but after a liberal subscription of £8,100, and the appointment of a committee to supply the poor at a cheaper rate, it fell to 2s. 6d. In 1800 a series of riots took place, owing to the high price of flour. It was again both dear and bad in the following year, owing to a wet harvest, and, as if to mock the sufferings of the people a fellow, named Raybould, known as a money broker, announced that he had on sale good old flour <i>at ten shillings and sixpence per stone!!</i> In the same year, upwards of 10,000 persons partook of a liberal public subscription. The town was visited by a terrific storm of wind in January, 1802, and a sheet of lead, weighing 2,000lbs., was precipitated into the yard of the Tontine, and fell on the very spot where only a minute or two before the Doncaster mail had stood. Much damage accrued to property, but the loss of life does not appear to have been great. The Rev. James Wilkinson, A.M., upwards of fifty years vicar of Sheffield, died at Boroughbridge on the 18th of January, 1805, aged 74. His death was considered the greatest public loss which the town had ever sustained. He was the representative of the family of Jessops, of Broomhall, where he resided, except some short intervals spent at Boroughbridge. Amongst his charitable bequests was £600 to the Infirmary, and £200 each to the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools. In September, 1806, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, arrived at Sheffield, from Wentworth-house, and privately visited many of the manufactories. The festivities at Wentworth-house, in May, 1807, consequent upon the majority of Lord Milton (now Earl Fitzwilliam) are noticed in the first volume of the "Annals."—
Raybould the money-broker.	
Death of the Vicar.	Mr. Samuel Peech, an eccentric character, died in 1809. He kept the Angel Inn thirty years, and was one of the most spirited coach
1809	

proprietors in the kingdom, sometimes carrying his opposition to so absurd a degree, as not only to convey persons to London for *nothing*, but to treat them with a bottle of wine, for giving his coach the preference to that of his opponents!! In the spring of 1810 occurred the death of that distinguished man, John Browne, M.D., aged 70. To the Infirmary, which he had long served professionally and with his purse, he bequeathed £500, and to the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools, £100 each. A marble bust of him, by Chantrey, was purchased by subscription, and placed in the Infirmary Board Room. In September of the same year, owing to a scarcity of coin, the overseers issued tokens of silver and copper, an example which was followed by numerous manufacturers. In 1812, there were several tumultuous riots, arising out of the distress occasioned by the importation of British manufactures being prohibited by the American Congress, and thirty stand of arms were destroyed by a mob, composed partly of women. Fortunately, peace was restored without loss of life. In May, 1818, two Acts of Parliament connected with Sheffield, received the royal assent,—one for the establishment of a police, and the other for the incorporation of the Gas Light Company. In July, 1819, an immense slaughter of dogs took place, by order of the magistrates, several deaths having occurred from hydrophobia. Prince Leopold, (now king of Belgium,) visited many of the manufactories of Sheffield, in the same year, and in 1820 a silver gilt cup, value eighty guineas, and purchased by a penny subscription from the workmen of Sheffield, was presented to the late Earl Fitzwilliam, as a token of their respect for the independent manner in which he had uniformly supported the rights of the people, whilst Lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding. About the same time, an address, signed by nearly 11,000 females, was presented to Queen Caroline, welcoming her return to England. Thomas Rawson, Esq., of Wardsend, died in 1825, aged 78. Among his numerous donations was £1,000 to the Infirmary. The numerous unemployed poor were relieved by subscription in 1826, and an unknown donor, under the name of *Londinensis*, contributed the noble sum of £1,000. On May 28th, 1827, the royal assent was given to the New Market Act, and the improvements, consequent upon the change of locality, were completed by the Duke of Norfolk, under the sanction of upwards of ninety commissioners, appointed by the act. In 1827, a number of ladies presented Mr. Montgomery, the poet, with a silver inkstand, and £200 towards the revival of the Moravian mission in the Island of Tobago, first established by his father. The year 1832 is painfully memorable owing to the visitation of that malignant and fatal disease, *Cholera*. It was first observed at Sheffield in July, and though every precaution was taken by the Board of Health, 1,347 persons were afflicted, of whom 402 died. Among the victims was John Blake, Esq., Master Cutler, to whose memory an elegant obelisk was erected in 1834, by public subscription. It is

A.D.

1810

Death of
Dr. Browne

Riots.

1818

Immense
slaughter
of dogs.Queen
Caroline.New
Market.Fatal
effects of
Cholera.

A. D. 1838	a fact deserving to be recorded, that the disease— <i>Influenza</i> —which prevailed in the town during the first two months of 1837, was more fatal than the Cholera of 1832.
Intense Frost.	In January, 1838, so intense was the frost, that a whole sheep was roasted upon the ice, on the river Don, just above the iron bridge. On March 2nd, the opening of the canal, by breaking the ice, was completed, having employed twenty men and twenty-two horses four days; it had been frozen up for seven weeks. In the same month, died Mr. Joseph Basket, accountant, aged 68. He was found, when an infant, in a basket (whence his name) at one of the entrances to Wentworth-house. The Marquis of Rockingham caused him to be taken care of, and he was afterwards put out apprentice by Earl Fitzwilliam. In November, a young man named Henson, died, who had made twenty-four pairs of scissors, weighing only <i>one grain</i> ! In December, 1839, a meeting of Sheffield manufacturers was held to memorialise the government on the subject of admitting American flour, duty free, for twelve months. It was stated that the Americans owed to the manufacturers of Sheffield £600,000, and being unable to pay off the amounts, they dare not order any further supply of English goods. In 1840 it was ascertained that 521 men had been in the employ of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Sons, cutlers, from two to fifty-five years, making a total of 4,600 years. On November 24th, 1841, the honour of knighthood was conferred on Arnold James Knight, Esq., M.D., of Sheffield. The <i>Cactus Laueana</i> , the first plant of the kind that ever flowered in England, bloomed during the night of September, in the Botanical Gardens, and faded before morning. In the same month, the first cab plying for hire, appeared in the streets. About this period a fellow, named O'Brien, lecturing in the town, proposed to get rid of the national debt by considering each year's interest as principal! Several barbers being summoned before the magistrates, for shaving on Sunday, the bench held that the scraping of chins was a "work of necessity before nine o'clock, A.M., but not afterwards." On the 6th of December, in the same year, the remains of Sir Francis Chantrey, the eminent sculptor, were interred at Norton, near Sheffield, the place of his birth; he bequeathed £50 a-year to the vicar, in consideration of his tomb being kept in repair. In January, 1842, Lord Wharncliffe, who had been appointed Lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding, resigned the chairmanship of the Quarter Sessions, which he had held nearly thirty years. In the same month, Henry Vaughan attempted to shoot three sisters named Poole, in their house, at Rye-bank, and afterwards shot himself through the heart. A verdict of <i>felo de se</i> was returned. In February, Messrs. Rodgers & Sons manufactured a Norfolk knife, with more than one hundred blades and tools, the handle, fourteen inches long, being of carved pearl, mounted in chased gold. On January 16th, 1843, the stoppage of Messrs. Parker,
A Foundling.	
Unique scissors.	
American Flour.	
Sir Francis Chantrey died 1841.	
Elegant Knife.	

Shore, & Co's. bank was announced, which caused much excitement and alarm, but no run on the other banks. The engagements were £620,244, and the assets, (in addition to bad and doubtful debts, £165,192) £499,715. The former were afterwards reduced to £78,000, and the latter, £74,000. In March, owing to a quarrel between the two Gas Companies, the price of gas was reduced from 8s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per 1,000 feet. In July, 5,700 squares of glass were broken at the Botanical Gardens, by a storm of hail. On the 10th, Messrs. Parker, Shore, & Co. passed their examination in the bankruptcy court; a dividend of 5s. in the pound, paid August 14. At this period, Sir A. J. Knight retired from practice, after a professional residence in Sheffield of more than twenty-eight years. August 8, Mr. S. Naylor and Mr. W. Sanderson were convicted of marking "shear steel" or "cast steel," upon cast-iron blades. Mr. Naylor was fined £417 10s., and Mr. Sanderson £1395. The blades were publicly destroyed in Paradise Square. December 20, Mary Ann Joyce escaped, by extraordinary dexterity, over the wall of the women's yard, at the Town-hall, but was retaken the next day. 1844, March 27th, the Botanical Gardens were offered for sale by auction: highest bid £7,000; reserve bid £11,000. Total cost of the gardens near £20,000. In May they were bought by a new company for £9,000. April 16, Messrs. Parker, Shore, & Co., obtained their certificate at the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy. The Hon. Charles S. Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharnccliffe, died on the 22nd of May, aged 34. 1845, October 20, the down mail train run into near Barnsley station, by a pilot engine, and Mr. Commissioner Boteler, of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, fatally injured. December 19, Lord Wharnccliffe died suddenly, from an effusion of blood on the brain, attributed to mental excitement, arising from the ministerial dissensions and resignations, aged 69. 1846, November 2, owing to the high price of malt, the brewers advanced the price of ale 3s. per barrel, without discount. 1847, May 28, Susannah Jagger, aged 60, was barbarously murdered on the Rotherham and Rawmarsh turnpike road, in the forenoon, by Samuel Linley, in a fit of insanity, caused by drinking. July 1, the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, and suite, visited Sheffield, and inspected some of the manufactories. October, the Hon. James S. Wortley, M.P., (now Recorder of London,) came into possession of the Housley-hall estate, by the bequest of a political admirer. 1848, May 1, Mr. and Mrs. Maugham, of Angel-street, Sheffield, were killed by being thrown from their gig. Sept. 30, three men killed by the fall of twenty-one arches of the viaduct of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. 1849, April 17, Mr. Roebuck elected for Sheffield without opposition. September 23, final closing of the Tontine Hotel, opened in 1785. December 1, decease of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Anti-Corn Law Rhymer." He was born at Masbro' in 1781; he became an inhabitant of Sheffield in 1821, and con-

A. D.

1843

Stoppage of
Parker and
Co's. Bank.

Frauds.

Botanical
Gardens
offered for
sale.Death of
Lord
WharnccliffeAtrocious
Murder.Ebenezer
Elliott died

- A.D.
1850
Attempted Murder.
Singular Death.
First Election.
Riot after the Election.
- ducted successfully an iron and steel business there for twenty years. In 1841, he retired, and took up his abode at Houghton Common, near Barnsley, where he died. 1850, Feb. 9, Earl Fitzwilliam elected High Steward of Cambridge. March 31, an attempt was made to throw a can of gunpowder through the bedroom window of William Butcher, Esq., Glossop road. For this act, Wm. Bailey and Daniel Ensor were transported seven years. May 28, Robert Bentley, Esq., Rotherham, died on this day; he left £5,050 for various charitable purposes. June 14, expulsion of Alderman Schofield from the Wesleyan Society. July 29, Richard Manks completed the task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, at the Barrack Tavern cricket-ground. October 12, a new route from Sheffield to London, by the Great Northern Railway. August 10, Parker, Shore & Co's. fourth dividend of 1s., making 10s. October 30, for the Great Exhibition of 1851, Sheffield applied for space equal to 13,681 square feet. On Saturday, November 29th, 1851, Mr. William Aizlewood, of Rotherham, iron-founder, died very suddenly, under singular circumstances. He had undergone an examination of the chest by Dr. Shearman, on the previous evening, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his heart, and on being told that the disease had materially diminished, he appeared much pleased with the intelligence, and proceeded to dress. While adjusting his cravat, he was attacked with apoplexy, and died a few hours afterwards. As the result of a *post mortem* examination, Dr. Shearman stated that the blood vessels of the deceased's brain were diseased, and he was of opinion that the sudden accession of blood, during a pleasurable state of excitement, had ruptured them, causing a large effusion, and thus death by apoplexy.
- The first Sheffield election, under the Reform Act, took place on December 12th, 1832, opposite the Corn Exchange, Thomas Dunn, Esq., Master Cutler, being the returning officer. It is supposed that nearly 30,000 persons were present. The candidates put in nomination were Samuel Bailey, Thomas Asline Ward, John Parker, and James Silk Buckingham, Esqrs. The show of hands was decidedly in favour of Ward and Buckingham, but the other two gentlemen demanded a poll, which commenced on the following day, and closed thus:—
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Parker..... | 1,515 | Ward | 1,210 |
| Buckingham | 1,498 | Bailey | 812 |
- Messrs. Parker and Buckingham, therefore, became the first members for Sheffield. A disgraceful scene ensued. A mob of dissolute characters assembled and proceeded to destroy the windows of the Tontine. The Riot Act was read, and ultimately, a detachment of the 18th infantry, commanded by Captain Graves, arrived from Rotherham. They formed line in front of the Tontine, and were assailed with several stones, one of which wounded

the magistrate present severely on the head, upon which he gave the order to fire. The Captain obeyed, and the men forthwith fired ball cartridge. The consequence was, that three men and two boys were shot dead on the spot, and many others were seriously wounded, one of whom died in the infirmary. The mob dispersed on finding that they would not be allowed to set the law at defiance, and no further acts of outrage followed. An inquest was held on the bodies of the persons killed, and the jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

A. D.

1832

On December 28th, 1832, Mary Sandys was barbarously murdered by her husband, a butcher, in his open shop, in Pinston-lane. He was found guilty of "wilful murder" at York assizes, in the following year, but a plea of insanity being maintained in his favour, he was ordered to be confined during his majesty's pleasure. In August, 1833, a breakfast service of silver plate, purchased by a "penny subscription," was presented to T. A. Ward, Esq., by 10,000 of the inhabitants, as a testimony of their gratitude for his public services. During the following month a valuable piece of plate was presented to Earl Fitzwilliam, to mark the sense entertained by the inhabitants of the manner in which his lordship had represented the county for twenty years, in five successive parliaments.

Parliament being dissolved, another election took place in January 1835, when Mr. Bailey was proposed without his consent. The poll closed as follows:—Parker, 1,606; Buckingham, 1,554; Bailey, 1,434. In the following year the electors were again called upon to exercise the franchise, Mr. Parker having been appointed one of the lords of the treasury. He solicited a renewal of their suffrages, and was returned, his only opponent, an itinerating politician, named Bell, not receiving a single vote. The following is the order in which the borough has been represented since its enfranchisement:—

- 1832 John Parker; J. S. Buckingham.
- 1835 John Parker; J. S. Buckingham.
- 1836 John Parker; J. S. Buckingham.
- 1837 John Parker; H. G. Ward.
- 1841 John Parker; H. G. Ward.
- 1846 John Parker; H. G. Ward.
- 1847 John Parker; H. G. Ward.
- 1850 John Parker; J. A. Roebuck.

On November 1st, 1836, died Samuel Shore, Esq., of Norton-hall, aged 75; he was high-sheriff for Derbyshire in 1832. On the 22nd of December, in the same year, a public dinner was given to the venerable Dr. Younge, and a subscription opened for the purpose of having his portrait painted, in compliment for his valuable services to the town and neighbourhood, during a period of half a century.

A. D.

Sheffield, as is generally known, was formerly governed by the Incorporated Cutlers of Hallamshire, the Master Cutler being the head.

1724
Master
Cutlers,
from 1724

The following is a list of the MASTER CUTLERS, from 1724 to the present period:—

Robert Sorsby	Thomas Jennings	Ezra Cawton
John Rawson	Nathaniel Robinson	George Cartwright
William Warter	George Creswick	John Downes
William Webster	John Webster	James Hoole
Robert Sorsby	Robert Sorsby	John Morton
John Webster	Edward Barlow	Samuel Smith
William Creswick	Richard Paramore	Samuel Twible
Robert Stacie	Matthew Arnold	Thomas Tooker
James Creswick	John Sutton	John Birks
George Vallance	Castles Shemeld	William Moor
William Walker	William Crawshaw	Thomas Broadhead
Thomas Creswick	James Newton	John Guest
Richard Wilkinson	John Pearson	Tobias Ellis
John Cook	Thomas Jennings	Peter Symon
James Creswick	Joshua Bayes	James Longsdon
Robert Scarr	Jonathan Webster	James Crawshaw
Robert Scargill	Robert Nicholls	John Smith
Thomas Milward	John Winter	Jonathan Moor
Robert Slack	Edward Badger	Jeremy Beet
William Bayes	William Ellis	Thomas Redforth
William Pitt	Thomas Tooker	John Tooker
William Warter	Benjamin Kirkby	Andrew Wade
Thomas Ludlam	John Webster	Andrew Wade
Malin Sorsby	Robert Brelsford	Thomas Cotton
Robert Brelsford	James Webster	Samuel Wainwright
Richard Jackson	Joseph Downes	Thomas Wilson
George Barnesley	John Webster	John Ward
William Birley	Thomas Johnson	Thomas Watkin
Thomas Bate	John King	John Osborne
Edward Barlow	John Trippet	Joseph Turner
William Crawshaw	Robert Spooner	Joshua Cawton
Thomas Pearson	Christr. Broomhead	Joseph Shepherd
John Webster	Richard Downes	Joseph Kenyon
Malin Sorsby	Andrew Wade	Jonathan Dixon, jun
John Rawson	Benjamin Pearson	Jonathan Dixon, sen.
William Creswick	Robert Savage	Richard Kent
Stephen Carr	Richard Marsh	*Thomas Rose
Robert Allen	Ephraim Nicholls	George Marriott
James Staniforth	John Pearson	John Spooner
James Newton	Edward Sanderson	Joseph Leathley
John Pearson	Joseph Nutt	Robert Dent

* He died in the year of his office—(1742)—and Richard Kent served again.

			A. D.
Edward Windle	William Fowler	George Tillotson	
Leonard Webster	Joseph Hawksley	John Fox	
George Smith	Benjamin Broomhead	John Hounsfield	1724
William Hides	Thomas Settle	J. Dixon Skelton	
Thomas Newbold	Samuel Wilson	William Colley	
Joseph Parkin	Jonathan Watkinson	Thomas Champion	
Thomas Law	Thomas Nowell	Thomas Dewsnap	
Joseph Owen	Thomas Tillotson	Peter Spurr	
William Webster	Joshua Ward	Henry Moorhouse	
Benjamin Withers	George Wood	William Sansom	
John Wilson	John Henfree	Samuel Hadfield	
Jonathan Moor	Thomas Harris	James Crawshaw	
Joshua Ibberson	Benjamin Withers	Philip Law	
William Webster	William Birks	Enoch Barber	
William Parker	J. Fletcher Smith	James Blake	
George Graves	William Linley	Thomas Dunn	
Joshua Hancock	S. B. Ward	Thomas Ellin	
Samuel Bates	Benjamin Vickers	John Sansom	
Joseph Bower	Samuel Newbold	John Spencer	
William Birks	Joseph Bailey	Thomas Blake	
John Turner	Joseph Withers	John Greaves	
Thomas Beeley	James Makin	† Thomas Blake	
Jeremiah Ward	William Nicholson	Samuel Smith	
Joshua Cawton	John Eyre	James Moorhouse	
William Trickett	John Sorby	Thomas Ellin, jun.	
Robert Owen	Peter Brownell	William Broadhurst	
George Britain	Ebenezer Rhodes	Thomas Wilkinson	
Joseph Kenyon	Robert Brightmore	Frederick Newton	
John Winter	John Tillotson	William Butcher	
John Green	John Eadon	T. B. Turton	
Samuel Norris	James Smith	H. Mort	
William Linley	John Holt	T. Finney	
Josephus Parkin	Joseph Parkin	H. Atkin	
* John Rowbotham	James Makin	S. S. Deakin	
Peter Spurr	Thomas Asline Ward	W. Webster	

By a charter of incorporation, granted in 1843, their authority has passed into other hands, and the town, divided into nine wards, is now under the jurisdiction of a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and forty-two Councillors. The following gentlemen have filled the office of chief magistrate since the period alluded to :—

1843 William Joffcock	1848 Thomas Rawson Barker
1844 Thomas Dunn	1849 Thomas Birks.
1845 Samuel Butcher	1850 Thomas Burdett Turton
1846 Henry Wilkinson	1851 John Carr
1847 Edward Vickers	

* He died, and Mr. Parkin served again.

† Wolstenholme appointed, but did not officiate.

A. D.

1848

Public
Buildings.

The public buildings of Sheffield are very numerous, but we have only space to notice some of them.

The Parish Church, erected in the reign of Henry I., is a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower and spire, most probably in the Norman style, but the edifice has been so much altered by repairs, that, with the exception of part of the tower and spire, and a few small portions of the interior, very little of its original character can be distinguished. The chancel contains the first production from the chisel of Sir F. L. Chantrey, a mural tablet with the bust of the Rev. James Wilkinson, late vicar, canopied with drapery, in Carrara marble, erected at the public expense, as a tribute of respect to his memory. There is also a finely executed monument, by the same eminent sculptor, to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, parents of the Misses Harrison, of Western-hall. Many illustrious persons have been interred in the church, among whom were four Earls of Shrewsbury; Mary, Countess of Northumberland; Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother of the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stewart; Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormond; L. Peter Roflet, French secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. Between the Shrewsbury chapel and the vestry is the communion table, with a painting of the "Last Supper," by Nathaniel Tucker. The windows are all modern, not a pane of stained glass being now to be seen, though the edifice formerly possessed many beautiful specimens of that ancient art. The vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at £12 15s. 2½d., yields a net income of £1,285 per annum. Three stipendiary clergymen, possessed of an income of £400 per annum each, are appointed to assist the vicar, by twelve burgesses of the town and parish, called the "Twelve Capital Burgesses," incorporated by charter of Queen Mary, who hold certain lands and estates in trust, for the payment of the assistant ministers, repairs of the church, bridges, &c., and the relief of the needy poor. There are six other churches, affording accommodation to a large number of the inhabitants, namely, St. James's, St. Paul's, St. George's, St. Philips', St. Mary's, and St. John's. There are eleven places of worship for various denominations of Methodists, six for Independents, and one each for Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. Upwards of 10,000 children attend the Sunday schools attached to the various churches and chapels.

The late Hall of the Cutler's Company was taken down in 1832, and re-built in a style more adapted to the importance of the trade. It is a handsome structure of stone in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Corinthian order, supporting a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the Cutler's Arms, sculptured in bold relief. There is a stately vestibule, in which is a double flight of steps, leading to an elegant saloon; and above are a banquet room, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, lighted by a spacious and lofty dome; an assembly room, 53 feet long and 25 feet wide; with various

other apartments for the use of the corporation. In the principal rooms are portraits of the late Vicar of Sheffield, R. A. Thorpe, Esq., and Lord Wharnccliffe; and also three busts, one of the late Dr. Browne, by Chantrey, and the others of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, and John Rimington, Esq. The Music Hall, erected in Surrey-street, in 1824, is a spacious and elegant Grecian structure, containing on the ground floor a public library, reading room, and saloon, with apartments for the Philosophical and Literary Society, and above them is a good Concert Room, in which concerts take place under the superintendence of the Philharmonic Society. The Medical and Anatomical Society was established in 1829, and a handsome building in the Grecian style, has been erected for its use, at a cost of £2,000. It is supported by physicians and surgeons, who deliver lectures to the medical students of the town and neighbourhood. The Circus, opposite the Cattle Market, is in the Grecian style, with a stately portico of the Ionic order. The interior is adapted both for dramatic performances and equestrian exercises; the exterior of the building is 110 feet in length, and 77 feet in width. It is an elegant specimen of the style, erected after a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1836, at an expense of £6,000, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders. The Assembly Rooms in Norfolk-street, are handsomely fitted up; and the Theatre in Arundel-street, is a substantial building of brick, with a portico of stone, surmounted by a pediment. The Public Baths, on the Glossop-road, were built in 1836, by a proprietary of £20 shareholders, at a cost of £8,000. There are two spacious Swimming Baths, one for public use, and another, with a fountain in the centre, for subscribers; also tepid plunging baths, for ladies and gentlemen; shower, vapour, and warm baths, with commodious dressing rooms, furnished with every requisite. The Commercial Buildings, in High-street, erected in 1834, at an expense of £5000, form a handsome structure of the Doric order, containing apartments for the post-office, commercial purposes, and an elegant reading room. The Corn Exchange is a spacious building, with a stately portico of sixteen massive pillars in the principal front, erected on the former site of the Shrewsbury Hospital, in the Park, between the Sheaf and Canal bridges. The Town Hall, a neat substantial structure of stone, is situated at the extremity of the Haymarket, and was considerably enlarged in 1833, at the expense of the town. The General Infirmary was first opened for the reception of patients in 1794. This invaluable institution is mainly indebted for its existence to the exertions of Dr. Younge, the late Dr. Brown, and the late Mrs. Fell, the latter of whom subscribed £1,000. The subscriptions speedily amounted to £17,500, and with these funds the work was commenced. The premises, which are handsomely built of stone, occupy a site about a mile to the north-west of the town, and are guarded against the too near approach of other buildings by the purchase of 31 acres

A. D.

1834

Music Hall

Circus.

Public Baths.

Commercial Buildings.

Infirmary.

A. D.

1802

of surrounding land. It forms a conspicuous ornament to the principal approaches of the town. A Vaccine Establishment was connected with the Infirmary in 1802; and the Dispensary, another institution for the alleviation of human suffering, was founded in the same year.

Botanical
Gardens.

The Botanical and Horticultural Gardens, were laid out in 1836. They comprise 18 acres on a gentle declivity in the fertile vale of the river Porter. The principal entrance is through an elegant gateway of the Ionic order, on the model of the temple of Illyssus, at Athens, and the lower lodge, affording an entrance from the Eccleshall-road, is in the style of a Swiss cottage. The range of conservatories, more than 100 yards in length, is beautifully ornamented with Corinthian pillars. A long and spacious walk leads from the central conservatory to a circular sheet of water in which is a *jet d'eau*, and the grounds are tastefully embellished with every variety of exotic plants, and disposed into numerous walks, parterres of flowers, shrubberies, and plantations. The land was purchased by the proprietors at a cost of £4,000, and they have expended nearly £20,000 in bringing the gardens to their present state of perfection.

Cemetery.

The General Cemetery is situated on the opposite bank of the Porter. It was formed in April 1834, and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, in October, 1835, and comprised a capital of £25,000, in shares of £25 each. The original or unconsecrated portion, containing 5 acres, 1 rood, and 17 perches, was opened as a place of sepulture for persons of every denomination, on the 30th July, 1836. In July, 1846, the company obtained an act of incorporation, with powers to enlarge and improve the cemetery, and other purposes, and on the 27th June, 1850, the new portion of the cemetery, containing 8 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches, was consecrated by his grace the archbishop of York, as a place of sepulture, according to the rites of the Established Church. In the centre of the unconsecrated cemetery, is a spacious chapel in the early Grecian style of architecture, with a Doric colonnade in front, imparting to the structure an imposing aspect; and on the summit of the acclivity is erected a magnificent house, originally intended for the use of the chaplain, but now occupied by the secretary. The north-western approach to the cemetery, is through a beautiful avenue of trees; and under a lofty archway at the entrance, is situated the Registrar's Office, and the Sexton's House. The serpentine walks, terraces of catacombs, shrubberies and dells, rendering it a retired and romantic retreat for the living, and a secluded and solemn repose for the dead. The company has constructed a new road, forming a more convenient approach, extending from South-street to Sharrow-head. On an eminence in the consecrated portion is erected an elegant church, in the Gothic style, having a richly decorated tower and spire, 147 feet high, and forming a conspicuous object from every part of the town. The

unconsecrated portion was constructed under the direction of Mr. Samuel Worth, architect, at an expense of £18,000, and the consecrated part was completed under the superintendence of Messrs. Flockton and Son, architects, at an expense of about £12,000. This cemetery is now unequalled by any local cemetery in England, and the liberal and philanthropic proprietors, who commenced and have completed the undertaking, deserve, and may justly claim, the gratitude of the town at large.

A. D.

1850

The sources of instruction to the adult and juvenile population, by means of well furnished libraries, a literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institutions, a free grammar school, and schools founded by benevolent individuals, are truly ample; whilst the charities for the relief of the poor and indigent are conspicuous in every direction. In this respect, the town will bear comparison with any other place in the kingdom. The Workhouse is on a very extensive scale, the poor law union, comprising three townships of the parish, together with the parish of Handsworth.

Amongst the eminent persons who were born at Sheffield, or ^{Eminent} have flourished there, may be mentioned, the Rev. Dr. Robert ^{Men.} Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln; the Rev. Mr. Balguy, an eminent disputant in the Bangorian Controversy; Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, who was born at Morton, a village about three miles from the town: James Montgomery, Esq., the poet; Mrs. Hoffman, the celebrated authoress; Ebenezer Elliott, author of the "Corn Law Rhymes," &c. &c. &c. Sheffield gives the title of Baron and Earl to the Harewood family.

THE NEW MARKET HALL.—This new market accommodation is ^{Market} provided by and at the sole cost of his grace the Duke of Norfolk, the ^{Hall.} lord of the manor of Sheffield, under the authority of a special act of parliament giving powers for the removal of the market from the contracted, and in many respects inconvenient uncovered space, lying between King-street and Castle-street. It stands upon the site of the defunct Tontine Hotel, which, with its numerous appurtenances, were removed to make room for it. The boundaries are the old Haymarket to the front, Dixon-lane and Castle Folds latterly, and the short cross street from the bottom of Dixon-lane to Castle Folds in the rear. The new market accommodation does not properly end here, however. It is a part of the design to extend the market area up to the back of the Corn Exchange, which will afford room for the introduction of vegetables in bulk. But the whole of the intended space cannot be made available for the carrying out of this plan, without the clearing away of the Exchange brewery, and that is not intended to be effected until the expiry of the present occupier's lease, about five years hence. The hall, which is totally unobstructed by columns of any description, is 296 feet in length, and 75 feet in width, exclusive of the side shops. Total external length 306 feet; total external width 116 feet; internal height to the tie-rod of the roof, about 40 feet; total

A. D.

1834

Entrances
to the
Market.

external height from Castle Folds to the apex of the pediment 80 feet. The market-hall internally is surrounded by shops, each 18 feet by 12 feet, having a store chamber above, and a store cellar beneath, of the same dimensions. On each side of the hall there are twenty of these shops, uniform in appearance and dimensions. The rooms at the ends are larger. One is the office of the clerk of the markets, and other shops, &c. There are six entrances to the market, two from the old Haymarket, one in Dixon-lane, one in Castle Folds, and two towards the Corn Exchange. Architecturally, the building is designed in the Tuscan order, that possessing in an eminent degree the requisites for such an erection—simplicity and boldness of detail. A rusticated basement forms the lower portion of the building, where the great fall of the ground admits of it, upon which stands the central hall, the shops answering to the antæ, upon the model of the Roman basilica, or hall of justice. The two principal facades consist of engaged colonnades, supporting a pediment at either extremity of the structure. The quoins of the building are rusticated in a bold and peculiarly effective style, and the large masses of fine gritstone used in the construction of the building have excited the admiration of all conversant with masonry. In the pediment of the old Haymarket front are sculptured the arms of Henry Charles, the present Duke of Norfolk, beautifully executed in alto-relievo, by Cox, in hard freestone. The material of the building is fine hard brick with stone dressings. The six entrances to the market are closed by massive gates of wood with panels of iron. The panels are of elaborated design, each being bordered by a frame of arabesque ornament, with the initials of the founder of the market at the angles. A delicate and yet strong geometric lattice work fills up the central portion of the panels, into which are introduced the motto and the venerable coat of arms of the Norfolk family. The great hall is roofed in a single span, constructed on the tension principle, and is admirably lighted by immense sheets of rough plate glass in three broad rows, of a light green tint. The pavement is laid with the famous Yorkshire "landings," from the Green Moor quarries, the stones being five inches thick, and none of them containing less than twelve superficial feet. The arrangement of the hall internally, consists of a central and two side avenues, adjoining to which are rows of spacious stalls for the sale of vegetables and general market produce. In the centre of the hall is a fountain, 15 feet in height, for supplying the market with that essential element, water. At the lower end of the market is a large illuminated clock, enclosed beneath a semicircular pediment, with a panel and the date of the completion of the building below. It is surmounted by an ornamental frame of iron-work, within which is suspended the market bell, which is made to form a portion of the design, after a fashion not unusual on the Continent. The hall is lighted at night with gas, by lanterns suspended from the roof. The basement or sub-

A. D.

1850

structure of the market is occupied by twelve store cellars of noble dimensions, approached by lateral avenues from Dixon-lane and Castle Folds, sufficiently wide to admit wheeled carriages. These cellars, being dry, well-ventilated, and spacious, will no doubt be found exceedingly useful and perfect for the storing away of market produce, &c. &c. Viewed as a whole, the distinguishing characteristics of the new Market Hall, are propriety and fitness. The architects are Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, and this last new structure will enhance their professional reputation in no small degree. In its design and execution they have consulted the most approved buildings of its kind in the country, and the result is a combination of advantages and effects not previously realized in any one building. When his grace the Duke of Norfolk visited Sheffield in September last, he minutely inspected the arrangements of the market, and was pleased to express to Mr. Hadfield, his perfect satisfaction with the manner in which the work had been designed and executed. The contractor of the building is Mr. R. T. Carlisle, who has given great satisfaction by the way in which he has carried out the plan of the architects. The cost of the entire building is about £16,000.

On Tuesday, December 2nd, 1851, the new Market Hall having been virtually completed, was used for the first time in furtherance of the cause of temperance, under the presidency of the mayor. There was a *soiree and ball*, attended by 1600 persons. The actual opening of the market for business purposes took place on Christmas Eve.

The population of the Union, according to the census of 1851, Population. was 141,513, composed of 70,532 males, and 70,981 females. It is calculated that of this number, nearly 120,000 live in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, which embraces seven-eighths of the buildings and population of the townships of Eccleshill, Bierlow, and Brightside Bierlow, and more than half of those of Nether Hallam. The number of houses, by the same return, was 28,958.

About eight miles (north) from Sheffield, is Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe; it is an elegant mansion, situated in grounds tastefully laid out and enriched with flourishing plantations. The interior is furnished on a scale of great magnificence. This place, which had been for many generations the property and residence of the Wortley family, was, on the demise of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart., the last male heir, conveyed, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, to the Hon. Sidney Montague, second son of the first Earl of Sandwich, and ancestor of the present owner. It comprises about 6,278 acres, of which 2,000 are woodland, and the remainder arable, meadows, and pastures. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of neat cottages, to each of which Lord Wharnccliffe has attached a portion of land for garden ground, rent-free, as a stimulus to industry and economy. Wharnccliffe, Wortley Hall.

A. D.

1850

which gives the title of baron to the Wortley family, is about six miles north-west of Sheffield, anciently called Wharncliffe Chase. Here the hills are finely clothed with native woods, and rise boldly, though not abruptly, from the banks of the Don, till they place the visitor on an elevation, from which he commands a prospect rich, varied, and extensive, as the eye can behold. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, after travelling over Europe, speaking of a little Belvidere, which she had constructed in the neighbourhood of the city of Avignon, says, "it commands the finest land prospect ever beheld, *except Wharncliffe*." On one of the highest peaks of these hills is a lodge, built in 1510, by Sir Thomas Wortley, to afford him the pleasure (as an inscription cut on the face of the rock informs the reader) of hearing the Harts bells. Wharncliffe is the scene of the old ballad of "the Dragon of Wantley," and a cleft in the rocks is now called the "Dragon's Den."

BRADFORD.

Parish.

Bradford is the principal seat and emporium of the worsted manufacturers, and, it may now be added, of the stuff trade also. The parish comprises the townships of Allerton, North Bierley, Bowling, Bradford, Clayton, Eccleshill, Heaton, Manningham, Shipley, and Wilsden, and the chapelries of Haworth, Horton, and Thornton. The borough includes the four townships of Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, and Horton; and the Union, formed under the new poor law act, comprises all the thirteen townships of Bradford parish, except Haworth. It also comprehends the nine townships of Bolton, Cleckheaton, Drighlington, Hunsworth, Idle, Pudsey, Tong, Calverley, and Farsley. These townships are placed under the control of a board of 32 guardians, in addition to five magistrates residing within the Union, who are *ex-officio* members of the board. For the purposes of the *Registration Act*, the Union has been divided into 13 districts, for each of which a Registrar of births, marriages, and deaths is appointed. This act was passed to meet the objections of dissenters to the forms and ceremonies of the Established Church.

Bradford, during the heptarchy, formed part of the extensive parish of Dewsbury, from which it appears to have been separated soon after the Conquest. The manor, which in the domesday survey, is described as a barren waste, was given to Ilbert de Lacy, who attended the Conqueror from Normandy, and fought under his standard at the battle of Hastings. This personage had also 150 manors in the county, which he formed into a seignior, called the Honour of Pontefract; and in the same family was vested likewise the barony of Clithere, in the shire of Lancaster. There is evidence of a castle existing at Bradford in the time of the Lacies,

which, as a baronial seat, would naturally assume that character, and the inhabitants are styled burgesses in an inquisition taken after the death of Henry de Lacy, the last Earl of Lincoln. In this inquisition, which is dated 1316, notice occurs of a fulling mill, a soke corn mill, a market on Sunday, and other particulars, from which it would appear that the town had attained no inconsiderable degree of importance. In the time of Henry III., the town paid more tollage to the king than Leeds, though smaller in extent. Edward IV. granted the inhabitants exemption from toll, and a grant of two annual fairs of three days each. From this time it continued to prosper without interruption, and in the reign of Henry VIII. had become equal to Leeds in extent and population, and far exceeded it in manufacturing importance.

A. D.

1316

During the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned for the parliament, whose cause the inhabitants zealously supported; and in 1642, it was attacked by a detachment of the royalist forces from Leeds, who took post at Undercliffe, in the immediate vicinity. They were repulsed, and retreated to Leeds; soon after which, Sir Thomas Fairfax took the command of the garrison in person, over whom the Earl of Newcastle, who had fixed his head quarters at Wakefield, obtained a signal victory at Adwalton-moor. The parliamentarians, after their defeat, retreated to Bradford, and the earl, who had taken up his head quarters at Bowling-hall, and brought his artillery to bear on the town, commenced a regular siege. Fairfax, seeing the dangerous position in which he was placed, endeavoured to make his escape by a desperate sally, in which Lady Fairfax, who accompanied him, was made prisoner, but generously sent back with an escort by the earl, in his own carriage. The town surrendered, and was garrisoned by the royalists, but it was retaken by Colonel Lambert, for the parliamentarians, in whose possession it ultimately continued. A writer of that period says, that when the enemy was encamped at Bowling-hall, they planted their guns against the steeple, and "and gave it many a sad shake. The townsmen had hung woolpacks at that side of the steeple, but the enemy cut the cords with their spiteful shot, and shouted full loudly when the packs fell down." The prosperity of the town received a severe check during this struggle; its trade was so much impeded, that nearly half a century elapsed before it received its former importance; and Leeds, which had previously been inferior to it, as well in population as in extent, now became greatly its superior in both. The woollen manufacture, for which it had from a very remote period been celebrated, was at its height in the reign of Charles I., but after the breaking out of the parliamentary war, the town lost its consequence as the principal seat of that manufacture, and languished till the middle of the last century, when it began to revive; and on the subsequent introduction of the worsted manufacture, it fully recovered its previous importance. A remarkable impetus

Besieged.

A. D.

1795

has also been given to the stuff trade—to such an extent, indeed, that nearly all the Leeds merchants have removed their places of business hither, but whether this transition will be permanent or transitory remains to be seen. The town has indeed, since experienced the vicissitudes inseparable from manufacturing and trading operations, but it may be doubted whether any other place in the kingdom has, in so rapid a manner, extended itself as Bradford.

Woolcomb-
ers and
Weavers'
Strike.

From the early application of machinery (about 1795) may be dated the ascendancy which the place has obtained in the manufacture of worsted stuffs and yarns.. The operatives regarded the introduction of power-loom with great hatred and exasperation. The first that was made in Bradford belonged to Mr. James Warbrick, who sent it privately to commence operations in a mill at Shipley, where a numerous body of weavers assembled, destroyed the machine, and dragged the rollers and warp in triumph through Baildon. On the 14th of June, 1825, the woolcombers and weavers of Bradford, and the neighbouring villages, turned out for an advance of wages, but after an obstinate "strike" of 23 weeks, they were obliged to resume work at the old prices. The "turn outs" amounted to about 20,000, including men, women, and children, associated under the name of the "Bradford Union," and were supported during their long cessation by the contributions of the working classes in different parts of the kingdom. This was probably the most disastrous year in the history of Bradford, for, in addition to this long suspension of trade, it received a very severe blow from the failure of the banking house of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, Rishworth, and Co., on December 9th. In the following year (1826) there were several riots, and much distress among the workmen, occasioned by depression of trade, and the more general introduction of power-loom. On May 1st and 3rd, numerous meetings of the unemployed weavers were held on Fairweather Green, whence they proceeded to attack the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, but the premises being strongly guarded, they only succeeded in breaking the windows. After the riot act had been read, on the second day, one of the mob fired a pistol into the mill, which so exasperated those within, that they fired twenty or thirty shots among the rioters, of whom many were wounded, and one man and a boy killed. The mob then dispersed with the utmost precipitation, and amidst great confusion.

Iron
Works.

The iron works in the neighbourhood of Bradford are universally known. The manor of Royds Hall, together with the minerals under the estate, was purchased from the last proprietor in 1788, by the ancestors of Messrs. Hird, Dawson, and Hardy, who originally established the celebrated Low Moor Iron and Coal Works, now the most important in the north of England. The works comprise furnaces, forges, tilts, and mills, on a very extensive scale, both for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, and for rolling and

slitting it into sheets, bars, and rods, with foundries for the casting of cannon and ordnance of all kinds, in which several steam engines of great power are also employed. In addition to these, boilers for steam engines, sugar pans for the East and West Indies, water pipes of large calibre, and castings of every kind are manufactured, in which more than 2000 persons are employed day and night. The Bierley Iron Works were commenced in 1810, by Henry Leah and James Marshall, Esqrs. These works, conducted on an extensive scale, are confined solely to the manufacture of pig iron, which, being the produce of ore from the same mine, is equal in quality with that of the Low Moor. At Bowling, the substratum abounds with coal and iron ore, which have been wrought for more than half a century by the Bowling Iron Company, whose works are very extensive. The accumulated heaps of refuse from the mines, forming huge mounds surrounding the excavations, have been planted with trees, which adds greatly to the aspect of the neighbourhood.

A. D.

1788

The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of three fertile valleys, and is supposed to have derived its name from a ford over one of the tributary streams, which, rising in the western hills, flows through it into the river Aire. It is built partly in the bottom, but principally on the acclivities of the valley, at various elevations; and though some of the streets in the more ancient part are narrow and irregularly formed, most of those of more modern date are spacious and handsome. The houses are chiefly of stone, roofed with slate, and many of them are large, and substantially built. In the suburbs are numerous excellent houses and pleasant villas, inhabited by opulent merchants and manufacturers.

The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works erected at an expense of £15,000, by a proprietary of six hundred shareholders of £25 each, under an act obtained in the 3rd of George IV. Water-works were established in 1740, by a company of proprietors, who were incorporated in 1790, and have since, at various periods, extended their works. The supply, however, still continuing inadequate to the rapidly increasing wants of the town and suburbs, a company of shareholders was formed a few years ago, with a capital of £45,000, and they obtained an act of incorporation in 1842. More recently, additional powers have been applied for and granted, and it may now be said that the inhabitants enjoy an abundant supply of one of the greatest blessings of life. The air is sharp and salubrious, and is so constantly changing, from the winds off the moorlands, and the currents down the valleys, that the immense volumes of smoke emitted from the vast number of furnaces, are less offensive to the inhabitants than they would be in a lower and more confined situation.

The living of Bradford is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, net income £437, with a good house. The parish church

A. D.

1817

is a spacious and venerable structure, in the perpendicular style, with a massive square embattled tower, which, however, owing to its stunted proportions, suggests the thought that the original design of the architect has not been carried out. The western entrance is through a handsome arch, above which is a large window, in the later English style. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of finely clustered columns, and lighted by a range of large clerestory windows; the modern east window is large, enriched with tracery, and embellished with some portions of ancient stained glass. On the north of the chancel is a monument by Flaxman, to Abraham Balme, Esq., with a representation of age instructing youth, in which the figures are beautifully sculptured; and within the ancient Bolling chapel, is an elegant monument to William Sharp, Esq. There is also a handsome marble monument in the chancel, erected by Miss Hartley, to the memory of her deceased parents. The church yard, having become too small for the parish, was enlarged in 1817, and now contains 1A. 34P. In 1833, the south front of the edifice was found to be in a very advanced stage of decay, and consequently it was entirely rebuilt. An excellent new peal of ten bells was hung in the tower in August, 1846. On the death of the Rev. Henry Heap, A.M., who had enjoyed the living since 1816, the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., became vicar. He was an able, zealous, and faithful pastor; and in addition to these important qualifications, he possessed great scientific knowledge, which he frequently imparted by means of lectures and experiments to numerous assemblages of the inhabitants, by whom his removal from the town, in 1846, on account of ill health, was sincerely deplored. The extensive parochial schools will long remain a monument to his worth. The present vicar is the Rev. Joseph Burnett, LL.D., a gentleman of considerable attainments, and who is held in deserved esteem by his parishioners. *Christ Church*, in Darley-street, was completed in 1815, at an expense of £5,400, raised by subscription, towards which a lady, unknown, contributed £800, through the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, of London. The site was presented by Benjamin Rawson, Esq.; and William Thompson, Esq., of Kirk-Hammerton, generously gave the stone from his quarries at Baildon. The edifice was enlarged in 1826, repaired in 1836, at an expense of £1,000, and now contains 1,354 sittings, of which 600 are rented, and the remainder free. The communion plate was presented by the late John Jarratt, Esq. A noble instance of devoted attachment to the Church of England must be mentioned in connection with Little Horton. In the year 1839, John Wood, Esq., a native of this place, erected a church, dedicated to St. James, at his own sole cost of £10,000. It is a handsome structure, in the early English style, and contains 1500 sittings, of which 600 are free. The same gentleman endowed it with £250 per annum, and also erected a spacious school-house, and an appropriate residence for the minister.

A church, dedicated to St. John, was erected at the same place, in 1840, at a cost of £5,000, defrayed by Edward Lyon Berthon and Thomas Frankland Preston, Esqrs. It contains 1,100 sittings. A D.
St. John's Church, at Bowling, consecrated in 1842, was erected at the sole expense of the Iron Company, at a cost of £4,000; it contains 1,000 sittings, of which 300 are free. *Bierley Chapel* was erected in 1766, and enlarged by Miss Curren, in 1831, principally for the accommodation of the poor. It is a beautiful structure in the Grecian style, from a design of the late Sir John Carr, of York, and contains 900 sittings. *St. Jude's*, a district church, was erected at Manningham, in 1842, at an expense of £3,600, exclusive of the site, valued at £2,000, raised by subscription, and a grant of £500 from the Ripon Diocesan Society. It contains 1,000 sittings, of which 366 are free. The first stone of another church, in the same township, dedicated to St. Paul, was laid in November, 1846, by John Hollings, Esq., who contributed £3,000 towards the erection and endowment. The other out-townships of Bradford parish are provided with the means of religious instruction, in connection with the Establishment, but we have not space for a detailed enumeration. There are places of worship in Bradford for various denominations of dissenters; the gateway of the Unitarian chapel is an ancient massive piece of masonry, removed from Howley-hall, after its demolition. At Undercliffe, about a mile to the north-east of the town, is the Airedale Independent College, for the education of young men intended for the ministry of the Independent denomination. The college was endowed in 1803, with £5,000 three per cent. consols, by Edward Hanson, Esq., and the endowment was augmented by Mrs. Bacon, of Bradford, with estates at Fagley and Undercliffe, and with £1500 in money, towards the erection of the present building. The annual income is now about £850. The buildings, erected after a design by Mr. Clark, architect, of Leeds, form a handsome edifice of free-stone, with a stately portico, and occupy a considerable eminence. They afford accommodation for twenty students, each of whom has a private study and separate bed-room, and contain a library, lecture room, and dining room, with apartments for the tutors, one of whom is always resident. The principal is the Rev. James Ackworth, L.L.D., formerly minister of the Baptist chapel, South-parade, Leeds. The Baptist College, or the "Northern Baptist Education Society," for young men intended for the ministry of that denomination, was founded at Horton, in 1804, and the premises, which have undergone successive alterations and additions, are now adapted to the accommodation of thirty students. The institution is supported by subscription, and the proceeds of a bequest of £5,000, by Samuel Broadley, Esq., formerly the treasurer of the college. 1842
New Churches.

The parish comprises by computation 33,323 acres, of which 1,198 are in the township of Bradford. A very considerable

A. D.

1847

Minerals.

portion is hilly moor, affording but indifferent pasture; and the land under cultivation being divided into small farms, occupied chiefly by persons who are also employed in the domestic woollen and suff manufactures, or in the factories, the system of agriculture pursued is susceptible of much improvement. The soil near the town, and generally in the lower parts of the parish, is a rich loam, on a substratum of clay, and the lands in the bottoms of the valleys produce abundant crops. The substratum is rich in mineral produce, abounding with coal, iron-stone, freestone, and millstone-grit, all of which are extensively wrought, and of the last, the town is principally built. It is raised in large blocks, and, together with great quantities of flag-stone, is sent to London, and some of the chief towns in the kingdom. The millstone grit is abruptly cut off to the east and south of the town by the coal measures, which form the northern boundary of the large Yorkshire coal field, and in these strata are found the rich iron ores, which are so extensively used in the Low Moor, Bowling, and Bierley iron works. The coal is of two kinds, distinguished as the black bed and the better bed; the former is found at various distances from the surface, with a roof of argillaceous iron-stone; and the latter about forty yards below the former, varying in thickness, and extending to the magnesian limestone formation in the south. To these valuable mines and quarries, and to the numerous rivulets that intersect the parish, may be, in a great degree, attributed the importance of the town, as the principal seat of a wide and prosperous manufacturing district.

Canal.

In addition to these elements of prosperity, must be mentioned the Bradford Canal, which communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Shipley, and affords facilities of consequence for the manufactures of the town, and also for the rich mineral produce of the surrounding neighbourhood, which abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone of excellent quality. This canal is three miles in length, and has a fall of 87 feet in its whole extent, with 12 locks.

The town was not connected with the great railways which traverse the kingdom, till the completion of the Leeds and Bradford Railway. This line, which was opened in 1846, passes, by a circuitous route of 18 miles, through a populous district, and has stations at Shipley, Apperley Bridge, Calverley Bridge, New Laiths, Kirkstall, Armley, &c. The line was recently leased to the Midland Company; the rate of interest paid to the original proprietors being 10 per cent. The extension line to Bingley and Keighley was opened March 16th, 1847. It commences at Shipley, and has since been extended by the North Western line to Skipton, Settle, Kendal, Carlisle, &c. Lines and branches have also been formed to Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and other places. A more direct line from Leeds to Bradford has been projected, by which it is calculated that the distance will be reduced to nine miles.

Should this line obtain the sanction of parliament, the inhabitants of Pudsey will reap considerable benefit, as it will pass through the township; whereas, at present, they are completely excluded from any participation in the advantages derivable from railway communication.

A. D.

1773

The public buildings are numerous. The Piece Hall, in Kirk-^{Public}gate, was erected by the merchants and manufacturers in 1773, ^{Buildings.} for the exhibition and sale of worsted stuffs, and is a neat building 144 feet in length, and 36 in breadth, containing an upper and lower chamber, and about 300 stands. Of this number, two-thirds are now unoccupied, in consequence of the power-loom factories having greatly reduced the number of the small manufacturers in the surrounding villages. The larger manufacturers have now extensive warehouses in the principal streets, many of them built within the last four or five years, and which, in architectural display, surpass those of any other town in the riding. The hall is open every Thursday from ten until half-past eleven in the morning, and from two till three in the afternoon. Much business is transacted on Monday in the woollen trade, and of late years, a considerable trade in English and foreign wool has sprung up, large quantities of which are transmitted hence to the various parts of the clothing district. The quantity of wool consumed in the manufactures of the parish, even ten years ago, was 17,135,704 pounds, nearly equal to the aggregate quantities of Keighley, Bingley, Halifax, and Wakefield. A chamber of commerce, consisting of the principal woolstaplers, spinners, manufacturers, and merchants, was established in 1837. The Exchange Buildings, a handsome structure of freestone in the Grecian style, was erected in 1828, at a cost of £7000, by a propriety of £25 shareholders. It comprises on the ground floor a library, containing upwards of 8000 volumes, and a newsroom; and on the first floor, a spacious and elegant room, for concerts, balls, &c. The late Miss Jowett bequeathed £1000 towards liquidating the outstanding claims for the erection of this edifice. A Mechanics' Institution was established in 1839, at an expense of £3300. It contains a theatre for the delivery of lectures, a library of several thousand volumes, and a museum, containing a good collection of specimens in natural history, antiquities, &c. In 1840, an exhibition took place in the building, and the receipts for admission during fifteen weeks, amounted to £2345. The Court House is in the same style of architecture as the Exchange Buildings, and for the purposes intended, it is not surpassed by any other erection of a similar kind. The General Infirmary is pleasantly situated on the west side of the town, near White Abbey, and was built in 1843, in the Tudor style, at a cost of £10,000, including £3750 paid for the ground, which is now beautifully laid out and enclosed. The professional attendance, of course, is gratuitous. The Dispensary was erected

A. D.

1827

in 1827, at an expense of £3500, and is gratuitously attended by medical officers. The Odd Fellows' Hall is a spacious stone building, in which public meetings of various kinds are frequently held. The Free Grammar School is of very early date. The endowment exceeds £500 per annum, and the number of scholars on the foundation is by the statutes limited to fifty; the scholars are eligible to exhibitions founded in Queen's College, Oxford, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Schools supported by subscription also exist, in which instruction is given to an aggregate of 800 boys and girls. There are other benevolent and charitable institutions, supported by voluntary effort, or by property bequeathed, which are instrumental in diffusing much good.

The New County Court for Bradford and surrounding parishes, established in 1847, under the Small Debts Act, has superseded the Court of Requests and the Court Baron of the Honour of Pontefract, formerly held here. This court is held twice a month, C. H. Elsley, Esq. being the Judge.

Among the eminent men whom Bradford has produced, may be mentioned Dr. John Sharp, born in 1644, and who was Archbishop of York from 1691 till 1713. The learned and accomplished Richard Richardson, M.D. was born at North Bierley Hall, where he constructed the second hot-house in the north of England, and planted in it one of the first cedars of Lebanon ever brought to this country.

Bradford was constituted a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act, in 1832, with the privilege of returning two members. The following is the order of representation since that period :—

Borough
Elections.

1832	E. C. Lister and John Hardy.
1835	J. Hardy and E. C. Lister.
1837	E. C. Lister and Wm. Busfield.
1841	J. Hardy and W. C. Lister.
1841	Wm. Busfield.
1847	Wm. Busfield and Colonel T. P. Thompson.
1851	Robert Milligan.

The second election of 1841 was rendered necessary by the sudden death of Mr. W. C. Lister. He was educated for the bar, and had attended the various Sessions in the riding, and also the Assizes, at their stated periods. Possessed of excellent talents, a sound judgment, and a most amiable disposition, his friends not unreasonably marked out for him a long course of professional distinction and advancement. But their fond expectations were doomed to bitter disappointment. Mr. Lister was suddenly attacked with a dangerous disease, which baffled all medical skill, and he expired after a very short illness at the early age of 32. His premature removal excited the deepest regret among all classes. His remains were interred in the family vault at Addingham church, in which edifice a neat monument has been erected

to his memory. On the death of this gentleman, W. Busfield, Esq. of Upwood, came forward in the liberal interest. He was opposed by W. Wilberforce, Esq., a son of the great man of that name, and brother to the present Bishop of Oxford. The contest, (with the exception of that at Halifax, when the Hon J. S. Wortley beat his opponent, Mr Protherhoe, by one,) was the most severe on record. Not many minutes before four o'clock, Mr. Wilberforce was seven votes a-head, and his election was looked upon as a matter of certainty, but the arrival of a skilful tactician from Leeds, in the opposite camp, is supposed to have changed the fortunes of the day. All tricks, common to electioneering, were resorted to; every thing, as in war, being considered fair, and at the close of the poll, Mr. Busfield was in a majority of four, the numbers standing thus :—Busfield, 526; Wilberforce, 522. An intense degree of excitement prevailed, but no disturbance of any kind took place. The election of 1851 was caused by the death of Wm. Busfield, Esq., who died at the advanced age of 82. R. Milligan, Esq.,—(of the firm of Milligan and Forbes)—stuff merchants, was returned without opposition, his only opponent, H. W. Wickham, Esq., a gentleman highly esteemed, and possessing considerable influence, having thought it prudent to retire from the contest. Both candidates professed free-trade principles.

Previous to 1847, the town was under the jurisdiction of the magistrates for the West-riding, and two constables were appointed annually at a vestry meeting in the parish church. In this year, the inhabitants received a charter of incorporation, and the town divided into eight wards, is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. The following gentlemen have filled the office of chief magistrate since the period mentioned :—

1847 Robert Milligan.	1850 Henry Forbes.
1848 Robert Milligan.	1851 William Rand.
1849 Titus Salt.	1852 Samuel Smith.

The rapid progress of the Union will be at once apparent from the following figures: In 1841—132,161; and in 1851—181,977. The relative number of the sexes, according to the census of 1851, was—Males, 88,969; Females, 93,008.

The subjoined statement shews the increase in the number of houses :—

1841 Inhabited,	25,551	1851 Inhabited,	34,445
Uninhabited,	2,551	Uninhabited,	549
Building,	435	Building,	391
	<hr/> 28,537		<hr/> 35,385

Thus it will be seen that the number of unoccupied houses in 1851, was nearly five times less than in 1841—an indisputable proof of the high degree of prosperity which must have prevailed between the two periods.

A. D.

1847

Charter of
Incorporation.

A. D.

BARNSELEY.

1810

Manufac-
ture of
linen goods.

Mineral
Products.

The favourable situation of this town in the heart of a district abounding in coal, iron, and stone, amply supplied with water, and intersected with canals in almost every direction, affording facilities of communication with many of the principal towns in the kingdom, render it peculiarly eligible for the purposes of trade; and the introduction of the linen manufacture, towards the close of the last century, appears to have laid the foundation of its subsequent increase, and its present prosperity. Since the introduction of that branch of manufacture, the place has been steadily advancing in importance, and so rapid has been its progress, that within the last thirty years its population has been nearly quintupled. The chief articles produced here for many years were the coarser kinds of linen goods, principally towelling, sheeting, dowlas, and duck; but about the year 1810, the manufacture of buckabacks, diapers, damasks, broad sheeting, and the finer sorts of linen was attempted, and carried on with complete success; and since that period, the improvement made in this branch, has been such as to rival in fineness of texture and beauty of pattern, the most costly productions of Scotland and Ireland. The demand for drills has now become so extensive as to form the principal branch of trade. More than 4,000 hand-looms are constantly employed in weaving these articles in an endless variety of patterns, and several large factories have recently been established, producing annually upwards of 220,000 pieces, each fifty yards in length. The impetus given to this branch has led to the introduction of power-looms, which are well adapted to the heavier kinds of linen. The total amount of the linens manufactured averages about £1,000,000 per annum. In the town and its vicinity are extensive works for bleaching, dye-houses, and large calendering establishments. There are also several iron foundries, and two manufactories for steel wire, the produce of which is used by the needle makers. Coal of excellent quality is obtained in the immediate vicinity, of which one seam, called the Barnsley thick bed, averages about ten feet in thickness; and there are other extensive mines in operation; and this produce, combined with that of the iron and freestone, with which the district abounds, forms a considerable source of trade. Great facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Barnsley Canal, which was constructed in 1794, and extends from the river Calder, near Wakefield, to the Dearne and Done Canal, and there is now direct railway communication to the town. Barnsley is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill rising from the banks of the river Dearne, and consists of several streets, of which the more ancient are narrow and irregularly formed, but those of more modern date are spacious and uniformly built. The streets are lighted with gas by a company of shareholders, established under an Act of Parliament in 1821, with a capital of £6,000, raised in shares of £10 each; and the inhabitants are supplied with water of an excellent quality

from the Dearne, by another company, having a capital of £9,000. The chapelry comprises by measurement 2,116 acres of rich and fertile land, in high cultivation; the surface is boldly varied, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. In the immediate vicinity is Wentworth Castle, the magnificent residence of F. T. W. V. Wentworth, Esq. This mansion, built by Thomas, Earl of Strafford, in 1730, contains one of the best galleries of pictures in the kingdom; and the interior, as well as the grounds, are, by the liberality of the owner, accessible to visitors, at prescribed periods, and of this privilege, great numbers from the surrounding districts constantly avail themselves. The mansion of Sir William Pilkington, Bart., at Chevet, possesses considerable attractions, both on account of its ancient character, and the beautiful park in which it stands. In 1837, Public Rooms, in the Grecian style, were erected in Barnsley, at an expense of £1,500, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders. The building contains a subscription library and news-room, the latter of which is embellished with an original full-length portrait of the Duke of Wellington, painted by W. P. Briggs, Esq., R.A., and a likeness of Archdeacon Corbett, by the same artist. The Court-house is a neat substantial building, erected in 1833, at an expense of £1,300, of which £500 were raised by rate, and the remainder by subscription. It contains various rooms for holding the courts, and for the transaction of public business; the hall contains a full-length portrait of the late Lord Wharnccliffe, by the artist above mentioned. There is also a Mechanics' Institution, a theatre, Odd-fellows hall, schools, and numerous charitable institutions, supported by property bequeathed in by-gone times. The town is within the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, and its management is vested in commissioners, chosen at the court of quarter sessions, under an act for lighting, paving, watching, and improving the place. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, with the exception of the tower, has been re-built of freestone, found in the neighbourhood, at a cost of £12,000, raised by a rate on the inhabitants; it contains 1,050 sittings. The east window is embellished with paintings of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Four Evangelists, in stained glass. St. George's Church, a handsome structure, to which a district has been assigned, was erected in 1823, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £6,500; it contains 1,174 sittings, of which 790 are free. Other places of worship exist for the various denominations of dissenters. About a mile from the town are the remains of the Cluniac Priory of Monk Bretton, founded in the 3rd of Henry II., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £323 8s. 2d. We regret to say that within the last few years, an awful sacrifice of life has been occasioned by explosions in some of the coal mines near Barnsley, a notice of which appears in the first volume of the Annals. The population of the union, according to the census of 1851, was 34,979, of which 17,936 were males, and 17,043 females. The number of houses at the same period was 6,962.

A. D.

1821

Public
Buildings.

Population.

A. D.

BEDALE.

1840

This town, which has been considerably improved of late, is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream flowing into the river Swale near Scruton, in the North-riding, and consists of one principal street, which is lighted with gas. The houses are in general of brick, and irregularly built; the air is pure, and the neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks and much picturesque scenery. Among the more recent buildings is a handsome structure, containing apartments for the savings' bank and a suite of assembly rooms. Several extensive woolstaplers carry on business here, and give employment to numerous woolcombers. The fair for cattle is the most considerable in the north of England; the horses exhibited for sale are generally of superior value, the surrounding country being famed for its breed of hunters and race horses. The church, which is of remarkable strength, having been used as a place of security from the incursions of the Scots, contains several interesting monuments, one of which is to the memory of Sir Brian Fitz-Alan, Lord-lieutenant of Scotland, in the reign of Edward I., who resided in a castle near the church, of which there are now no remains. A district church was erected at Crakehall, in 1840, and there are other places of worship for dissenters. The means of instruction are ample; and provision is made for the poor by means of hospitals and numerous bequests. Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of this place. About five miles north-west of Bedale, is Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds. The apartments in this mansion are grand and superbly finished; the situation is commanding, and from the battlements are seen to great advantage the rich and picturesque valley of Bedale, stretching up to the western moors, forming a magnificent and imposing contrast. That well known thoroughfare, Leeming-Lane, is two miles from Bedale, and at easy distances are Masham and Middleham. At the last mentioned place, are the remains of a castle erected in 1190, near which is the loudest and most distinct echo ever heard. There is a tradition that this fortress was reduced to ruins by Oliver Cromwell, but it is unsupported by history. The beautiful ruin of Jerveaux Abbey is three miles from Middleham. The Union of Bedale, comprising twenty-three parishes or places, in 1851, contained a population of 8,972, of which 4,516 were males, and 4,456 females. The number of houses at the same period was 2,005.

Population.

BEVERLEY.

From the woods which formerly covered this place, it was called DEIRWALDE, implying the forest of the Deiri, the ancient inhabitants of this part of the country, which is in the East-riding. Sub-

A. D.

1416

sequently, owing to the number of beavers with which the river Hull abounded, it was designated BEVERLEGA, and later still, BEVERLAC, from which its present name is deduced. One of the archbishops of York, after filling the see for thirty-three years, spent the remainder of his life in retirement and devotion here, and dying in 721, he was canonized by the title of St. John of Beverley. His memory was held in such veneration, that William the Conqueror, having advanced within seven miles of the town, gave strict orders to his army that they should not damage the church; the day of his death was appointed to be kept holy, and the festival of his translation, (October 25th) was, in 1416, ordered to be annually celebrated, in commemoration of the battle of Agincourt, which was superstitiously thought to have been gained through his intercession. Sir John Hotham, whose treachery to the parliament, when governor of Hull, during the civil war, was made prisoner at Beverley, to which he had fled on the discovery of his intention to surrender the former place into the hands of the royalists.

The town, which is the capital of the East-riding, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Wolds, in the heart of an extensive sporting district; the approach from the Driffeld road is remarkably fine, having, particularly on the north-east side, many elegant buildings, and terminating in an ancient gateway leading into the town. On one of the pastures, called the "Hurn," about half a mile distant, races take place annually, and for the accommodation of the spectators, a commodious stand has been erected. The air is salubrious, and this, in addition to the other attractions possessed by Beverley, has long made it the favourite resort and residence of many highly respectable families. It is about a mile in length, and consists of several well-built streets, and some handsome and spacious public buildings; it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Here are several tanneries, breweries, and large malt-kilns, numerous corn mills, a foundry, and two large establishments for the manufacture of paint, colour, cement, and Paris white, the last of which is made from excellent chalk rock, obtained about a mile south of the town. Here are also manufactures of coarse linen and sacking, and numerous poor persons are employed in the market gardens and nurseries in the vicinity. By a canal called Beverley Beck, the town is connected with the river Hull, and the port of Kingston-upon-Hull, by means of which great facilities are afforded for the transmission of produce. The public edifices do not call for particular notice. The Guild-Hall, which was repaired and beautified a few years ago, is a neat building, appropriated to the business of the corporation, and the holding of the general quarter sessions. The House of Correction for the East-riding, is a spacious structure, erected at an expense of £16,000, situated on the road to Driffeld and Scarborough; it contains all the necessary provisions for punishment,

Public
Buildings.

A. D.

1060

and the classification and employment of prisoners. Here, also, is the Register-office, for the reception of deeds, &c., for the whole riding, and adjoining is a handsome residence for the registrar. The market place occupies an area of four acres, in the centre of which is a stately cross, supported on eight pillars, each of one entire stone. The fairs and cattle markets are held at Norwood, where is a spacious opening suitable for the purpose.

Beverley was once the head of a peculiar and exempt jurisdiction, under the provost of the collegiate church, which expired at the dissolution of monasteries. The Minster is now the parochial church of the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin, and was almost entirely re-built in 1060, by Kinsius, Archbishop of York. In 1664, some workmen, whilst opening a grave in the chancel, discovered a sheet of lead, enveloping some relics, with an inscription in Latin, purporting that the ancient church having been destroyed by fire, in 1188, search was made for the relics of St. John of Beverley, which were found, and again deposited near the altar. The present church, of which an account is given in the first volume, is supposed to have been built in the early part of the reign of Henry III. The other places of worship in connection with the Established Church are St. Mary's, a highly interesting structure, and the Minster Chapel of Ease, re-built in 1839, in the parish of St. John, at an expense of £3,250; it is a handsome edifice, containing nine hundred sittings, of which three hundred are free. The churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas have long since gone to decay. There are various chapels for the accommodation of dissenters.

The Grammar School, which appears to have existed at a remote period, gives several yearly exhibitions at Cambridge university, for natives of Beverley, educated at the school. There are several other schools, supported by subscriptions or bequests, for the education of boys and girls, and a number of hospitals, almshouses, or charities, in which the poor are gratuitously lodged, pensioned, and clothed.

Among the eminent men who were born at this place, may be mentioned Dr. John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and founder of Jesus' College, Cambridge; Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, a martyr to his religious tenets in the reign of Henry VIII.; and Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, an elegant scholar, and one of the writers of the Athenian Letters, published by Lord Hardwicke. Beverley gives the title of Earl to the Percy family.

Corpora-
tion.

The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Among the privileges which the freedom of the borough confers is the right of depasturing cattle, under certain restrictions, on four fine large pastures, containing about twelve hundred acres, and now managed under an act obtained in 1836.

The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Edward I., but was not exercised from the end of that reign till the fifth of

Elizabeth, since which time the borough has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen generally, whether resident or not, but the non-resident electors, except within seven miles of the borough, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been granted to the ten pound householders of the borough and liberty, over which latter the limits of the borough have been extended, for elective purposes.

A. D.

1832

Beverley has been represented by the following gentlemen from the period of the Reform Act :—

Borough
Elections.

1832, Hon. C. Langdale, and Henry Burton. 1835, J. Wier Hogg, and Henry Burton. 1837, J. Wier Hogg, and George Lane Fox. 1840, S. L. Fox,—George Lane Fox having resigned. 1841, J. Townley, and J. Wier Hogg. 1847, J. Townley, and S. L. Fox.

In 1847, Sir J. L. Goldsmid, a member of the Jewish persuasion, was a candidate, and this circumstance, combined with his defeat, gave rise to the following effusion :—

Old Goldsmid, the Jew, had his eye very cleverly
As a candidate set on the borough of Beverley,
Till Hogg* made a bolt, when his chances were shaken,
Since 'tis very well known a Jew never liked Bacon.

The poor law union of Beverley comprises thirty-six parishes or places ; and in 1851 the population amounted to 20,037, of whom 9,961 were males, and 10,076 females. The number of houses, at the same period, 4,432.

BINGLEY.

This place was purchased of the Cantilupe family, by Robert Benson, Baron Bingley, Ambassador to the court of Vienna in the reign of Anne. The manor passed by marriage with the heiress of Baron Bingley, to George Fox, Esq., who assumed the name of Lane, and was created Baron Bingley in 1762 ; on the death of the second baron, in 1773, it was conveyed to the ancestor of the late George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, and subsequently to his son, the present lord. The town is situated in a rich and fertile valley, and consists chiefly of one long street, on the road from Keighley to Bradford. The houses are built of stone ; gas was introduced in 1837, and there is an ample supply of water. The air is salubrious, and the environs, which are richly wooded, abound with pleasing scenery. The worsted and cotton manufactures, for which there are several large establishments, are carried on, and at Morton are two paper mills, a cotton mill, and four worsted mills ; there is also a considerable trade in malt. The parish, including the townships of East and West Morton, comprises 13,000 acres,

* One of the former members.

A. D.

1842

of which number 10,000 are in Bingley-with-Micklethwaite. The soil is generally fertile, and the land in good cultivation; the surface is finely varied, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. A considerable portion of the township of Bingley belongs to the Ferrand family, whose ancestors came over to England with William the Conqueror, and whose descendants have ever since continued at this place. St. Ives, the seat of Mrs. Ferrand; Harden Grange, the seat of W. B. Ferrand, Esq.; Myrtle Grove, the property of Mrs. Walker Ferrand; Ryshworth Hall, the residence of Frederick Greenwood, Esq.; Cottingley House, and several other seats, all possess attractions for the tourist. The church, a venerable structure, was restored in the reign of Henry VIII.; it contains several monuments to the Ferrand and Busfeild families. We may here state that William Busfeild, Esq., of Upwood, who, for several years, represented the borough of Bradford in Parliament, died in the month of October, 1851, at the advanced age of 82. There is a free grammar school, an infants' school, and a national school, capable of admitting 800 scholars. Alms-houses exist for aged widows, and there are also several bequests for distribution in bread and clothes among the poor, and for other charitable purposes. That well known character, John Nicholson, the Airedale poet, was buried here in May, 1843. Bingley is in the union of Keighley, and the population is now upwards of 13,000, of which number more than 11,000 are in the market town of Bingley, including Micklethwaite.

Population.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.

Battle
fought
in 1322.

This place derives its name from a bridge erected here over the river Ure, soon after the Conquest, when the road was diverted from Aldborough. In 1318, it was burnt by Earl Douglas, at the head of a band of Scots, who ranged the northern parts of England; and in 1322, a battle was fought near the bridge, between the forces of Edward II. and those of the celebrated Earl of Lancaster, in which the latter were defeated, and the earl, being taken prisoner in the town on the following day, was conveyed to Pontefract, where he was soon afterwards beheaded. Of this battle, a memorial was exhibited in the number of human bones, swords, fragments of armour, and other military relics, which, in raising the bank of the Ure in 1792, were found near the spot. The town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river, over which a handsome stone bridge has been constructed; the streets are partially paved, and there is an ample supply of water from springs and the river. In the market-place is a beautiful fluted column of the Doric order, twelve feet high. To the west of the town are three large pyramidal stones, ranged in a straight line, in a direction from north to south; the central one is $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height; they are vulgarly called the Devil's Arrows, and were originally

four in number. Camden considers them to have been Roman trophies; but Stukeley refers them to the earliest times of the Britons, and is of opinion that here was the Great Panegyre of the Druids, where the inhabitants of the neighbouring district assembled to offer their sacrifices. From its proximity to Aldborough, a celebrated Roman station, it has become the depository of numerous relics, consisting of tessellated pavements and coins, several of which have been found in the immediate vicinity; the remains of a Roman wall are still discernible. The usual places of worship exist; and a national school is supported by subscription. Both Boroughbridge and Aldborough formerly returned members to parliament, but they were disfranchised by the Reform Act. Prior to the existence of railways, Boroughbridge, as the principal high-road to the north, was a flourishing place, owing to the continuous traffic that prevailed, but its importance is much diminished now that the advantages once possessed have ceased to exist.

A. D.

1888

BRIDLINGTON.

Bridlington, or Burlington, as it is now generally called, is supposed to be of great antiquity. In the middle of the eleventh century, a magnificent priory for Augustine canons was founded, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its commanding situation exposed it to the attacks of the enemy's ships, which frequently entered the harbour, and in 1388, by permission of Richard II., it was defended with fortifications, the only remains of which are an arched gateway, with a room over it, occasionally used as the town-hall, and some cells underneath, serving as a temporary prison. This priory flourished till the dissolution of monastic institutions, when William Wode, the last prior, was executed for high treason in 1537. In 1643, during the civil war, the queen of Charles I., bringing a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland, purchased with the crown jewels, narrowly escaped the squadron under Batten, the parliamentary admiral, who, after the queen's debarkation, bombarded the town. According to a letter written by herself to the king, "the balls sung merrily over her head, and a serjeant was killed at a distance of twenty paces from her." This devoted and courageous woman brought with her thirty pieces of brass, and two pieces of iron cannon, and small arms for 10,000 men, all of which she safely conveyed to York, under an escort of eight troops of horse and fifteen companies of foot. In 1779 a desperate naval fight took place off the coast by moonlight, between the noted pirate, Paul Jones, and two British ships of war. Having been expelled from the service of the Earl of Selkirk with disgrace, Jones repaired to America, where he procured the command of a small squadron, consisting of two ships of 40 guns each, another of 32 guns, and an armed brig. With this force he made many valuable captures, insulted the coast of Ireland, and even threatened the city of Edin-

Ancient
Fortifica-
tion.Paul Jones
the Pirate.

A. D.

1779

burgh. On the night of Monday, the 20th of September, 1779, the hostile squadron was descried off Flamborough Head, and it soon became known that Paul Jones was the commander. On the following Thursday a valuable fleet of British merchantmen, under the convoy of Captain Pearson and Captain Piercy, hove in sight, and were chased by the enemy. By a skilful manœuvre the whole of the merchantmen escaped in safety to the port of Scarborough, and at half-past seven, the moon shining with unusual brightness, an engagement commenced between the two parties. The combined force of the British only amounted to 66 guns, while the blood-thirsty pirate had 112 guns, in addition to an armed brig. The battle raged with unabated fury for two hours, but the odds were so unequal, that Captains Pearson and Piercy, after a most gallant defence, were obliged to surrender. The enemy purchased his victory at a prodigious price, not less than 300 men being killed on one vessel alone, which in addition received so much injury, that she sunk the next day with many of the wounded on board.

Bridlington
Quay.

Strange
Phenome-
non.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, in the recess of a beautiful bay, about a mile from the sea, and consists principally of one long street; the houses are in general of good appearance, and the supply of water is ample. About a mile to the south-east is Bridlington Quay, a small, handsome, and well built town; both are lighted with gas, from works erected midway, in 1833, at a cost of £4,000. This part of the town is much frequented for sea-bathing, and contains hot and cold baths fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. At a distance of half a mile, there is a chalybeate spring, the medicinal properties of which, according to Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, resemble the springs of Scarborough and Cheltenham. A striking phenomenon is presented by the harbour, namely, an ebbing and flowing spring of fine fresh water. This important discovery was made in July, 1811, by the late Benjamin Milne, Esq., collector of the customs, who was born at Sowerby, near Halifax, in 1751, and died in 1819, to the general regret of all who had witnessed his career of active usefulness. The supply of water derived from this spring is unlimited, and of such extraordinary purity and softness, that it is used in the washing of the finest linen. A reservoir was constructed many years ago into which the water is conducted for the use of the town and shipping. The quay, which has been re-built, affords an agreeable promenade, and the two piers forming the harbour, stretching out a considerable distance into the sea, command extensive prospects, especially the northern pier, from which are fine views of Flamborough Head and Bridlington Bay. The harbour affords a retreat to numerous coasting vessels during contrary winds, and the bay, protected by the coast and the noble promontory of Flamborough Head, offers safe anchorage for ships during the prevalence of gales. In 1837 an act was obtained for rendering the harbour more safe and commodious; the port is a member

of the port of Hull. Little can be said as to the trade of the place. There is a small manufactory for hats : the trade in corn, malt, and ale, formerly flourishing, declined after the opening of the Driffeld canal to Hull, but subsequently the trade in corn improved, and in 1826 an exchange was built in the market-place, which is well attended ; there are several wind-mills for corn, and a steam-mill for grinding bones for manure. Numerous fossil remains have been found, and in the vicinity, the head of an enormous elk was discovered, the extremities of the horns being more than eleven feet apart. The church is a part of the ancient edifices belonging to the priory, once a magnificent structure of unrivalled beauty, but now lamentably mutilated. A handsome district church, erected at Bridlington Quay, was opened in May 1841, having been completed at a cost of £2,300, raised partly by subscription, and partly by grants. There are places of worship for dissenters. The means of instruction consist of a free grammar school, national schools, and two infants' schools, supported by subscription, and provision is made for the poor by several considerable bequests. Bridlington has produced some eminent men ; among them may be enumerated Sir George Ripley, a celebrated alchymist of the fifteenth century, author of a treatise on the " Philosopher's Stone," (which he vainly endeavoured to find out after twenty years spent in the attempt,) and part of his life, a canon of Bridlington ; William de Newburgh, an eminent historian in the reign of John ; John de Bridlington, prior of the monastery, and author of *Carmina Vaticinalia*, who died in 1379 ; and Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, a great patron of the fine arts, and who, for his courage and constancy to the cause of Charles I., was, by that monarch, raised to the dignity of an English earldom, under the title of the Earl of Burlington ; the title became extinct in 1753, but it was revived in 1831 in the person of Lord George A. H. Cavendish. The union of Bridlington comprises 32 parishes or places, and the population, according to the census of 1851, was 14,322, of which 7,234 were males, and 7,088 females. The number of houses, by the same returns, was 3,147.

A. D.

1837

Exchange.

Eminent Men.

Population.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, four miles from Bridlington, is a lofty promontory, forming one of the most magnificent objects, and greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom. The cliffs, which are of lime-stone rock, white as snow, extend in a range from five to six miles, and rise in many places to an elevation of 300 feet perpendicular from the sea. At the base of this mass of mouldering mountains, are several extensive caverns, formed by some mighty convulsions of nature, or worn by the everlasting action of the ocean. The large masses of insulated rocks formed into columns and pyramids, add to the sublimity of the scene, and when viewed from the sea, seem to form the porticos to a range of temples, which set at defiance all human erections. In the summer season the ridges of these cliffs form the rendezvous of myriads of aquatic

A. D.

1806

Light
House at
Flambo-
rough Head.

fowls, which resort to the north side of the promontory, from various regions, to build their nests and rear their young. Hung in the air, as the nests seem to be, they are still not inaccessible to the depredation of man; boys are let down the rocks by ropes fastened to stakes, and bring away bushels of eggs, without seeming to diminish their countless number. For many years the want of a light-house at Flamborough had been painfully felt by mariners and merchants, the lives of one class, and the property of the other, being exposed to continual danger for want of so essential a monitor. At length, on the first of December, 1806, through the instrumentality of that public benefactor, the late Mr. Milne, whose name is mentioned above, the revolving light which has ever since flamed by night from the Head, burst forth for the first time. The utility of this erection has been strikingly illustrated by the trifling number of casualties that have since occurred, as compared with the previous period, when no such safeguard existed.

Extraordi-
nary Stone.

At Wold Cottage, eight miles from Bridlington, a very extraordinary phenomenon was observed on the 13th of December, 1795, to commemorate which Mr. Topham, the gentleman who resided there, erected an obelisk, with this inscription:—"Here on this spot, December 13th, 1795, fell from the atmosphere an extraordinary stone, in breadth 28 inches, in length 36 inches, and whose weight was 56 pounds: this column, in memory of it, was erected by Edward Topham, 1799." The stone resembled in composition those which have fallen in various parts of the world, but it had no resemblance to the natural stones of the country. In its fall, which was witnessed by two persons, it excavated a place to the depth of 12 inches in the earth, and 7 inches into the chalk rock, making a depth of 19 inches from the surface. It was subsequently deposited in the museum of Mr. Sowerby.

DEWSBURY.

Great Anti-
quity.

In the infancy of Christianity, Dewsbury was a place of great importance, and the earliest in this part of Britain in which the Christian religion was received, and from which it spread into other portions of the kingdom. In the former part of the seventh century, Edwin, King of Northumbria, who had a palace here, together with his queen and the whole court, were converted to the Christian faith, by Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, in memory of which event, a cross, with a suitable inscription, was erected on the spot. Several Saxon and Norman antiquities found near the church have been collected, and are preserved in the gardens of the vicarage-house. The town, which is lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated at the base of a hill rising from the banks of the river Calder, and has of late years been greatly improved by opening new lines of approach, on which houses of a superior character are erected. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the

Manufac-
tures.

A. D.

1850

manufacture of blankets, druggets, carpets, flushings, and coverlets, and the finer descriptions of woollen cloths, introduced some years ago, and for the fulling of which the water of the Calder is peculiarly favourable, are now produced on a large scale, giving employment to thousands of persons in the town and adjoining districts. But if fine cloths are manufactured at Dewsbury, others of a very opposite description have been put together here and at Batley, which, by their extreme cheapness (?) have found a ready sale, to the serious injury, not only of the trade itself, but of the reputation of the Yorkshire cloth manufacturers. The cloths (if such they can be called) to which we now allude, are composed of refuse called *shoddy*, with a very slight admixture of wool, and though worthless in point of durability, the high finish given to them is calculated to deceive any but practical men. This is a species of trade which cannot be too widely exposed, or too severely denounced. Yorkshire has long been regarded as the metropolis of the woollen manufacture, and in the present age of competition, it is of no small importance that it should maintain its supremacy. The evil, doubtless, had its origin in avarice, and in that inordinate love of gain to which every other consideration is sacrificed. Merchants have been blamed for the introduction of this rubbish, on the ground that the low prices offered by them to the clothiers and small manufacturers, compelled the latter, in self-defence, to make an inferior article. They have been "made to order;" and in a company of clothiers, not long ago, one of them said, in answer to some observations of a gentleman, who had condemned the system,—"that it made no difference to him if he put a *horse's leg* into a piece, so that the goods suited the buyer!" Whatever degree of culpability, however, may attach to merchants, there is a certain class who have given no small encouragement to these productions. *Jew slop-sellers, alias* tailors, by means of such goods, extravagant puffing, gorgeously decorated premises, and a starvation rate of wages, have derived enormous profits out of that portion of the community—unfortunately, always large, who, led away by the bugbear, *cheapness*, find themselves in possession of trash, in exchange for their hard-earned savings. But it is to be hoped that this mischievous and ruinous policy will, ere long, be abandoned. The fabrication of such materials is a positive disgrace to the maker; they destroy the reputation of the seller by deceiving the buyer, and, as we have already remarked, they inflict serious injury upon the trade generally. For this digression, for which recent events must be the apology, it may be stated that the prosperity of Dewsbury has been much promoted by the extension of the Calder and Hebble navigation. The river Calder, and the canals connected with it, afford direct communication between the eastern and western seas, and with Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, and Wakefield, and also with the river Humber. In addition to these facilities, the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Man-

Cloth made
from refuse,
called
"Shoddy."

- A. D. chester railway passes close to the west side of the town, direct from the first-mentioned place, and afterwards joins the Leeds and Manchester, near Hopton, in Mirfield. There are branches to Halifax, Bradford, &c.; and by this line, the route from Leeds to Manchester is shortened eight miles.
- 1837 Cloth and Blanket Hall. A Cloth and Blanket Hall was erected in 1837, and is open every Wednesday for the sale of woollen cloths and blankets. The parish, which is of great antiquity, and during the heptarchy extended over an area of four hundred square miles, now comprises 9551 acres, of which 1335 are in the township of Dewsbury; the soil is fertile, and the scenery greatly diversified; the substratum abounds with coal, which is extensively wrought. The church is a structure of very ancient date, and a large portion of it was rebuilt in 1767. There are churches in the adjoining townships, and places of worship for dissenters. A public library is supported by subscription, and there is also a parochial library, established by the Vicar in 1842, which at its commencement contained 600 volumes. Ample provision exists for the instruction of the young by means of schools, one of which, in connection with the church, affords accommodation for six hundred children. Among the relics of antiquity discovered here were a spear-head of metal resembling gold, a Roman urn, and many other articles. The poor law union comprises eleven townships; and the population in 1851 was 71,678, comprising 35,634 males, and 36,134 females. The number of houses at the same period was 14,869.
- Population.

Mirfield is a parish two miles from Dewsbury, situate on the north bank of the river Calder; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, and the making of cards for machinery. There are some large flour mills, and extensive malt-ing establishments, and a good trade is likewise carried on in agricultural and mineral produce, for the conveyance of which the Calder and Hebble navigation affords great facilities; the Manchester and Leeds railway passes through the parish. An account of the horrible murders committed at this place a few years ago, will be found in the first volume of the Annals.

DONCASTER.

This place was by the Saxons called *Dona Ceastre*, from which its present name is obviously derived; the great Roman road, the Ermin-street, which crossed the river here, may still be traced in several parts of the vicinity, and numerous coins, fragments of urns, and other remains of Roman antiquity, have been discovered on the south side of the town, among which was a votive altar, dug up in 1781. In 750, according to Camden, the town was destroyed by lightning, and the castle, of which the founder and the period of its erection are equally unknown, is supposed to have shared the same fate. At the Conquest, the manor was granted by William,

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with numerous other lands, to his brother, the Earl of Morton, by whose son and successor they were forfeited in the reign of Henry I., and after passing through various owners, the manor and soke of Doncaster were sold to Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, on the death of whose son, at the battle of Towton, they became forfeited to the crown; but the estates were subsequently restored, with the exception of the lordship of Doncaster, which was bestowed by a charter of Henry VII. upon the corporation of the borough, to be held in a fee-farm rent of £74 13s. 11½d. During the insurrection in the reign of Henry VIII., called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," Aske, the leader, at the head of 30,000 men, marched to this place, but a party of the royal army, consisting of 5,000 men, defended the bridge, and successfully opposed their entrance into the town. The insurgents encamped on Scawsby Lees, where they held a parley with the Duke of Norfolk, which terminated in a petition to the king; and on the 6th of December, 1536, a conference was held here, when the king granted a general pardon, and the insurgents dispersed and abandoned their enterprise. In 1642, Charles I. visited the town on his route to Nottingham, and attended divine service in the church; and after the battle of Marston Moor, the Earl of Manchester established his head quarters here, while besieging the royal garrison of Pontefract.

Doncaster is pleasantly situated, chiefly on the south bank of the river Don, and consists of several streets, of which High-street, about a mile in length, is spacious and handsomely built. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, at the expense of the corporation, under whose direction also the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, of which the cost is defrayed by a rate. Little either of trade or manufacture is carried on here; there are two or three foundries, a sacking and twist manufactory, and a flax spinning mill. The traffic arises chiefly from the situation of the town, in the midst of a fine rural plain, on the line of the great thoroughfare from London to Edinburgh. The absence of manufactures, however, offers compensating advantages; for the position of Doncaster, in a district abounding with pleasing and richly diversified scenery, combine to render it the favourite residence of numerous opulent and highly respectable families, whose mansions are conspicuous in every direction. Edmund Beckett Denison, Esquire, M.P., for the West-riding, and chairman of the Great Northern Railway company, has resided here for many years.

That which gives Doncaster its principal attraction are the races, ^{Races.} the Great Northern Meeting, ranking second to the renowned "Derby," at Epsom. These races have long been celebrated, and are attended by families of rank from all parts of the kingdom. The meeting takes place in September, and within the last few years, an important, and it is believed, a judicious alteration, has

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been made in the order of running. The races formerly commenced on Monday, the great event of the week, the St. Leger, being run for on Tuesday, and the next, in point of interest, the Cup, on Thursday. By the existing arrangements the sport does not commence till Tuesday, and the St. Leger stakes are fixed for Wednesday, and the Cup on Friday. The interest of the meeting, therefore, is kept up throughout the week, instead of flagging, as it sometimes did, under the previous regulations. The course, one of the best in England, is about a mile from the town, and the grand stand, erected at the expense of the corporation, is not to be surpassed in point of elegance and accommodation. That body, knowing how much the prosperity of the town depends upon the great gathering, have always evinced a warm interest in its success, and they now contribute upwards of £1,000 per annum, apportioned to various stakes, by the stewards, who have recently added to the "list" some valuable prizes for competition, which excite much interest in the betting circles. But all things have their decadence. The course, at Doncaster, undoubtedly does not present that splendid appearance which it was wont to do in the more palmy days of racing, where the equipages of Earl Fitzwilliam, and other noblemen, dazzled the eye with their splendour. Yet, in point of numbers, whether on the stand, or on the ground, there has been no falling off. The year 1850, will be memorable in the annals of the turf. On that occasion it is computed that not fewer than 200,000 persons were present on the St. Leger day, attracted together from all parts, by the celebrity of the horses that were known to be engaged. From Sheffield alone, the railway trains conveyed 13,000, numbers of whom, for want of better accommodation, sat or laid upon the roofs of the carriages, to the imminent peril of their lives; the attendance from other large towns was proportionately large. The inns, eating houses, and every other place where refreshments were likely to be had, were literally besieged, and in hundreds of instances the applicants came away "empty," being unable to obtain either meat or drink for "love or money." The "harvest" to the innkeepers and others, must have been bountiful, indeed. The race for the St. Leger terminated in a *dead heat*, between *Voltigeur*, the winner of the Derby, of the same year, the property of the Earl of Zetland, and a Irish horse, called *Russborough*. The deciding heat did not take place till six o'clock, and the excitement which prevailed amongst the immense multitude, when the horses made their appearance a second time, was, perhaps, unparalleled. The backers of *Voltigeur*, especially those who had heavy bets depending, presenting the appearance of men standing on the brink of a precipice, and afraid of falling in, so completely were all their calculations set at naught by this unlooked for event. A few minutes, however, and their pursed-up visages became relaxed, the rider of *Voltigeur* landing him in a winner, after a well-contested race, amidst deafening shouts of applause,

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and a tossing up of hats which literally darkened the air. The moment the result became known, there was a simultaneous rush to the railway station, every person wishing to secure a seat and reach home. The confusion, as may easily be imagined, was immense, and the efforts of the officials to maintain anything like order were utterly frustrated. Parties precipitated themselves into carriages, without inquiring the place of their destination, and the result was, that in some instances, they found themselves scores of miles away from the place of their residence. Fortunately, however, no accident occurred, a gratifying circumstance, and which, considering the occasion, may be regarded as miraculous. The interest of the week did not terminate here. On Friday, Voltigeur started for the cup, when he encountered a formidable opponent in the *Flying Dutchman*, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, also a winner of the Derby and St. Leger. The attendance was again large, and the interest excited very great. At one period of the race, the Dutchman was so far in advance, that it was thought he could not be overtaken. But Voltigeur ultimately "collared" him, passed him, and won cleverly, to the infinite delight of his admirers, and the mortification of the supporters of the Dutchman, against which horse they said it would be "madness to start anything." The enthusiasm was immense, and was even shared in by ladies of rank on the grand stand. When the animal was brought within the enclosure, the Countess of Zetland descended from the stand, and decorated the favourite with ribands, amidst tumultuous applause. Voltigeur presented the first instance of the same horse having won the three events, and hence, he was proclaimed the first racer of his day. Others contended that the Dutchman was not in a fit condition to start for the cup, and that the result was a "mistake." In order, however, to put the merits of the two to the test, a match for one thousand guineas was made between the Earl of Zetland and the Earl of Eglinton, which were to come off at York in the following year. On the day appointed, the race course at Knavesmire, presented such an assemblage as had not been witnessed before. The day was beautifully fine, and the scene altogether of the most exhilarating kind. In addition to a host of the nobility and gentry, staunch supporters of the turf, who thronged the grand stand, there were present his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and many other foreigners of distinction. Previous to the race the betting was even, the Flying Dutchman however having the call. Voltigeur led off at a rattling pace, and maintained a position of several lengths in advance, till he arrived at the straight running, when the Dutchman, whose terrific strike began to tell, came alongside, challenged him, and one of the most splendid and exciting contests on record ensued, which ended in the defeat of Voltigeur by about half a length, as

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some persons contended, whilst others as stoutly insisted that he was not beaten by more than half-a-neck. When a short distance from home Flatman, the rider of Voltigeur, lost his whip, whether by accident or design is not known, and this circumstance was eagerly laid hold of to account for the Dutchman's victory. There will always be a difference of opinion as to the merits of these two splendid animals, but it seems to be universally agreed that nothing equal to them has appeared since the days of Eclipse and Flying Childers. A handsome structure, as a betting room, was erected at Doncaster in 1826, of the Ionic order, 90 feet in length, and 22 feet broad, lighted in the day time by spacious domes, and at night with gas introduced into three brilliant chandeliers of richly cut glass. A new club-room connected with the races, an elegant building in the Italian style, was erected in 1841.

Public
Buildings.

The Mansion House, erected in 1748, at an expense of £8,000, and enlarged in 1800, at an additional cost of £4,000, is an elegant structure of the composite order. The front is embellished with duplicated columns rising from a rustic basement, supporting an entablature and cornice, above which is an attic, surmounted by the municipal arms in the centre, and ornamented with urns on each side. The principal room is decorated with a full length portrait of George III. in his coronation robes, and with portraits of the third Earl Fitzwilliam and the mayor of Rockingham, in their parliamentary robes, presented by the earl to the corporation. The Town Hall contains a commodious suite of rooms for the civil and criminal courts, and for the transaction of the business of the corporation. The Theatre is a handsome building, erected in 1774, and is generally opened at the time of the races.

In addition to a Free Grammar School, a national school, and a British school, there is a public library and news-room, for which an appropriate building was erected in 1821, supported by subscription. The town is also provided with a savings' bank, a hospital, almshouses, and other institutions for promoting the welfare of the inhabitants.

The Parish Church is a spacious and elegant cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower, rising to the height of 151 feet, crowned with pinnacles; the whole of the interior is highly enriched. The west window, of large dimensions, is filled with beautiful tracery, and the south porch is of peculiar elegance and richly sculptured. The window of the chancel is ornamented with figures of the prophets and apostles in stained glass, inserted at a cost of £1000, by T. J. L. Baker, Esq. In the area under the tower are the monuments of Robin of Doncaster, and Thomas Ellis, five times mayor of the borough, and founder of the hospital of St. Thomas. Christ Church was erected in 1829, at the expense of J. Jarratt, Esq., who gave £10,000 for its erection, and £8000 towards its endowment. It is a handsome structure in the later

English style, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 300 are free. There are other places of worship for dissenters.

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The government of the borough was formerly vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, and other officers; but by the Municipal Act, it is now divided into three wards, the governing body consisting of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors.

1851

The present poor law union comprises fifty-four parishes or places, and the population, by the census of 1851, was 34,669, of which number, 16,953 were males, and 17,716 females. This shews an increase of 2,267 from the previous decennial period of 1841. The number of houses at the last census, was 7,800, exhibiting an increase of 610 during the ten years.

Doncaster is not a parliamentary borough, but the inhabitants are about to take the necessary steps to secure for themselves that privilege.

The Manor of Rossington, in the union and soke of Doncaster, comprising nearly 3,000 acres, was purchased in 1838 by James Brown, Esq., of Leeds, the wealthy cloth merchant, for the sum of 93,000 guineas. This gentleman re-built the church in 1844. The present James Brown, Esq., son of the gentleman before referred to, subsequently purchased the beautiful estate of Copgrove, near Ripon, formerly the property of Thomas Duncombe, Esq.

DRIFFIELD.

This place is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Wolds. It consists of one spacious street, and two others, irregularly built; these are lighted with gas, in addition to which advantage, the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The various streams abound with fine trout and other fish, of the former of which, one weighing seventeen pounds, was taken a few years since. For the preservation of these fisheries, the Driffeld Anglers' Club was established in 1833; each member contributes £5 yearly, and the club hold an annual meeting for the transaction of the general business. The air is pure and salubrious, and the environs remarkably pleasant, abounding with varied scenery, and affording every attraction to the sportsman. The principal trade is in corn, of which the surrounding district affords an abundant supply, and from the central situation of the town, combined with facilities of conveyance, it has rapidly increased. The manufacture of carpets, linen, and sacking, is carried on to a moderate extent; and an iron foundry, and a very extensive tannery, afford employment to a considerable number of persons. There are several corn-mills on the various streams in the town and neighbourhood, and at the head of the canal are two mills for crushing bones, with several commodious wharfs and warehouses. A neat building, containing a corn-exchange and public-rooms, was erected a few years ago by

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1837

subscription, at a cost of £2,000. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1837, and has now a library of several hundred volumes. The parish is situated in the heart of a fertile district, and comprises by computation 4,500 acres. The luxuriance of the pastures produce cattle of very superior quality, in proof of which it may be stated that the short-horned bull, called Patriot, fed here about thirty years since, by Mr. George Coates, was sold for 500 guineas; and for a cow bred from the same stock, that gentleman refused an offer of 1,000 guineas. The church, an ancient and stately structure, in the Norman and early English styles, was built by a member of the Hotham family, and forms a magnificent feature in the landscape. There are places of worship for dissenters, and a national school, an infant school, a dispensary, and a benevolent society, which are supported by subscription. At Danesdale, a hamlet in the parish, are numerous tumuli, called the "Danes' Graves," supposed to have been raised over the bodies of the Danish chiefs who fell in a battle said to have taken place in the immediate vicinity. The Poor-law Union of Driffield comprehends forty-three parishes and townships, and in 1851, contained a population of 18,265, of which 9,393 were males, and 8,872 females. The number of houses at the same period was 3,857.

GUISBOROUGH.

In the Domesday Survey this town, then called GHIGESBURG, in the North-riding, was, soon after the Conquest, granted to Robert de Brus, who, in 1129, founded a priory here for Augustine canons; but of this splendid structure only a few remains are now to be seen. In the reign of Elizabeth Sir Thomas Chaloner brought over some workmen from Italy, and established at Guisborough some alum works—the first of the kind in England—but they were subsequently transferred to Lofthouse and Boulby, where they have ever since been carried on upon a very extensive scale. The town, which is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley, consists of one spacious street, containing many well built houses, whereof several are of freestone, found in the parish. No particular branch of manufacture is carried on, the inhabitants being principally employed in the several trades requisite for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. About a mile to the south-east of the town, a mineral spring was discovered in 1822, which has acquired some repute; accommodations for drinking the waters have been provided, and the beauty of the vicinity attracts many visitors to the spot. The parish comprises 11,900 acres, of which more than 4000 are open moor, affording good pasture for sheep; the soil of the arable land is generally fertile, and in the management of the several farms the most improved system of agriculture prevails. Religious instruction is afforded by the Church and other places of worship, and there are schools for the instruction of children, and

bequests for the poor. The poor law union comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, and in 1851 contained a population of 12,202, composed of 6,228 males and 5,974 females. The number of houses at the same period was 2,723.

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1851

About seven miles north of Guisborough is Redcar, which of late years has risen into considerable eminence as a sea bathing place. At a distance of three miles is Roseberry Topping, a very steep mountain covered with verdure from its base to the summit, and which is 1488 feet above the level of the sea. The views presented from this stupendous eminence can scarcely be surpassed for sublimity and grandeur.

Roseberry
Topping.

HAREWOOD.

Harewood, one of the neatest and most pleasantly situated villages in England, is eight miles from Leeds, on the Harrogate road, at which place is the magnificent residence of the Earl of Harewood. The estate was purchased from the trustees of John Boulter, Esq., the spendthrift relative of the parsimonious Sir John Cutler, about the year 1721, by Henry Lascelles, Esq., member of parliament for Northallerton. This gentleman died in 1753, and was succeeded by Edwin, his eldest son, who in the year 1790, was created Baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle. For a considerable period that ancient edifice was occupied by the possessors of the domain, but it was completely dismantled long before the present family became its owners, and the first stone of the existing mansion, which is in the Corinthian style, was laid on the 23rd of March, 1759, Mr. Carr, of York, and Mr. Adams, of London, being the architects. The cost of its erection is supposed to have been £100,000. In the year 1795, his lordship died, when his cousin, Edward, succeeded, and was on the 7th of September, 1812, created an earl. He survived his eldest son, Edward, six years, and at his death on the 4th of June, 1814, was succeeded by his second son, Henry, the late earl. The death of the last-mentioned nobleman, who was universally admired and respected as a splendid specimen of the "Fine Old English Gentleman," took place in the month of December, 1841, under circumstances peculiarly distressing to the family, and which excited the deepest regret throughout the county. On the day of this melancholy event, his lordship, who was ardently attached to the pleasures of the chase, accompanied the hounds, apparently in his usual health, and after a run of no great duration, he remained on horseback a considerable time, watching the proceedings of some men who were engaged in drawing a fox that had "taken to earth." This protracted exposure to cold produced so serious an effect by aggravating, in all probability, the symptoms of a very painful disorder under which he had long suffered, and for which, sometime previously, he had undergone an operation in London, that after leaving the place, and alighting from his horse,

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1841

Funeral of
the late
Earl of
Harewood,
in 1841.

at a short distance, he fell to the ground in a fainting state, and almost immediately expired! The appalling suddenness of the event, and its occurrence just before the festive season of Christmas, when it was the custom of the noble earl to be surrounded by a family circle, including the whole of his grandchildren, diffused a deep gloom throughout the neighbourhood, and of course put an end to the usual rejoicings. The remains of his lordship, followed by a long train of noblemen and gentlemen, were borne to Harewood church on the shoulders of a number of his tenantry, and deposited in the family vault amidst the sincere grief of all who could appreciate genuine worth. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Richard Newlove, vicar of Thorner, his lordship's domestic chaplain. The day was extremely unfavourable, the rain falling heavily, but this did not prevent the attendance of a large number of persons from Leeds and other places, who, if their object was to witness the pomp and circumstance that often attends the obsequies of the wealthy and the great, must have been disappointed, as nothing could be more simple and unostentatious than all the arrangements on this occasion. The late Earl of Harewood, when the Hon. Henry Lascelles, represented the County of York in Parliament, in 1796, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce. At the ever-memorable election of 1807, he again offered himself, the other candidates being Mr. Wilberforce and Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam. The struggle was between Lord Milton, then only 21 years of age, and Mr. Lascelles, and at the close of the fifteen days' poll, unparalleled for the excitement and profuse expenditure of money which it occasioned, the hon. gentleman was defeated, the numbers standing thus—William Wilberforce, 11,806; Lord Milton, 11,177; Hon. H. Lascelles, 10,989. In 1812, Mr. Lascelles sat for the county a second time, and continued to do so until his elevation to the peerage in 1814, as already mentioned. Apart from the office which he held as Lord-Lieutenant of the West-riding, his lordship could scarcely be termed a public man. His name was not often found in the debates of the upper house. The quiet pursuits of a country life, and the discharge of his duties as a landlord, were far more congenial to his tastes and inclination, than the excitement and fatigue consequent upon the performance of senatorial duties. Yet he was by no means indifferent to the responsibilities of his station, and when the public service demanded his energies, few men were more prompt in obeying the call. If we may speak of him as a politician, the soundness of his judgment and the vigour of his understanding, secured for him a high place in the estimation of his party, whilst his unquestionable honesty and sincerity exempted him from animosity, and gained for him the respect and esteem of his opponents. In all the relations of life, whether as a parent, a landlord, a neighbour, or a friend, his example and his actions shed a greater lustre upon his name than wealth or titles, however deservedly possessed, could ever

impart. Within a few years of his death the noble earl was honoured with two royal visits. The first was that of her present majesty, when Princess Victoria, and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, who arrived at Harewood on Saturday, September 11th, 1835, and remained till the following Monday. On Sunday morning the illustrious guests, accompanied by a number of distinguished visitors, attended divine service at the church, when the late Archbishop of York preached the sermon. A vast concourse of persons from Leeds, and the surrounding districts, lined the gravel walk from the house to the church, and the day being beautifully fine, the scene presented was, in truth, one of a very attractive kind. The Duchess of Kent walked with the Earl of Harewood, and immediately behind were the Princess and Lady Georgiana Harcourt, daughter of the Archbishop of York. They were followed by the Duke of Northumberland, the members of the Harewood family, and other personages of distinction. Much curiosity was evinced to catch a glimpse of the future sovereign, who was then a timid, retiring girl, unaccustomed to the presence of such vast multitudes as she has since encountered in her more exalted sphere. At ten o'clock on the following morning, the royal party left Harewood, and passed through Leeds, on their way to Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. The streets throughout were densely thronged, so that the royal carriage could only proceed at a very limited pace, and at some points of the route, the vehicle was so completely hemmed in by the crowd as to render it impossible for the postilions to proceed. The carriage being closed, the royal occupants were in a great measure secured from the public gaze, and the result was, that numbers of persons attempted to get upon the wheels for the purpose of having what they called a "right look." This proceeding is said to have given great offence to the Duchess, and, in the mind of her illustrious daughter, to have excited no small alarm. The cavalcade, however, passed through the town without the slightest accident, and amidst every manifestation of loyalty. In the month of August, 1839, her late majesty, Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, accompanied by Earl Howe, and her suite, arrived at the Midland railway station, Hunslet-lane, *en route* for the north. Her majesty was escorted as far as Sheepscar bar by a detachment of dragoons, and from thence to Harewood House by a troop of the Yorkshire hussars. She was received at the entrance by the noble earl and his family, and after a stay of five or six hours proceeded on her journey. A large number of persons had assembled in the park, among whom provisions were amply distributed. In 1845, great rejoicings took place at Harewood House, on the occasion of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the present earl, having attained his majority. Old English hospitality was dispensed with a very liberal hand, and few there were who came away empty. During the last few years

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1835

Royal Visits

to
Harewood
House.

August 1839

Great
Rejoicings
1845.

A. D.

1845

Enlarge-
ment of
Harewood
House.

the mansion has undergone such extensive improvements and alterations, that the style of the exterior is altogether changed. In the centre of the north front, now considerably elevated, is exhibited the family crest, sculptured in bold relief, the whole supported by fluted Corinthian pillars, exquisitely carved. Each of the wings has been proportionately raised, so that the edifice now presents an air of solidity and grandeur which cannot fail to excite admiration. On the south front, which displays corresponding architectural beauties, a terrace has been formed, that, for extent and beauty of design, is equal to anything of the kind in England. The interior has also in a great measure been changed, and the alterations effected have not only led to the formation of a greater number of apartments, but have materially improved the general plan and arrangements. The work is still proceeding, and when completed, will have cost several thousand pounds. Among the paintings recently added is an equestrian portrait of the present earl, representing him mounted on a favourite mare, ready for the chase, with a number of fox-hounds in the fore-ground. This portrait, presented to his lordship by the members of the hunt, was painted by Francis Grant, Esq., R.A., and is a splendid production of art. The likeness of the noble earl is well preserved, and the mare and dogs have been pronounced by that eminent artist, Landseer, to be perfect. The situation of Harewood House is one of great natural beauty; and as the residence of a noble family, it is now entitled to rank with the first in the kingdom. The Church of Harewood is of great antiquity. It contains numerous monuments, the most distinguished of which is that of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, the judge, by whose coolness and intrepidity Henry V., when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for an insult offered to the bench. Near this monument rest the ashes of Sir Thomas Dennison, a judge, who died in 1765, and whose epitaph, it is said, was the composition of Lord Mansfield. The remains of the Castle, supposed to have been built in the time of the Conqueror, stand on the declivity of a hill rising from the vale of the Wharf, and form a picturesque object in the landscape.

The Church.

Sir William
Gascoigne,
&c.

Old Spa
discovered
in 1751.

HARROGATE.

This celebrated watering place is known throughout England. Prior to the discovery of its mineral waters it consisted only of a few farm-houses and widely scattered cottages on a barren heath. About the year 1751, Captain Slingsby, of Scriven, after his return from Westphalia, found a spring in the Forest of Knaresborough, which is now the source of the Old Harrogate Spa. The water of the Tewett well was subsequently discovered; and both the springs gradually attracted public notice for nearly a century before any

provisions were made for the reception of the increasing number of visitors, till, in the year 1687 an inn, now the "Queen," was erected for their accommodation. Several other large hotels have since been added, and Harrogate is at present one of the most fashionable and best frequented watering places in the kingdom. Of the buildings recently erected, the Royal Promenade, or Cheltenham Pump-room, is the most conspicuous for magnificence of style, and the extent of its grounds. It is a spacious edifice of the Grecian-Doric order, with a noble portico of six fluted columns, supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment, forming the entrance to the pump-room, which is nearly 100 feet in length, and more than thirty feet in breadth, and is lighted by a range of windows embellished with stained glass. The water, a saline chalybeate, was discovered in 1819; the building contains a library of 2,000 volumes for the gratuitous use of subscribers to the rooms; and the promenade is enlivened by the attendance of an efficient band of music. The Montpelier gardens are beautifully laid out, and are much frequented, as affording the united advantages of a saline chalybeate and a sulphurous spring, both of which are situated in the gardens, and are introduced into a handsome octagonal building, resembling a Chinese temple. The Victoria Promenade Rooms were erected in 1805, at a cost of £3,000; the building, which is of the Ionic order, is elegantly fitted up, and contains a principal room, 70 feet in length and 30 feet wide. The subscribers have the use of a library, &c., during the season. Several springs, possessing various properties, have been discovered of late years, but the Old Sulphur Well is still the principal attraction of this distinguished watering place. It is situated near the Crown Hotel, and was formerly received into a stone basin, covered with a dome resting on pillars, but which has been superseded by an elegant pump room, erected at an expense of £2,000, by the Commissioners, under an act of parliament passed in 1841, for the improvement of the town. The water is conveyed from the old basin to the room through tubes of Wedgwood ware, and received into glass vases, in order to preserve the water from exposure to the atmosphere or contact with metallic substances. The subscription to the pump-room for drinking the water is fixed by act of parliament at one shilling per week, and under the same act, a pipe is fixed outside to convey the water for the public use. In the direction of Harlow Tower, a great number of sulphurous springs are to be found, but they do not possess such healing powers as those already alluded to. From the investigations of Dr. Bennett, it appears that the numerous springs at Harrogate present very little variation, either in the amount of sulphur or salts, during the entire year, so that they may be considered perfectly efficacious at any time. Under the act procured in 1841, the protection of the springs is vested in twenty-one commissioners, of whom seven retire annually. Among the principal

A. D.

1867

Public Buildings.

1819

Montpelier Gardens.

1805

1841

A. D.

1841

Bath
Hospital.Harlow
Tower
erected in
1829.

bathing establishments are the Victoria baths, the Montpelier baths, the Starbeck baths, and the Cold baths, between the lower town and Harlow Tower; there is also accommodation for warm and cold bathing at most of the hotels. The Bath Hospital for patients requiring the benefit of the waters was erected by subscription in 1825, on land given by the Earl of Harewood, and has been enlarged for the reception of forty-four patients, who are boarded, lodged, and provided with medical attendance. It is well supported, and confined to patients living at a distance of more than three miles from the town. In High Harrogate is a large subscription library, with a rich museum of fossils, shells, minerals, birds, and insects. There is likewise a good library at Low Harrogate; assemblies and concerts take place during the season, and a band of music is stationed on the green at High Harrogate, which performs every evening. Two newspapers, of limited dimensions, are published weekly, for the purpose of recording the names of the visitors, and also as an advertising medium for shopkeepers and others. The environs afford pleasant walks and rides, and on the summit of Harlow-hill a tower was erected in 1829, commanding an extensive prospect for many miles round. Harewood House, Plumpton, Brimham Rocks, Hackfall, Knaresborough, Ripon. Studley, are all within a short ride, and afford delightful excursions. There are two churches, one dedicated to Christ, at High Harrogate, and the district church of St. Mary, in Low Harrogate. There are also places of worship for dissenters. Means of instruction are provided for by a free grammar school, and a national and infant schools, the latter maintained by subscription. Harrogate comprises the villages of High and Low Harrogate, of which the former, with the hamlet of Bilton, constitute a parish in the township of Knaresborough, and the latter is in the parish of Pannal. The population now exceeds 4,000.

An extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed near Harrogate, by two men, on Sunday, June 28th, 1812.* These persons, whilst looking after their cattle, were surprised to see in the air a large body of armed men, in white military uniforms, in the centre of which was a person of commanding aspect, dressed in scarlet. After performing various evolutions, the whole body moved forward in perfect order, over an enclosure of thirty acres, and they were succeeded by another body, far more numerous, dressed in dark coloured uniform, who joined the first at the top of the hill, and passing down the opposite side, disappeared, when a column of thick smoke spread over the plain. The spectators supposed that the time from the first appearance of this strange phenomenon to the clearing up of the smoke was little more than five minutes. A similar appearance was witnessed at Stockton-on-the-Forest, in 1792, when these ærial troops moved in different directions, and sometimes with amazing rapidity.

* See vol. i. of *Annals*.

HALIFAX.

A. D.

1118

This place is of no great antiquity, nor is it noticed in the Domesday Survey; it appears to have been originally an obscure hamlet, situated in a dreary and almost inaccessible district, and to have acquired its earliest importance from the frequent resort of numerous pilgrims to visit the head of a virgin, the victim of a rejected suitor's revenge, and which, after decapitation, was affixed to a yew tree, and preserved as a holy relic. From this circumstance, to which the device of the town seal bears allusion, the present name of the place, originally Horton, is supposed to have been derived, the word "Halog," meaning holy, and "Fax," hair; but some antiquaries, interpreting the name as signifying Holy Face, derive it from a relic called the face of St. John, said to have been kept in solitary hermitage which anciently occupied the site of the present church. The original formation of the parish is attributed to the families of Warren and Lacy, lords of the manors of Wakefield and Pontefract, who, for this purpose, appropriated certain portions of their respective lands; and the earliest document wherein Halifax appears described as a place of any note is a charter, by which, in the beginning of the twelfth century, the church was granted by William de Warren, to the priory of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, which his ancestor had founded. Its subsequent increase is ascribed to the settlement here of certain emigrants from the Spanish Netherlands, who, seeking refuge from the persecution to which they were subjected under the government of the Duke of Alva, repaired in great numbers to England, and introduced the woollen manufacture, of which a branch was established here in 1414. At this time there were not more than thirteen houses in the town, but it soon began to increase in extent and population; in 1540, it contained five hundred and twenty houses, and it has ever since been progressively advancing to its present importance, as one of the principal seats of the woollen, worsted, stuffs, and yarn manufacture. The practice of summary legislation, called Gibbet Law, which had from time immemorial prevailed within the limits of the forest of Hardwick, wherein the parish was included, was for many ages observed here, till finally abolished, about the year 1650. For a detailed account of this mode of punishment, the reader is referred to the first volume.

In the time of the civil war, the town was garrisoned by the parliamentary troops, whose cause the inhabitants zealously maintained, and in 1642, an obstinate engagement occurred between the contending forces, on the Halifax Bank, which, from the slaughter that ensued, has since been called the Bloody Field. Frequent skirmishes took place in the neighbourhood, between the royalists, who were besieging the towns of Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds, and the inhabitants of Halifax, who often sent considerable numbers of troops to the assistance of those places. There

1642

A. D.

1745

are, near the town, remains of various intrenchments thrown up at this period, and also on both sides of the road over Blackstone Edge. During the time of the commonwealth, the inhabitants sent a representative to parliament; and in the rebellion of 1745, they formed themselves into a loyal association, under Sir George Savile, and raised three companies of independent militia, clothed and accoutred at their own expense.

Clippers
and
Coiners.

In 1769, a desperate gang of clippers and coiners were apprehended in the vale of Turvin, in Erringden township, where they had carried on their nefarious operations for a period of six years. The particulars relative to the capture and execution of these villains, are given in the first volume. In 1783, a riotous mob assembled in the town, and after demanding a reduction in the price of grain, they seized large quantities of corn, and sold it at their own prices. Two of the ringleaders, for this daring outrage, were executed on Beacon-hill. In 1795, a strong spirit of disaffection prevailed in the parish, engendered by the French revolution, and a large number of muskets, bayonets, and other weapons, were sent from Birmingham to Elland, where a few deluded men were trained in the night to the use of arms. On these alarming symptoms becoming manifest, a company of volunteers was formed, and this force, combined with great firmness and vigilance on the part of the magistrates, soon crushed the would-be insurgents, and restored order and confidence in the town. In 1799, oatmeal sold here as high as £5 5s. per load, and flour at £6 per sack; this famine price, occasioned by failing crops, produced a lamentable depression of trade. On Wednesday, September 29th, 1812, and the two following days, the Halifax Musical Festival took place, with evening concerts and a grand fancy ball, for the benefit of the Dispensary. The receipts amounted to £1,512 18s. 4d., and the expenses to £1,188 16s. 3d., leaving a balance of £324 2s. 1d., to which was added, as donations from visitors, £354 5s., making a total of £678 7s. 1d., in aid of the funds of the institution.

Price of
Corn in
1799.

The town is situated in a wild mountainous district, on the south-eastern acclivity of an eminence rising gently to a considerable height from the bank of the river Hebble, which forms its eastern boundary, and falls into the river Calder about two miles to the south; and on account of its being inclosed by high grounds, of which the principal is an abrupt chain of hills extending from Northowram to the heights of Clayton, has, from several lines of approach, the appearance of being in a deep valley. The houses, chiefly of stone, are in general well built, but some of the streets, in the more ancient parts, are narrow and irregularly formed; considerable alterations, however, have taken place; obstructions have been removed, the principal thoroughfares widened, spacious streets added, and many handsome public buildings erected, within the last twenty years. The streets are well paved, and lighted

with gas from works established at the foot of Southowram bank, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs in the township of Ovenden, collected in two capacious reservoirs, each containing nearly 3,000,000 of gallons, constructed in 1826, by subscription, amounting to £1900, raised for the purpose of affording employment to the poor during a state of general depression of trade. The Theatre, erected by subscription in 1788, is a neat building, handsomely fitted up, but of late years, it has received little encouragement. The new Assembly Rooms, erected in 1828, form a spacious range of building, comprising Assembly and Concert rooms well laid out and tastefully decorated, a News Room, a Billiard Room, and the Subscription Library, originally formed in 1769, and which contains an excellent collection of more than 7000 volumes. Another news-room and subscription library were established in 1823, and are spiritedly supported. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1830, and an elegant and spacious hall was erected for its use, of which the first stone was laid in May, 1834; it comprises the requisite arrangements for the meetings of the members, the delivery of lectures, and an extensive and valuable museum. The Mechanics' Institution, opened in 1825, is well attended, and has a library of several thousand volumes. On Wednesday, December 17th, 1851, the annual *Soirée* of the institution took place under circumstances of considerable *eclat*. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the members for the borough, and Richard Cobden, Esq., one of the representatives for the West-riding, were present, in addition to the mayor, who presided, and several of the most influential inhabitants. Major Edwards, the other member for Halifax, Mr. Denison, M.P., and gentlemen from various towns, had been invited, but they were absent, owing to previous engagements. The attendance was very large, and much enthusiasm was imparted to the proceedings, by the announcement of handsome subscriptions towards the erection of a new hall, more adapted to the growing importance of the institution. The Public Baths, situated in a beautiful valley near the river, form a handsome establishment, comprising cold, warm, swimming, shower, vapour, and medical baths, with appropriate dressing rooms, and other accommodations; attached to the buildings are a bowling-green, a large garden, and pleasure grounds.

The situation of Halifax, in the heart of a populous district, between Manchester and Leeds, abounding with coal and springs of excellent soft water, combined with peculiar facilities of inland navigation, is admirably adapted for the purposes of manufacture and commerce. The woollen manufacture, from its first introduction in the year 1414, has continued to increase with gradually accelerated progress; the manufacture of worsted stuffs was introduced in 1700, and the cotton and silk manufactures have been

A. D.

1826

Public
Buildings.

subsequently added. The principal articles made in the town and its immediate vicinity are broad and narrow woollen cloths, kerseymeres, shags, coatings, baizes, carpets, shalloons, tammies, corduroys, calimancoes, everlastings, moreens, crapes, bombasins, and damasks. The carpet manufactory of Messrs. Crossley and Sons is on a very extensive scale, and the goods produced here have obtained a very high celebrity. Some specimens were exhibited at the Great Exhibition in London, and were universally admired for beauty of design, brilliance of colour, and excellence of workmanship. The vale from Sowerby to Ripponden is famous for the manufacture of blue cloth for the clothing of the British navy, and large quantities of it are also exported to Holland and America. Cloths of superior fineness for the foreign markets, made of wool imported from Germany and Spain, were introduced about the year 1814; and foreign wool has since that time been used in the manufacture of the finer broad and narrow cloths. The shalloons are woven chiefly for the Turkish market, and, when dyed of a scarlet colour, are sent direct by the merchants of this town and Leeds to the Levant, where they are used for turbans. The manufacture of bombasins, and different kinds of stuffs of silk and worsted, is extensively carried on; and the cotton trade, which is mostly confined to the western parts of the parish, is making rapid advances. In the production of the various articles are employed not less than 156 mills, which are propelled by steam-engines of the aggregate power of more than 2,500 horses; of these 57 are cotton, 45 worsted, 35 woollen, and four silk mills, and collectively they afford occupation to nearly 20,000 persons. In addition to this, not less than 20,000, of whom the greater number are women and children, are engaged in making cards used in the preparation of wool and cotton; these cards were formerly made of leather, with wire teeth fixed in them, and for the adequate supply of materials, there are numerous curriers and wire drawers in the town; but Indian rubber has recently been introduced, and is rapidly growing into general use as a substitute for leather; besides which a machine has been invented, whereby a tedious manual process is almost entirely superseded. A considerable number of persons are also employed in making various kinds of machinery used in the factories, for which purpose there are several foundries and forges. Prior to 1770 the finished cloths were exposed for sale in the Butchers' Shambles, or in the Old Market-place, at an early hour in the morning, previously to the commencement of the general market; but in that year a spacious hall was built for the purpose, by the lord of the manor; and after the introduction of the worsted stuffs, a more commodious and extensive building was erected in 1799 by the manufacturers in conjunction, at an expense of

**Manufac-
ture.**

**Number of
Mills.**

Piece Hall. £12,000. This structure, which is called the Piece Hall, is a quadrangular edifice of freestone, inclosing an area of 10,000 square yards, given for the purpose by Mrs. Caygill; the building

is 300 feet in length, and 278 in breadth; the eastern side is three stories, and the western two stories high; the lower story has a rustic arcade in front, under which is a sheltered access to the several rooms; and each of the other stories is fronted with a handsome colonnade, under which is a large gallery continued round the whole of the area. The edifice contains 315 rooms, in which the finished goods are exposed for sale, and is lighted entirely from within; it is characterised by a chaste simplicity of style, and from its magnitude, has a very imposing effect. It is open for the sale of goods every Saturday, from ten till half-past two o'clock. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Rochdale and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, which open a direct communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the western district; and by the Calder and Hebble, and Calder navigations, which connect it with Hull and the eastern district. The Rochdale canal, and the Calder and Hebble navigation, unite at Sowerby-bridge, about two miles west of the town; and the latter extends to Salterhebble, about a mile and a half to the south, from which place a branch was made in 1828 to Barley Hall, on the east side of Halifax, where capacious wharfs and basins have been constructed, and commodious warehouses erected. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes through several of the townships in the parish, and one of its principal stations is at Sowerby-bridge. There is now a direct railway communication with the town; an advantage which the inhabitants had long been anxious to obtain. The new Market-place, erected in 1810, by a proprietary of £50 shareholders, occupies a convenient area, with the various shops and other arrangements requisite for its use: the profits arising to the proprietors are limited to ten per cent.

A. D.

1799

Water Con-
veyance.Railway
Communi-
cation.

The parish comprises, by computation, not less than 75,740 acres, a considerable portion of which is moor, and the remainder arable, pasture, and woodland; the surface is abruptly varied, rising into rocky precipitous eminences in some places, and in others intersected with deep and romantic dells; the scenery in many parts is beautifully picturesque, and elsewhere marked with features of wild, rugged grandeur. The substratum is chiefly grit-stone, alternated with coal, iron-stone, shale, and freestone of fine texture; in the quarries of which 1,400 men are generally employed.

Extent of
Parish.

The Parish Church, situated on an ascent near the river Hebble, is a venerable structure, in the later English style, with a high square embattled tower, crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the walls of the church are likewise embattled, and strengthened with enriched buttresses, terminating in pinnacles. The interior is finely arranged, and of lofty proportions; the nave is separated from the aisles by noble clustered columns and gracefully pointed arches, and lighted by a handsome series of clerestory windows; the ceiling is embellished with the armorial bearings of all the

Parish
Church.

- A. D. incumbents, from the first institution of the vicarage, in 1274. The chancel is divided from the nave by a carved oak screen of elegant design, and underneath it is a crypt of apparently much earlier date. The present is the third structure erected on the site, and some slight remains of former churches are incorporated in the building. There are numerous Chapels of Ease, to each of which the vicar appoints, and which have nearly all been re-built within the last few years. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, situated in the western portion of the town, was erected in 1708, by Dr. Coulthurst, then vicar, and is a handsome structure in the Grecian style. The District Church of St. James was built in 1831, at an expense of £4,122, partly raised by subscription, but chiefly by grant from the parliamentary commissioners; it is in the later English style, and contains 200 sittings. Other churches have also been erected in the parish; in addition to which there are places of worship for the various denominations of dissenters. A general cemetery, for all denominations, was formed in 1837, at an expense of £2,500, raised by a proprietary of £25 shareholders.
- Churches. The Free Grammar School was founded by patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1585; and the present school-house, with six acres of land in Skircoat, was given for its endowment by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, Edward Savile, Esq., and Sir George Savile, Knight, in 1598, to which have been added many subsequent bequests. The Rev. Thomas Milner, in 1722, assigned to Magdalen College, Cambridge, money for the foundation of scholarships, to which boys from this school, and from those of Leeds and Haversham, are equally eligible; the amount was afterwards increased by his sister, and the scholarships, now four in number, are each of the annual value of £77. There is also a Blue Coat school, a National school, and a British school, the latter of which is now associated with the British and Foreign School Society, for the instruction of children on the Lancasterian plan. These schools combined, give instruction to several hundred children. Various provisions exist for the poor, by means of almshouses, and by bequests, the most important of which is that made by Nathaniel Waterhouse, in 1635, and which now produces nearly £1,200 per annum. The Workhouse, erected under the provisions of the New Poor Law Act, is a spacious building, judiciously arranged, and most eligibly situated. The cost of this asylum for the poor and destitute was £12,000. The Dispensary, originally established in 1807, is now consolidated with the Infirmary, a handsome building erected in 1836, at an expense of £7,250, of which £2,500 were subscribed by the trustees of the former.
- Free Grammar School. Blue Coat and other Schools. Various Charities. Antiquities. Several remains of British antiquities have at various times been found in the parish. On Mixenden Moor, near the town, about the close of the last century, a labourer, while digging, struck his spade against a block of polished stone, near which were discovered

a beautiful celt in excellent preservation, four harrow heads of black flint, a light battle axe of green pebble, and a hollow gouge of hard grey stone, evidently intended for scooping out vessels of wood. Among the distinguished natives of the parish, have been Henry Briggs, a skilful mathematician, and author of a work on logarithms, who was born at Warley about the year 1556; Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Haugh-end, in the township of Sowerby, and baptized at Halifax church; Sir Henry Savile, one of the most accomplished scholars of the 17th century, born at Bradley, in the township of Stainland; and Dr. David Hartley, a celebrated metaphysical writer, born at Illingworth, in Ovenden. Among eminent residents were Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, and Sir William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, who officiated as organist in the church.

The government of the town was formerly vested in two constables, nominated by the inhabitants, and sworn into office at the court-leet of the lord of the manor of Wakefield; but a charter of incorporation was granted in 1848, by which the borough is now divided into wards, and the corporation consists of a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The following gentlemen have filled the office of chief magistrate since the above period:—

1848 John Baldwin	1851 John Crossley
1849 John Baldwin	1852 Samuel Waterhouse
1850 John Crossley	

The inhabitants received the elective franchise in the 2nd of William IV., when Halifax was invested with the privilege of returning two members to parliament. The right of election is vested in the £10 householders; and the mayor is now returning officer. The borough comprises the whole of the township of Halifax, and parts of the townships of Northowram and Southowram, including an area of 1,254 acres. The first election, after the enfranchisement of the borough, was in December, 1832, when it was warmly contested by four candidates, namely, Rawdon Briggs, jun., Esq., Charles Wood, Esq., Michael Stocks, Esq., and the Hon. James S. Wortley; the two first-named gentlemen were elected. The second election occurred in 1835, and gave rise to a contest unparalleled in a borough at least, for excitement and severity. The candidates were Charles Wood, Esq., the Hon. James S. Wortley, and Edward Protheroe, jun., Esq.; and the struggle was between the two latter gentlemen. The poll at the close was—

Wood	336
Wortley	308
Protheroe	307

The defeat of Mr. Protheroe, who came forward as a Radical, by a majority of *one*, excited such indignation among those of his supporters, who were non-electors, that on the last day of the poll,

A. D.

1795

Eminent
Men.Charter of
Incorporation
granted
in 1848.Borough
Elections.Severe con-
tests.

A. D.

1835

Riotous
Proceed-
ings of the
defeated
party.

(two days being then allowed by law.) the town was at the mercy of a mob of not less than 500 ruffians, armed with all kinds of weapons and missiles, who made an indiscriminate attack upon the dwellings of those who had had the courage to exercise the franchise as became free and independent men. The outrageous proceedings of these vagabonds, at one period, excited considerable anxiety for the safety of life, but the arrival of a troop of lancers, at seven o'clock in the evening, effected their dispersion, and restored tranquillity. The result of this attempt to enforce "mob law," (the most odious of all species of tyranny,) cost upwards of *two thousand pounds*, twenty-six parties having recovered damages from the "hundred rates" of Agbrigg and Morley, for the destruction of windows and furniture. It is generally thought that, if the authorities had exercised proper precaution in the early part of the day, by organizing an efficient constabulary force, the disgraceful scenes now recorded might, to a great extent, have been prevented. With reference to the representation of Halifax, it may be mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that at the general election of 1837, Mr. Wortley, who was again a candidate, received precisely the same number of votes as in 1835, namely, 308! The following gentlemen have sat for the borough since the passing of the Reform Act:—

Borough
Members
of Parlia-
ment.

1832	Rawdon Briggs, jun.;	Charles Wood
1835	Charles Wood;	Hon. James S. Wortley.
1837	E. Protheroe, jun.;	Charles Wood.
1841	E. Protheroe, jun.;	Charles Wood.
1846	Right Hon. C. Wood.	
1847	Right Hon. C. Wood;	Henry Edwards.

The election of 1806 was occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Wood to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; his father, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, died shortly afterwards, when he became Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

Population.

The poor law union comprises 19 chapelries and townships, and the population, according to the census of 1851, was 120,943, of which 59,893 were males, and 61,050 females. The number of houses at the same period was 24,987.

HOWDEN.

Howden is a place of considerable antiquity, and is pleasantly situated in a richly cultivated and level tract of country, in the East-riding, about a mile from the river Ouse. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants enjoy the blessing of an ample supply of water. The horse fair held here,—(mentioned in the first volume of this work)—is the largest in the kingdom, and is celebrated throughout Europe. It is owing to the enterprising spirit of capitalists, exhibited at such fairs as How-

den, Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, and other places, that the superiority of the English breed of horses is kept up. Purchasers are not slow to avail themselves of the advantages offered at these great annual gatherings, and the eagerness with which first rate animals are sought after and bought, regardless of price, is the principal reason why most of the other fairs, especially in large towns, exhibit such an inferior collection. The town presents little in the shape of attraction. The Church is a spacious and stately structure, principally in the decorated English style; the east end, one of the richest specimens of the kind in the kingdom, has been preserved from further dilapidation, at an outlay of £280, raised by subscription. Three splendid windows of stained glass were inserted a few years ago, bearing the arms of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Lords Howden, Wenlock, Hotham, and Galway, and several landed proprietors in the parish, who contributed towards the expense: in one of the chantries, also, Philip Saltmarsh, Esquire, has introduced two beautiful stained glass windows. The Chapter House is a superb octagonal edifice, inferior only in dimensions to that at York; it contains thirty canopied stalls, richly ornamented with tabernacle work, exhibiting great perfection in the principal details. There are places of worship for dissenters, a free school is supported by bequest, a national school by subscription, and some considerable benefactions have been made for charitable purposes. The Poor Law Union of Howden comprises forty parishes or places; and the population in 1851, was 14,407, comprising 7,259 males, and 7,148 females. This shews a slight decrease as compared with the census of 1841. The number of houses, according to the last return, was 3,306.

A. D.

1850

Spacious
Church.

Population.

HUDDERSFIELD.

This place, called in the Domesday Survey *ODERSFELT*, is supposed to have derived that name from *Order*, one of the earliest of the Saxon settlers on the river Colne. Though, in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Station, *CAMBADUNUM*, and subsequently of the Saxon fortress of Aldmondbury, it seems to have remained undistinguished by any event of importance; and at the time of the Conquest, is described as a barren waste. The first historical notice of the place occurs in a grant made in the year 1200, by Colin de Dammeville to the monks of Stanlaw, of all "his part of the Mill of Huddersfield," which, together with other grants, he had received from Roger de Lacy; and in the third year of the reign of Richard II., it appears that the privilege of free warren in Huddersfield was bestowed upon the prior and canons of Nostel. The manor, which is within the honour of Pontefract, at the time of the Reformation, belonged to the Ramsden family, who, in the 23rd of Charles II., obtained for the inhabitants a weekly market,

A. D. and whose descendant, Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., is the present proprietor.

1820

Manufacturing
importance

The peculiar advantages the place derives from its copious river, and the abundance of coal in the immediate vicinity, led to the establishment of various works, and during the last century it has been steadily increasing in manufacturing importance; within the last thirty years it has more than doubled its population; and it is at present one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the county. The town is situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence, in the beautiful valley of the Colne, and on one of the great roads from Leeds to Manchester; the streets, of which many have been formed within the last few years, are regular and airy, and the houses are generally well built. Many good houses and public buildings have been erected of the fine durable freestone raised from neighbouring quarries; and the numerous alterations that have taken place, by removing obstructions, and widening the principal thoroughfares and approaches, have given the town a handsome and attractive appearance. These improvements, which are still in progress, have been made under a local act obtained in 1820. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works established in 1821, which, being on a scale inadequate to the supply, were rebuilt on a larger and more eligible plan, in 1824, at an expense of £10,000, raised by a proprietary of £20 shareholders. The inhabitants are supplied with pure water from the springs of Longwood and Golcar, to the west of the town, by works erected in 1827, at an expense of £10,000, raised in shares of £100 each. The water is collected in a spacious reservoir of four acres in extent, from which it is conveyed to the various houses by cast-iron pipes; a handsome building has been erected at the head of the reservoir, for the transaction of business, and in addition to the supply for domestic uses, is a reservoir of six acres, belonging to the company, for the numerous mills in the town. The subscription library was established in 1807, and has a collection of more than 4000 volumes. A Scientific and Mechanics' Institute was formed in 1825, but not being well supported, it was discontinued, and a new institution, under the appellation of the Philosophical Society, substituted in its place. The Philosophical Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, was erected in 1837, at an expense of £3150; it is 117 feet in length, and 60 feet in width, and contains a valuable library, a museum, a laboratory, with other accommodations for the meetings of the society. A law library was established in 1829; and there are two public reading and news rooms, both well supported.

Supply of
Water.

About half a mile to the south of the town is Lockwood Spa, of which the water is highly esteemed for its medicinal virtues. The environs of the town are remarkably pleasant, and abound with features of interest, and with picturesque scenery.

The woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a very great

extent, both in the town and in the adjacent villages, consists of broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, serges, cords, shawls, fancy waistcoatings, and other fabrics of cotton, worsted, and silk, in various combinations, of the most elegant patterns and in endless variety. For the better accommodation of the manufacturers and purchasers, a Cloth Hall was erected by Sir John Ramsden in 1765, and, from the great increase of business, enlarged by his son in 1780. The present hall, which is two stories high, encloses a circular area of 880 yards in circumference, divided into two semicircles, by a range of building one story high; the semicircles are subdivided into streets of shops, or stalls. Above the entrance is a handsome cupalo, with a clock and bell for regulating the opening and closing of the hall, which is wholly lighted from within the area. On market days it is open from an early hour in the morning for the transaction of business, till half-past twelve, when it is closed till three o'clock, and again opened for the removal of the various articles exposed for sale. The number of manufacturers attending the hall may be averaged at 600.

A. D.

1765

Cloth Hall.

Great facility is afforded to the trade of the place by the extent of its inland navigation, both to the east and west extremities of the country: the Ramsden Canal, commencing at the Kings Mills, close to the town, crosses the high road to Leeds, and, passing the Blackhouse brook, near Deighton, forms a junction with the Calder in the vicinity of Cooper Bridge, opening a communication with Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull. The Huddersfield Canal, constructed under an act of parliament in 1794, joins the Ramsden Canal at the southern extremity of the town, and runs westward by Longwood, Slaithwaite, and Marsden; it passes through a tunnel 5,450 yards in length, and in some parts at a depth of 220 yards below the surface, to within about two miles of Dob Cross, and after crossing the river Tame in several of its windings, and approaching within a mile of Lydgate, it passes Mosley and Stalybridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham Canal near Ashton, whence there is a daily communication by water with Liverpool.

Ramsden
Canal.

The town, too, possesses the advantage of railway communication. The Manchester and Leeds line was opened direct in 1847; and the Huddersfield station, erected in Tumbling Field, behind Westgate, of which the first stone was laid by Earl Fitzwilliam on October 9th, 1846, is one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the kingdom; adjoining is a large hotel, the property of the company. The line enters from the north by a stupendous viaduct of forty-five arches, and is connected with lines and branches direct to Dewsbury, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, &c. The Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction railway, constructed by the Manchester and Leeds company, passes southward to Penistone, where it joins the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. It leaves the town by an immense viaduct over the meadows at

Railway
Communi-
cation.

A. D.

1847

Lockwood, and by these various lines, Huddersfield is now the nearest route from Manchester to Leeds, and from Sheffield to Halifax, Bradford, and the north-west, instead of being, as previously, four miles from the nearest station.

The market place is an extensive and commodious area, surrounded with good houses and shops, most of which have been re-built within the last fifty years.

The parish comprises about 15,080 acres; the soil, originally indifferent, has been greatly improved, and the rural districts have been rendered fertile and productive, yielding abundant crops of the finest wheat, barley, and other grain.

Churches.

The original Church, a small ancient structure, founded and endowed by the Lacy family soon after the Conquest, was re-built in 1506, and again in 1836 upon a larger scale, by voluntary contributions; it is a very handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: it contains 1620 sittings, of which 150 are free, in consideration of a grant of £600 from the Incorporated Society. Trinity Church, erected in 1819, by the late Benjamin H. Allen, Esq., of Greenhead, on his own land, at an expense of £12,000, to which he added £4000 for its endowment, is an elegant structure, containing 1500 sittings, of which 500 are free. St. Paul's Church, erected in 1831, on a site given by Sir John Ramsden, at a cost of £5,486, granted by the parliamentary commissioners, is in the early English style, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 250 are free. Christ Church, situated on an eminence north of the town, called Woodhouse, erected under a special act of parliament in 1825, by John Whitacre, Esq., who gave the site with £6000 towards the building and endowment, is a small cruciform edifice, containing six hundred sittings, of which one hundred are free. All Saints Church, erected in 1830, at an expense of £2,500, a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, is a small but neat structure, in the later English style, and contains 400 sittings. There are churches at Slaithwaite and Deanhead, ancient chapelries in the parish; also, at Lindley, Longwood, and Golcar, to which districts have been assigned; the patronage of all which is in the vicar. Two places of worship have been opened for Independents, one built in 1825, and two for Wesleyans. Accommodation is also provided for other denominations of dissenters.

Schools.

The Huddersfield Collegiate School, established on the principles of the Church of England, and the foundation deed for which is enrolled in Chancery, was instituted by a body of proprietors in shares of £21 each, in 1838, in order that the higher and middle classes of the neighbourhood might have within their reach the best education the country can afford, in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, general science, and whatever else may qualify them for any future walk in life. The business of the school, conformably with the foundation deed, commences

with prayer and the reading of a convenient portion of the Holy Scriptures; and the pupils are assisted in acquiring a knowledge of the history, antiquities, geography, prophecies, and evidences of the bible, combined with religious and moral instruction, as an essential branch of the system: special provision is made for an effective commercial education. The Patrons are the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Harewood, and the Earl of Dartmouth; the institution is under the direction of a President and council, the Vicar of Huddersfield being the former; and has a Principal, vice-principal, commercial master, and the usual course of masters for foreign languages and drawing. The building is on a commanding eminence, to the left of the road leading to Bay Hall, and is in the English style. Convenient houses have been built by the Council for the Principal and vice-principal; the whole of the grounds comprise a site of about six acres. Public examinations take place half-yearly, when prizes are given by various gentlemen.

A. D.

1838

Huddersfield College was founded by a proprietary of various religious denominations, with a view to provide for the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood a liberal course of classical, mathematical, and commercial instruction, upon the plan of the schools attached to the London University College. It is under the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., and other gentlemen of influence. The institution, which was opened on the 21st of January, 1839, and in which are upwards of 200 pupils, is under the direction of a President, vice-president, and council, assisted by a treasurer, honorary secretary, and other officers, and under the immediate superintendence of a Principal, vice-principal, and the several masters of the classes in the upper and lower schools. The course of studies comprehends instruction in the sacred Scriptures, the English, French, Italian, and German languages; the Latin and Greek classics, with composition and elocution; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, ancient and modern history, and the elements of natural and experimental philosophy. Discipline is maintained without recourse to corporal punishment; and the pupils are stimulated to diligence and correctness of deportment by the loan of books from the college library, and the distribution of prizes at periodical examinations. The buildings, which are situated on an elevated, salubrious site, on the Halifax road, were erected after a design by Mr. Pritchett, of York, at an expense of £5000, and form a handsome structure of stone, occupying an area of a hundred and eight square feet. In the centre of the area is the grand hall, loftier than the surrounding buildings, with projecting turrets at the angles, and an embattled parapet crowned by pinnacles; it is lighted by a range of five windows on each side, enriched with tracery in the crown of the arch. The quadrangle contains the library, the various class

1839

A. D.

1839

rooms, with rooms for the masters, and other apartments; a hall replete with natural curiosities, and the requisite apparatus for philosophical experiments; two large preparatory school-rooms, a room for gymnastic exercises, a dining and refreshment room, the porter's lodge, and the cloisters, affording to the pupils, in wet weather, an opportunity of exercise and recreation during the intervals of study. The whole of the building is surrounded with a light palisade of cast iron, and forms a conspicuous feature in the approach to the town.

A number of schools in connexion with the Established Church, and various denominations of dissenters exist, which, collectively, are the means of imparting instruction to several hundred children.

Public
Buildings.
1814

The Dispensary, established in 1814, has been consolidated with the Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary, for which a spacious and handsome building, in the Grecian-Doric style, was erected in 1831, at an expense of nearly £5,000 raised by subscription, and the profits of a sale of fancy articles at a bazaar; it is adapted to the reception of forty in-patients, and attached are two acres of land, granted at a nominal rent, for 999 years, by the late Sir J. Ramsden, Bart. This establishment, which is supported by subscription, administers relief annually to about 260 in and 4,500 out-patients, and more than 80,000 persons have received the benefits of the charity from the period of its foundation.

A Lying-in-Charity, and a Female Benevolent Society, are well supported; there is also a Savings Bank, in which the deposits are very large. To such of the poor as do not receive parochial relief, the proceeds of some land, the bequest of Thomas Armitage, in 1647, now yielding £82 per annum, together with other small benefactions, are distributed by the vicar and trustees on St. Thomas's day.

Huddersfield is a parliamentary, but not a corporate borough; a constable and deputy-constable are annually chosen by the inhabitants, and a very efficient police force has been established by the Commissioners under the act for improving the town. Advocates, however, for a charter of incorporation, have not been wanting; but the act alluded to, the provisions of which have recently been greatly extended, accomplishes nearly all that is desirable in local government, at a much less cost than is incurred by some neighbouring boroughs, where the ratepayers, oppressed by an enormous expenditure, for which they receive no adequate benefit, find when complaint is useless, that they have paid too dearly for their whistle.

Elections.

By the Reform Act, Huddersfield was constituted an electoral borough, with the privilege of returning one member to the Imperial parliament. The returning officer is annually appointed by the High Sheriff of the county, as required by the act.

The following gentlemen have represented the town since the period of its enfranchisement:—

1832 Captain L. Fenton	1837 W. R. C. Stansfeld	A. D. <hr/> 1832
1834 John Blackburne	1841 W. R. C. Stansfeld	
1835 John Blackburne	1847 W. R. C. Stansfeld	
1837 Edw. Ellice, jun.		

The election of 1834 was caused by the death of Captain Fenton, and that of 1837, prior to the general election, by the demise of Mr. Blackburne. On the last-mentioned occasion, as well as at the succeeding election, the borough was contested by Mr. Richard Oastler, the steward of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall, and Riddlesworth, Norfolk. He was defeated each time; but the second contest was a close one, Mr. Stansfeld's majority being only twenty-two.

During the railway share mania, Mr. Oastler commenced business at Leeds, as a sharebroker; he now resides near London, where a small periodical, called "The Home," devoted to miscellaneous subjects, is edited by him, and sold at a cheap rate. Some years ago, Mr. Oastler's popularity with the factory operatives was so great that they designated him "The Factory King," a distinction which appeared to afford him no small gratification.

The Huddersfield Poor Law Union comprises thirty-four townships and chapelries; and the population, as shown by the census of 1851, was 123,843, composed of 62,631 males, and 61,212 females, shewing the unusual circumstance of a large preponderance of the former. The number of houses at the same period was 24,617. Population.

On Thursday, October 18th, 1851, the youthful heir to the Ramsden estates, Sir John William Ramsden Baronet, paid a short visit to Huddersfield, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a new church, to be called St. John's, and which was then in course of erection in the field in front of the Bay Hall. This being the first visit of Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., to his paternal estates, considerable interest was manifested by a large portion of the inhabitants to catch a glimpse of the youthful Baronet as he entered the town, in which object, however, they were disappointed, as having missed the train, he had engaged a post-chaise, and did not arrive till between nine and ten o'clock at night. On the following morning the Hon. Baronet, accompanied by his mother, the Hon. Isabella Ramsden, Earl Fitzwilliam, George Loch, Esq., and other gentlemen, attended the Parish Church, and prayers having been read, a procession was formed to the site of the intended new edifice. Unfortunately the rain fell heavily, and, as all who had provided against a rainy day hoisted their umbrellas, the crowds assembled at various points of the route, had not an opportunity of seeing the principal personages as they passed along. On the arrival of the procession at the place of its destination a tent, and two large covered platforms, were speedily filled, Sir J. W. Ramsden taking his place in front of the stone about to be lowered. Near him stood Earl Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, George Loch,

A. D.

1851

Visit of Sir
John Wm.
Ramsden.

Esq., Joseph Brook, Esq., John Whitacre, Esq., J. C. Fenton, Esq., Thomas Brook, Esq., Thomas J. Mallinson, Esq., the newly elected Constable of Huddersfield, Jere. Riley, Esq., T. P. Crosland, Esq., Thomas Varley, Esq., Edmund Eastwood, Esq., W. P. England, Esq., William Moore, Esq., Henry Charlesworth, Esq., John Brook, Esq., Jere. Kaye, Esq., Thomas Haley, Esq., Luke Swallow, Esq., James Booth, Esq., and other gentlemen. Amongst the clergy present on the platform were the Rev. J. Bateman, the vicar, the Revs. John Haigh, Lewis Jones, J. M. Maxfield, C. A. Hulbert, T. B. Benstead, J. Crow, and others.

After suitable introductory services, George Loch, Esq., the agent of the estate, produced a copper plate, on which was engraven the following inscription:—

“SAINT JOHN’S CHURCH, HUDDERSFIELD.—Built by the trustees under the will of Sir John Ramsden, Baronet, deceased, on a site presented by the Hon. Isabella Ramsden, mother and guardian of Sir John William Ramsden, Baronet. This first stone is laid by Sir John William Ramsden, Baronet, ætat: twenty, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ripon.

JOSIAH BATEMAN, M.A., Vicar of Huddersfield.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, Architect.

JOSEPH KAYE, Builder.”

In a leaden box were deposited a bible, prayer-book, several newspapers, a number of coins, and an exhibition medal, struck in the Crystal palace, the whole of which were placed in a cavity under the brass plate. This part of the ceremony having been gone through, Earl Fitzwilliam briefly introduced his youthful friend and Ward to the assemblage, trusting that the occasion of his visit would be long engraved on his recollection. The short reply of the Hon. Baronet was almost inaudible from the low tone of voice in which he spoke. He expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting, for the first time, those with whose welfare and prosperity he was destined to be so intimately connected; adding, that being deeply concerned in all measures calculated to benefit the town, he would endeavour, by every means in his power, to promote the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants.

At the conclusion of his remarks a silver trowel was presented to him by Joseph Brook, Esq., Chairman of the Improvement Commissioners, in the name of the Vicar and Parishioners, bearing the following inscription:—

“PRESENTED TO SIR J. W. RAMSDEN, BART., on his laying the corner-stone of Saint John’s Church, by the Vicar and Parishioners of Huddersfield, as a token of their hearty good will; and with fervent prayers that God would grant him a long life of honour, usefulness, and happiness.—October 16, 1851.”

Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., then laid the stone in the accustomed manner, striking it three times, and pronouncing the following

declaration :—" Thus—and thus—and thus, I lay the corner-stone of the Church of St. John, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost Amen."

A. D.

1851

Earl Fitzwilliam then again addressed the assemblage, and having expressed a hope that the parties to whom the education of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. had been entrusted, had instilled into his mind those noble principles which would render him desirous to read the honour of his future life in the approbation of those with whose interests he was so closely allied, and in whose welfare he had so undoubted an interest, the noble earl requested all present to join in singing the national anthem. This was complied with in the most hearty manner, and after three cheers for the Queen, and a similar manifestation for Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., the Hon. Isabella Ramsden, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lady C. Wentworth, the interesting proceedings terminated.

St. John's Church.

This church is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the neighbourhood. The tower stands at the south-east corner of the church, and, with the spire, is $72\frac{1}{2}$ yards high. The nave is eighty-one feet long, and forty-eight feet wide, and is fitted up with stalls to accommodate 400 adults and 105 children. The chancel, thirty-five feet long by twenty wide, contains seats for twelve adults and fourteen children. The centre aisle is five feet wide, and the two side aisles two feet eight inches wide. At the north-east corner of the nave there is a recess for an organ; and at the base of the tower is provided a room which is to be fitted with apparatus for warming the church. There is no provision for a gallery. The roof inside is carried on eight columns, and at each end by two half columns. The height of the ceiling from the centre of the floor in the nave is sixty-one feet, and at the sides, from the floor to the eaves, 20 feet 6 inches. The north and south sides of the church are each lighted by four large arched windows, ornamented with rich gothic tracery, and at the west end, over the principal entrance, by a large and beautifully ornamented window, and two of smaller dimensions. The entrances on the north and south sides are by two handsome porches. The site on which the church is built was given by the Hon. Isabella Ramsden, and the erection of the edifice was at the expense of the trustees under the will of the late Sir J. Ramsden, Bart., as already stated on the inscription plate.

About five miles from Huddersfield is Kirklees, which was the resort and occasional residence of the celebrated Robin Hood, who is supposed to have been bled to death by a nun, and buried under an ancient cross, within the limits of the park. The epitaph, as preserved by Dr. Gale, Dean of York, was in these words:—

Kirklees.

" Hear, undernead dis latil stean,
Laiz Robert, Earl of Huntingdon;
Nea arier vir as him sa geud,
An piple kauld him Robin Heud;

A. D.

Sick utlauz az hi, and iz men,
Will Inglande nivr si agen."

1247
Robin Hood

This renowned freebooter appears to have died in December, 1247; a statue of him, the size of life, leaning on his unbent bow, with a quiver of arrows and a sword by his side, formerly stood at one side of the entrance to Kirklees Hall.

HULL.

Its
antiquity.

1296

Kingston-upon-Hull, or Hull, as the place is generally called, is a sea-port, borough, and county of itself, situated on the borders of the East-riding. Ancient writers have ascribed the foundation of this town to Edward I., in the year 1296, but its existence as a port more than a century prior to that period, has been proved. In 1299, the king dignified the place by the appellation of Kingstown, which he placed under the government of a warden and bailiffs, and granted it a charter constituting it a free borough. From this period its increase and prosperity have been remarkable. A ferry was soon after established over the Humber, and in 1316, vessels began to sail at fixed periods between Hull and Barton, for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, and articles of traffic, which intercourse has continued to the present day. Ten years afterwards the town was fortified, and so rapid was its improvement, that, in the reign of Edward III., it supplied sixteen sail of ships, and 466 men, towards an armament for the invasion of France. In the reign of Richard II., when the Scots were threatening the country between the Tweed and the Humber, a strong castle for the security of the town and harbour was built on the eastern side of the river. During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, such was the loyalty of the inhabitants towards the latter, that when the public treasury of the borough was exhausted by the expenses of the war, the corporation took down a stately market-cross to raise money by the sale of the materials for the support of the royal cause. At different periods in the 15th and 16th centuries, vast numbers of the inhabitants perished from pestilential diseases, yet the town continued to prosper and extend its commerce. The insurrection, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and which led to the temporary reinstatement of the monks and friars, took place in 1537; the triumph of the insurgents, however, was but transient, the ringleader and many of his associates being soon after seized and executed. Not long after, another insurrection broke out, in consequence of the alterations made by Henry VIII. in the established religion, on which occasion the town was besieged by the insurgents, and taken by stratagem. The successful party, with Sir Robert Constable at their head, kept possession of the castle during thirty days, but they were ultimately compelled to surrender it into the hands of the mayor. Many of the rebels were tried for high treason, and being convicted, were hanged and quar-

tered, along with their leader, whose body was exposed on Beverley Gate. In the year 1541, Henry VIII. visited Hull, when the corporation presented him with a purse of £100; at this period the king gave directions for building a castle, and two strong block-houses, with other fortifications. On the accession of Charles I. in 1625, Hull cheerfully contributed its quota for the prosecution of the war with France; and though the plague during this monarch's reign swept away 3,000 persons, or one-half the population, yet, in a few years, it regained its former prosperity. Charles, on his way to the Scottish border, in 1639, visited Hull, and having received the homage of the inhabitants, proceeded to Beverley, and thence to York. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, each party became anxious to obtain possession of the town, its importance as a place of considerable strength, not only by nature and art, being still further augmented by the immense magazine of arms, ammunition, and military stores, which had been collected there. The king, relying upon the assurances of loyalty and attachment he had received, sent the Earl of Northumberland, with a party of the royalists, to take possession of it, but the mayor refused to receive the general, and admitted Sir John Hotham to take upon himself the office of governor for the parliament. On the 23rd of April, 1642, the king, with his son, Prince Charles, attended by many gentlemen of the county, advanced from York to Hull, and despatched an officer to inform the governor that he would dine with him on that day, but Sir John Hotham refused to open the gates, on the ground that it would be a betrayal of his trust to comply. On the following morning, the king sent a herald demanding entrance into the town, but this proving unsuccessful, he assembled a force of 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, and having procured a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland, by the sale of the crown jewels, he resolved upon the reduction of the place by force; but after several ineffectual attempts, the siege was abandoned, and the royal forces retired to York. It appears that in the siege, the king relied for success, less upon the efficiency of his own troops than upon the treachery of Sir John Hotham, with whom he had previously entered into a private treaty for surrendering the town. The plot, however, was discovered, and the governor and his son, Captain Hotham, were sent prisoners to London, where they were executed, and the custody of the place was then entrusted to the mayor and eleven commissioners, who retained it till the arrival of Lord Fairfax, as governor for the parliament. The Marquis of Newcastle, at the head of the royalists, subsequently appeared before Hull with all his forces, and having cut off all supplies of provisions from the adjoining part of Yorkshire, and diverted the supply of fresh water, he succeeded in erecting a battery within half a mile of the town, mounted with heavy ordnance, and provided with a furnace for heating balls, which, being fired red hot into the town, threw the

A. D.

1541

Henry the
8th's visit.Sir John
Hotham,
Governor.Executed
in London.

A. D.	inhabitants into the greatest consternation. But the precautions of the governor counteracted their efficacy, and the marquis, having
1642	soon after raised the siege, destroyed the bridges, and broke up the roads in the line of his retreat, to prevent pursuit, retired with his forces to York, and Lord Fairfax ordered the day to be observed as one of public thanksgiving. From this time Hull remained in a state of public tranquillity till 1645, when the liturgy of the Church of England being abolished, the soldiers entered the churches, collected the prayer-books, and burnt them amidst the acclamations of the spectators. After the execution of Charles I., the Protector visited Hull, and was received by the corporation with a congratulatory address.
Cromwell's Visit.	
Situation.	The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Hull and Humber; the older streets are narrow and inconvenient, but in other parts the thoroughfares are spacious and regularly formed. The houses in general are of brick, for making which Hull has long been celebrated; the streets are well paved, and are lighted with gas by two companies, one established in 1821, and the other in 1826. The supply of water is from springs which rise near Kirk-Ella, about four miles distant, and an act for its better supply was obtained in 1843. The whole town consists of three unequal divisions: that portion first built is completely insulated by the docks, which have been constructed on the site of the ancient military works; on the north side of the old dock is the parish of Sculcoates, in which are several handsome streets; and of still more recent date is that part westward from the Humber dock, occupying the site of the ancient hamlet of Myton, which name it still retains; the Garrison side is extra-parochial, and is connected with the principal part of the town by a bridge of four arches, with a drawbridge in the centre, over the river Hull. The progressive extension of the town will be apparent from the following facts. In the year 1300, the number of streets scarcely exceeded a score; in 1640, there were about 32; in 1820, they had increased to 188; in 1842, to 1,235; in 1847, to 1,588; and in 1851, to 1,708; shewing an increase from 1820 to 1842, of 1,047; from 1842 to 1847, of 358; and from 1847 to 1851, of 120.
Progressive extension of the town.	
Commerce.	The chief source of the commercial prosperity of the town arises from the capacious docks with which the port is now provided. The first stone of a <i>wet</i> dock, on the north side of the town, sanctioned by parliament, was laid October 19th, 1775, and the whole completed in four years. Other acts were procured in 1802 and 1805, and the original number of shares, 120, increased to 180; the money arising from the additional sixty shares, amounting to £82,000, being appropriated towards making a new dock, which was completed at an expense of £220,000, and opened on the 30th of June, 1809; it is called the Humber Dock, and is large enough to admit a fifty gun ship. These two docks, which are capable of holding 170 ships, are united by the Junction Dock, capable of

containing sixty sail of ships, and which enables vessels to pass round the old town. Besides these wet docks, there are the Old dock basin, and the Humber dock basin. The Victoria Dock, opened July 3rd, 1850, was designed principally for the accommodation of the timber trade. Hitherto the practice had been to discharge into the waters of the Old Junction and Humber docks, nearly all the timber brought into the port, to the serious inconvenience of the shipping and the merchants, who were, to a great extent, prevented from getting their lighters into and out of those docks, by reason of the continued accumulation of the floating timber.

A. D.

1850

Docks.

The docks, to which are two entrances, one from the river on the south, and the other from the river Hull, or the harbour, on the east, are amply provided with extensive quays, and spacious and commodious warehouses.

The number of vessels, of above fifty tons' burthen, registered at the port, of course varies with the state of trade. The number of steam boats frequenting the port, has rapidly increased within the last few years, and those actually belonging to it, including steam tugs, amount to about eighty.

Steam

Boats.

For many years the port charges of Hull have been considered to be high, in comparison with those of other ports; they are, however, in course of being modified to a considerable extent. The Dock company have already reduced their tonnage rates ten per cent, and pledged themselves to a further reduction of another ten per cent, conditionally upon the other corporations modifying their rates and charges in an equal proportion. The Trinity House also has signified its intention of following this wholesome example, by offering to relinquish £4,850 per annum of its primage rates; and there is every prospect of the Water Bailiffs' dues being materially altered for the better. The rates for ballast have been also amended; so that it will be perceived that the reproach, which has so long attached to the port of Hull, for high rates upon shipping, is in a fair way of being removed. The rates upon goods, it should be stated, are generally considered below those of most other ports in the kingdom, both in respect of warehouse rent, and the rates of harbour.

Port

Charges.

A considerable foreign trade is carried on with Russia, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Hamburgh, France, Spain, and America, to which are exported the manufactured goods and produce of the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Lancaster, and Chester, with which Hull has great facility of intercourse, by means of the Aire, Calder, Ouse, Trent, and other large rivers that fall into the Humber, and the numerous canals communicating with them. The manufactured goods and produce brought to the port from Lancashire and the West-riding of York, are estimated at more than £7,000,000 per annum. Hull also carries on a very extensive

Foreign

Trade.

A. D.

coasting trade in corn, timber, wool, bricks, and other articles of merchandise.

1851

The following is Messrs. Brownlow, Pearson, and Company's Table of Exports from the Port of Hull, from January 1st to November 26th, 1851:—

	Cotton Twist.	Worsted Yarn.	Other Yarns & Threads	Cotton Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Other Piece Goods.	Cotton Wool.
St. Petersburg ..	2411	1812	497	596	300	129	47693
Hamburgh	31803	7214	8050	11378	7177	2740	36916
Bremen	988	75	160	664	125	231	402
Antwerp	1233	313	626	394	410	295	15470
Rotterdam	14485	1771	1518	5059	3021	787	17046
Amsterdam	1410	92	198	1453	497	62	..
Zwolle	1425	2	106	223	9	4	..
Kampen	3893	109	56	875	106	22	56
Leer	2551	18	41	49	66	14	1466
Denmark, Sweden and, Norway	4283	43	528	1147	977	792	3661
Other European ports	2193	263	311	156	119	57	4163
Other parts of the world	618	..	16	1021	12	91	..
Total, 1851	87251	11782	10106	22455	12810	5224	126992
Total, 1850	75752	11090	9319	21227	13599	4601	96355

Whale
Fishery.

The Whale Fishery originated at Hull in 1598, and this branch of commerce soon formed a considerable part of the staple trade. In 1765 it had declined, and was nearly monopolised by the Dutch, when it was revived by a Hull merchant, and continued to increase till 1819. At that period, out of about 160 ships which sailed from England, sixty-three belonged to the port of Hull; and though the trade is now on the decline, this port continues to enjoy the principal share.

Tonnage of Vessels frequenting the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull upon which Dock Duties were levied by the Hull Dock Company during the last twenty years:—

YEAR.	TONS.	YEAR.	TONS.
1832	340,332	1842	595,505
1833	354,237	1843	653,809
1834	392,543	1844	761,788
1835	413,135	1845	710,031
1836	503,105	1846	779,985
1837	535,022	1847	833,089
1838	594,823	1848	813,908
1839	702,584	1849	790,831
1840	652,508	1850	811,710
1841	660,673	1851	827,994

Declared value of British manufactured goods exported from the Port of Hull for the following years ending 5th January :—

A. D.

1850

YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1837	£8,804,821	1844	£10,507,367
1838	8,952,999	1845	10,798,888
1839	9,292,160	1846	10,875,870
1840	8,994,429	1847	9,584,944
1841	8,501,242	1848	8,185,959
1842	10,318,712	1849	9,721,412
1843	10,131,148	1850	10,366,610

Of the ancient fortifications, there remains only two of the forts erected by Henry VIII., by which, and by several batteries on the east side of the river, the town and harbour are protected. The Citadel commands the entrance of the Hull roads and the Humber; the magazine is capable of containing 200,000 stand of arms, and ordnance stores. The Custom House is a large and handsome edifice, in Whitefriar Gate, originally built by the corporation of the Trinity House, for the purpose of an Inn. The Pilot-office, opposite the ferry-boat dock, is under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Humber Pilot act.

The principal articles of manufacture are turpentine and tar, white-lead, soap, starch, tobacco and snuff, sails, sail-cloth, rope, chain cables, linseed oil and cake, tiles, bricks, earthenware, steam engines, boilers, agricultural implements, steam ships, &c. &c. Manufactures.

The year 1837 will be memorable in the commercial and manufacturing history of the town, as the period when the Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company was formed, pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose. The rise, progress, and continued prosperity of this establishment is almost unequalled. In its annual reports there is no record of distrust or dissatisfaction on the part of the proprietary. The business of the company is the importation of cotton, its manufacture into yarn and cloth, and its exportation to all parts of the globe. The paid up capital is nearly £300,000, with a reserve of about £200,000 uncalled for, affording employment to upwards of 3,000 persons, and producing an annual return of more than half a million sterling per annum. The average dividend paid to the shareholders is from seven to eight per cent yearly, clear of all imposts, and it is thought that this rate may be guaranteed for the future, from the fact, that the superiority of the goods have obtained a reputation throughout the world. The advantages secured to the town by this successful establishment are very great, adding to the shipping of the port the noblest vessels that ever entered the docks. The Kingston Cotton Mill, the property of a company bearing that name, established in 1845, with a capital of £250,000, may be considered one of the largest in the kingdom, under one roof, its Flax and Cotton Mill Company.

A. D.

1845

length being 501 feet, and width eighty feet. The machinery is of exquisite workmanship, and contains the most recent improvements. At first the business was solely the manufacture of cotton into yarn or twist, but looms have since been erected, and weaving introduced on an extensive scale. This mill affords employment to nine hundred persons.

There are other establishments for the manufacture of cotton sail cloth, sacking, and naval sheeting. Carpet and worsted mills have recently been established at the Britannia works, Church-street. Specimens of the productions were shown at the Great Exhibition, the design and execution of which were of a very superior order. The machinery is effective, containing all recent improvements, many of them peculiar to this mill alone. Saw mills and planing machines are both numerous and extensive, as a necessary adjunct to the great timber trade of the port. The erection of mustard mills has recently commenced; improvements being introduced for the manufacture of this article of domestic consumption. Several breweries are in operation, which, collectively, give employment to a large number of hands.

A recent writer on the present position and prospects of the town, observes, that, to a certain extent, the ship owners must expect to lose a portion of their transit trade, and to this, he says, in honourable competition, they ought to submit, as the increasing manufactures of the town will add greatly to the export and import traffic. Hull, he further observes, is now in possession of every accommodation for the transmission and receipt of goods, internally, coastwise, and with every part of the globe; and to maintain this position, and enable it still to advance, depends in a great measure upon its inhabitants. The town now enjoys the advantage of railway communication across the whole of the northern part of England, between the port and that of Liverpool. The station at Hull is one of the most handsome erections of the kind in England.

Public
Buildings.

The public buildings are numerous. The Exchange is a neat structure, with a portico in front. A subscription library, having a spacious reading room, was erected in Parliament street in 1809, and contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. The Lyceum library was established in 1807, and the members completed the erection of a handsome hall, in St. John's street, in 1830. The Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1822, has a museum attached, comprising a good collection of specimens in natural history and the arts. The Public Rooms, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1830, form a handsome edifice; the principal floor contains a spacious and splendid public room, fitted up for assemblies, concerts, and public meetings; also a good dining room, an elegant drawing room, and a committee room, all of which have communication with the large room; the upper floor contains

the lecture room. A Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1825, and in 1829 a handsome building was erected in Charlotte street, comprising all the apartments requisite for such a building. The Hull and East-riding School of Medicine and Anatomy was established in the year 1821, and originally held in the Infirmary: in 1832 a chaste building, in the Grecian style, was erected on the west side of Kingston square, affording accommodation for lectures and for prosecuting practical anatomy; attached is a valuable museum, containing specimens of human and comparative anatomy, with preparations of morbid structure. The General Infirmary, on the Beverley-road, erected in 1782, on a site covering two acres, is a spacious brick building, with stone dressings, the expense was upwards of £4,000. On the lawn, in front, is a statue of Dr. John Alderson, the late eminent physician, erected by subscription in 1833, at a cost of £300. The Town-hall was originally a private house; in the rear, is a handsome and spacious Court-house, erected some years since, behind which a court of requests was built in 1834. The new Gaol and House of Correction, situated on the Humber bank, was recently erected at a cost of £22,000. A Chamber of Commerce was established in 1837; and the same year witnessed the opening of a suite of new rooms, called the Victoria-Rooms, intended for public meetings, assemblies, and concerts. Public salt-water baths are situated on the bank of the Humber; and in Dock-street, are fresh water baths, including medicated vapour baths, under good management.

In perambulating the streets, the attention of the stranger will be attracted to two prominent objects commemorative of the services of the illustrious dead,—one, an equestrian statue, gilded, of His Majesty William III, in the market place; and the other, a handsome Doric column, near the Junction bridge, 100 feet high, surmounted by a statue of the great philanthropist, William Wilberforce, erected by subscription, in 1835, at a cost of £1,500.

The charitable hospitals established for the relief of various classes of seamen, and their wives, and for maritime purposes, are very numerous. They consist of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, established in 1369, the average annual expenditure of which exceeds £11,500; the Trinity House, originally founded in 1457, forming a handsome quadrangle, surrounding a spacious area; Robinson's Hospital, granted to the corporation in 1682; Watson's hospital, erected in 1822, at an expense of £2,000; the Merchant Seaman's Hospital, which also affords temporary relief to poor shipwrecked mariners and their families; Trinity Hospital, built in 1828, by the corporation, a handsome range of buildings in the Grecian Doric style, surmounted by a colossal figure of a river god, representing Humber; the Master Mariner's Hospital, a good range of buildings in the Grecian style, erected by the corporation. The Charter-house was founded in the year 1884,

A. D.

1829

A. D.

1840

Zoological
Gardens.Botanical
Gardens.A bishopric
1584

Churches.

by the first Earl of Suffolk; the revenue of the hospital, which in 1660 was not more than £54, now amounts to above £5,000. There are eight other hospitals, on a minor scale, principally for the reception of aged women, all of which tend materially to the alleviation of human suffering.

The most attractive of the places of public resort are the Zoological Gardens, situated on the Spring Bank, opened in 1840, and occupying about seven acres of land. The menagerie contains many and rare specimens of animals, as well as birds, from every clime. Other attractions are furnished, among which may be mentioned a model of the Crystal Palace, the workmanship of Mr. Seaman, the superintendent; its length is fifteen feet, being made to an exact scale, and it is composed of the same materials as the great building in London. There is also a panoramic painting, (the subject changed annually,) and every Monday, in the season, —(weather permitting,)—galas take place, concluding with a grand display of fire-works. As a place of public recreation, these gardens are the most popular in Yorkshire, and the means of bringing to the town thousands of visitors during the summer months. There are only five zoological gardens in the United Kingdom, independent of London, namely, at Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Edinburgh, and Dublin. This town, therefore, has reason to be proud of its position in providing one of these instructive places of resort, and contrasts favourably with wealthy and populous places like Manchester, Leeds, &c., where no such attraction exists. The Botanical Gardens, on the Anlaby-road, have for many years been in high estimation, and are well supported, affording an agreeable resort to the pleasure-seeker and the botanist. Besides these places of amusement, there is a good theatre, a circus, a floral and horticultural society, libraries, and four museums, the most extensive of which is that of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in Jarratt-street.

And while pleasure is attended to, objects of greater importance are not neglected.] There are no fewer than sixteen loan and building societies, protected by act of parliament, a fact which speaks loudly in commendation of the prudence and foresight of the classes by whom they are supported.

Hull, about the year 1584, was made the see of a Suffragan Bishop, who had a stately palace in the High-street; but it did not long retain that distinction, as the office was abolished in the reign of Edward VI. The Parish Church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and spacious structure, with a lofty and very beautiful tower, supported on piers and arches of elegant proportion: the east-end is in the decorated English style, the transepts being fine specimens of the earliest period of that order, and the window in the south transept is filled with tracery, and enriched with mouldings of curious character. There are six other churches in the

borough, namely, St. Mary's, St. John's, St. James's, St. Peter's, Christ's, and another erected in 1843, containing 1,272 sittings, of which 610 are free. Various chapels exist for the use of dissenters, the Mariner's Church, and a floating chapel, are supported by contributions.

Ample provision is made for instruction. The Grammar School was founded in 1486, and the present school-house re-built in 1578. Among the distinguished masters of the school may be enumerated John Clarke, M.A., author of the "Essay on Study," and translator of some of the classics; and Joseph Milner, M.A., author of the "History of the Christian Church." Of the eminent men educated here may be noticed Andrew Marvel; Mason, the poet; Isaac Milner, D.D., late Dean of Carlisle; W. Wilberforce, Esq., the senator and philanthropist; and Archdeacon Wrangham. There are also two proprietary schools, one called Kingston College, situated on the Beverley road, and the other, Hull College, a chaste and elegant building, near the Spring Bank; the Vicar's School, founded in 1737, by the Rev. William Mason, father of the poet; the Marine School; Cogan's Charity School; National Central Schools; Church of England Sunday School Association, and the Sunday School Union, affording instruction to not fewer than 7,000 children; in addition to which a national school is attached to St. James's Church, and the dissenters support a considerable number of day schools.

Hull has been the birth-place of several persons of distinction, among whom are Dr. Thomas Johnson, an eminent physician and botanist; Sir John Lawson, a distinguished naval officer in the reign of Charles II.; Mason, the poet; W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.; Charles Frost, F.S.A., author of an elaborate work on the early history of Hull; A. H. Haworth, Esq., F.R.S., author of *Lepidoptera Britannica*; William Spence, Esq., F.L.S., author of an Introduction to Entomology; Thomas Thompson, Esq., author of Tracts on the Poor Laws; P. W. Watson, Esq., author of *Dendrologia Britannica*; and B. B. Thompson, translator of Kotzebue's "Stranger" and "The German Theatre," and author of various works.

That "incorruptible senator," as he has been designated, Andrew Marvel, was elected member for Hull in 1658, two years before the Restoration, and was the last representative who received pay from his constituents. It is said, that his integrity rendered him obnoxious to a "corrupt court," and that all efforts to seduce him from his fidelity were vain. A story is related that, on one occasion, Charles II. sent the Lord Treasurer, Danby, to the lodgings of the patriot, which were on a second floor in a court in the Strand, for the purpose of offering him a bait. The treasurer produced one in the shape of a *place*, but this was declined, and then his lordship mentioned a thousand guineas, which the king hoped would be received till Mr. Marvel could bring his mind to accept

A. D.

1852

Grammar
School.
1486Proprietary
Schools, &c.

1737

Birth-place
of eminent
Men.Andrew
Marvel.
1658

A. D.

1658

Anecdote
of Andrew
Marvel.

something better. The latter smiled, and calling his servant, asked him what there had been for dinner the day before? "A shoulder of mutton," was the reply. "And what do you allow me to day?" "The remainder hashed," answered the servant, and withdrew. "And to-morrow, my lord," said Marvel, "I shall have the blade bone broiled; and when your lordship makes honourable mention of my cook and diet, I am sure his majesty will be too wise in future to attempt to bribe a man with golden apples who lives so well on the viands of his own country!" In a "Life of Marvel," this anecdote is told in a very different manner, the author representing the incorruptible senator as having eaten the whole of the shoulder of mutton on the first day, reserving the broil of the blade bone for the second, so that what the third day's provision consisted of does not appear. Marvel's observations, too, on the departure of the treasurer, contained in the work just mentioned, are so entirely at variance with those quoted above, as to induce considerable doubt whether such an occurrence ever took place. If the character of the "merry monarch" has been rightly understood, he was too fond of money and pleasure to throw away a thousand guineas in attempting to bribe a "paid patriot," when in all probability he could have accomplished his object by other means, and at a much less cost. Some writers have insinuated that Marvel died by poison, administered by "murderous hands," but of this no proof whatever exists. The corporation of Hull voted £50 to defray the expenses of the funeral, and contributed a sum of money to erect a monument over his remains in the Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, but the minister of that Church, from some cause or other, forbade its erection. The intended inscription recorded, that he was "imitated by few, and scarcely paralleled by any."

Rev. Thos.
Dykes,
LL.B.

Descending to modern times, we find the name of an eminent man, a clergyman of the Church of England, whose memory will be long endeared to the inhabitants of Hull, as well as to all other communities in which he was known. We allude to the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B., the founder, and for fifty-six years the incumbent, of St. John's Church, who died on the 21st of August, 1847, aged 85 years. Mr. Dykes was born in December, 1761, and early in the year 1786, he went to Cambridge, having been entered as a fellow-commoner at Magdalene College. In December, 1788 he was ordained deacon, and became curate of Cottingham, and in March, 1789, he married Mary, eldest daughter of William Hey, Esq., the celebrated surgeon, of Leeds. At a later period of the same year, he took the curacy of Barwick-in-Elmet, and while there, he had, as one of his hearers, William Dawson, of Barnbow, who, in after years, became known throughout England as one of the most popular and energetic preachers in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists. Having come into possession of a considerable sum of money, on the death of a maiden aunt, Mr. Dykes determined upon the erection of a church, which was begun early

in the year 1791. It was consecrated under the name of St. John, by Archbishop Markham, on the 30th of August in the same year, and opened for divine service in May following. The right of presentation was vested in Mr. Dykes, and on his demise in the Vicar of Hull. On the death of the Rev. Joseph Milner, in 1804, he was earnestly entreated to allow himself to be proposed as a candidate for the vicarage. He complied, and on the day of election, seven voted for the Rev. J. H. Bromby, his opponent, and four for Mr. Dykes, who of course did not succeed in his object. During the fifty years, however, which they laboured together in the same town, there was no interruption in the harmony and good feeling which subsisted between them, nor any abatement of the esteem and respect which they mutually entertained towards each other. The vicarage of Leeds having become vacant in the early part of 1815, Mr. Dykes was strongly urged by his father-in-law, Mr. Hey, and many others, to become a candidate. He acceded to this request, and was again unsuccessful. On his return to Hull, he resumed his pastoral duties; and when these did not require his attention, he zealously devoted himself to the furtherance of every object calculated to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, and the prosperity of the town. On the 21st of December, 1840, Mr. Dykes entered on his eightieth year, when a public breakfast was given to him in the large room in Kingston-square, which was attended by several hundred persons. The general health of the Rev. gentleman began to fail much in 1846. He was able to preach comparatively little, and when he did, it was rarely without injury, and though he wrote with more difficulty than formerly, there were, perhaps, but few years of his life in which he carried on a more extensive correspondence. On Sunday morning, July 11, 1847, while labouring under great suffering, he adverted to some of the marked events of his life, and said he was very thankful that he had not succeeded in the applications he had made for the vicarage of Leeds and for that of Hull, as he was glad to spend his last days among his own people. He was visited almost daily by some of the clergy, who were thankful for the opportunity of administering to the comfort of their aged father in his dying hours. On Monday, August 23rd, it was manifest that the time of his departure had arrived. Clasping his hands in the attitude of prayer, he uttered in a feeble, yet distinct voice, the single word, "Peace." He then sunk into a peaceful slumber for about two hours, and died at half-past nine in the evening. Seldom had the sympathies of the public been called forth in a more remarkable manner than on the occasion of this venerable pastor's death. Though his services were devoted to the Established Church, yet his virtues were regarded as common property. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 28th of August, and although he had particularly directed that all parade and needless expense

A. D.

1791

Death and
Funeral of
Mr. Dykes.
1847.

A. D.

1847

Funeral
Sermons,
&c.

Corporation

Mayors
since 1835.

should be avoided, nothing could restrain the desire of all classes of society to do honour to his memory. The streets through which the procession moved towards St. John's Church, were densely crowded with spectators, all apparently impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The clergy, dissenting ministers, the mayor and corporation, magistrates, and other official persons, with numbers of professional men, bankers, and merchants, were in the train, which was closed by the inmates of the Charter-house. The funeral service was read by the Rev. J. H. Bromby, and the Rev. John Deck, and the body was deposited in a vault, at the east end of the church, which Mr. Dykes had reserved for himself. A monument, skilfully executed by Mr. W. D. Keyworth, including a bust, which is a most excellent likeness, was raised by public subscription, and placed over the south-east inner door of the church. Another monument, by the same artist, was also placed in the chapel of the Charter-house, having a well-executed medallion of the deceased. Each exhibits a suitable inscription. Funeral sermons were preached in the various churches on the Sunday after the interment; and several discourses were committed to the press, and had an extensive circulation. A memoir of this truly good man, with copious extracts from his correspondence, by the Rev. John King, M.A., incumbent of Christ's Church, and also sermons, preached by him, contained in the same volume, edited by the Rev. William Knight, M.A., incumbent of St. James's Church, was published in 1849, and obtained a very large number of subscribers. The tenth chapter of the memoir is devoted to a description of Mr. Dykes' person, manners, habits, opinions, and character, which appears to be a faithful reflex of what he really was.

The local government was changed by the act of 1835, and the corporation now consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, the borough being divided into seven wards. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude: every son of a burgess, born after his father has taken up his freedom, is entitled to be admitted at the age of 21, whether a native of the borough or not; and an apprentice, who has served his time to a burgess, is entitled, though the master resides without the limits of the borough. The following gentlemen have filled the office of mayor since the passing of the act referred to:—

1836 John C. Parker	1845 Joseph Jones
1837 B. M. Jalland	1846 John Gresham
1838 George Cookman	1847 B. M. Jalland
1839 George Cookman	1848 John Lee Smith
1840 William Lowthrop	1849 John Lee Smith
1841 Matthew Chalmers	1850 Thomas Wm. Palmer
1842 Thomas Thompson	1851 Thomas Wm. Palmer
1843 John Atkinson	1852 Anthony Bannister
1844 Wm. B. Carrick	

Hull returned burgesses to parliament in the thirty-third of Edward I., but from that time omitted sending till the twelfth of Edward II., since which it has regularly returned two members. Its limits were enlarged in 1832, for parliamentary purposes, and made to contain by estimation 3,373 acres, which extent, by the municipal corporations act of 1835, was adopted for the county and county of the town. The Sheriff is the returning officer. The following is the order of representation since 1832 :—

A. D.

1832

1832 M. D. Hill :
 1835 D. Carruthers :
 1835 Col. T. P. Thompson :
 1837 W. Wilberforce :
 1841 Sir J. Hanmer :
 1847 Matthew Talbot Baines :
 1849 Right Hon. M. T. Baines.

William Hutt.
 William Hutt.
vice Carruthers, deceased.
 Sir W. C. James.
 Sir W. C. James.
 James Clay.

Members of
 Parliament
 since 1832.

At the first election after the passing of the Reform Act, one of the candidates was the well known James Acland, whose proceedings, in connection with the corporation, will long be remembered. His defeat was of a very signal character, he being 1241 below the highest, and 996 below the next lowest candidate on the poll. The contest between Colonel Thompson and Mr Mildmay was very severe, the former being elected by a majority of only five votes. At the general election of 1837, Mr. Wilberforce polled the highest number, but a petition was presented against his return, and Mr. Hutt, who had been one of his opponents, became the sitting member. The election of 1849 was rendered necessary by the appointment of Mr. Baines to the Presidency of the Poor Law Board.

The population of Hull, in 1851, according to the parliamentary returns, was 50,552, comprising 24,247 males, and 26,305 females. By the same authority, the inhabitants of the union of Sculcoates are given as 44,714, of whom 20,918 were males, and 23,796 females. This furnishes a grand total of 95,266, or 45,165 males, and 50,101 females, shewing an increase from 1841, of 17,899. The number of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building, in 1851, was 20,831, being an increase over the previous decennial period, of 4,551, when they amounted to 16,280.

At COTTINGHAM, about six miles from Hull, Baynard Castle remained a monument of feudal magnificence, until the reign of Henry VIII., when it was destroyed by fire. In August, 1541, that monarch, who was then at Hull, hearing that Lord Wake, of Cottingham, had a very beautiful wife, sent a message to his lordship, informing him that it was his intention to dine with him the day following. The latter, suspecting that the king had a design against the honour of his wife, instructed the steward to set fire to the castle, and it was burned to the ground. It was, of course,

A. D.

1541

given out that the fire had been accidental, but it appears from certain family manuscripts, noticed in "Tickell's History of Hull," that it was a sacrifice made by this high-minded nobleman to avert the consequences apprehended from the contaminating presence of a licentious prince. The "Defender of the faith" offered to present his lordship with £2,000 towards the rebuilding of the castle, but the present was refused; and this once famous edifice was suffered to sink into utter ruin.

KEIGHLEY.

Keighley is situated in a beautiful valley, near the confluence of the rivulets Worth and North Beck, which uniting their streams, flow into the river Aire. The houses are chiefly built of stone; the streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from copious springs in the vicinity.

In 1835, a Mechanics' Institution was erected, at a cost of £1,050; the building contains a reading room, a spacious lecture room, and a library of 1000 volumes. The Rev. Theodore Dury, for twenty-six years Rector of Keighley, and who died in 1850, will long be remembered as one of the most zealous advocates of education for the working classes. In December, 1851, a monument was placed in the church, to perpetuate his memory.

The worsted manufacture is carried on extensively, and there are two establishments for cotton spinning, one erected about 1780, by the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, father of the cotton trade. A great part of the machinery used in the factories, is made in the town; and there are two paper mills, and several large corn mills. The worsted stuffs of the place are chiefly sent to the Bradford market, and are forwarded by the merchants to their various destinations.

In addition to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes within a mile, and opens a direct communication through Yorkshire and Lancashire with the eastern and western sea ports, Keighley has now the advantage of railway communication, by means of the Leeds and Bradford extension.

The parish comprises about 10,160 acres, of which 2000 are peat moor; the soil in the valleys is rich, and the land is in profitable cultivation. Its surface is diversified with hills, and their rugged summits, covered with blue heath, contrast finely with the luxuriant verdure of the vales, and the view of the town, as seen from the several heights, is strikingly romantic. The substratum is partly of the coal formation, alternated with sandstone, and near the town are found large blocks of granite, deeply imbedded in the soil.

The means of religious instruction are supplied by three churches in connection with the Establishment, and by chapels belonging to dissenters. There is a free grammar school, a national school, and

several other educational institutions, so that the interests of the rising generation are properly cared for.

A Savings Bank was established in 1819; and there are numerous friendly and benefit societies in the town and neighbourhood.

The poor law union of Keighley comprises six parishes or places, and the population, in 1851, was 45,749, composed of 22,659 males, and 23,090 females, shewing an increase of 9,582 since the decennial period of 1841. The number of houses, according to the return of 1851, was 9,031.

A. D.

1819

KNARESBOROUGH.

This town, from the vestiges of an intrenchment, and the discovery of numerous coins, among which were some of the emperors Claudius and Constantine, is supposed to have been a Roman Station.

At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Knaresborough, which comprehended that town and ten surrounding villages, was part of the demesnes of the crown. The Castle was built by Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who accompanied the Conqueror into England, and received this, together with several other lordships, as a reward for his services. In the year 1590, the Castle was repaired under the direction of Henry Slingsby, Esq. In the early part of the Civil wars in the time of Charles I. and till after the reduction of York by the parliamentarians, the royalist garrison of Knaresborough, consisting of a great number of horse and foot, was a terror to the surrounding country; but in November, 1644, after the battle of Marston-Moor, Lord Fairfax appeared before the town, which he took by assault, and on the 20th of December, the garrison, which had retired to the castle, surrendered. In 1648, the Castle of Knaresborough, with several other fortresses in Yorkshire, were, by an order of parliament, rendered untenable, and its massive walls and once formidable towers have ever since been mouldering away. Originally, the site of the Castle occupied a circular space about 300 feet in diameter, overlooking the river; but the ruin now in existence, consists only of a part of the south point of the keep, of dismantled towers, dilapidated arches, and a vaulted room which was used as a prison.

1066

1648

About half a mile to the south of the Castle is an excavation in a rock, called St. Robert's Chapel, ten feet six inches in length, nine feet wide, and seven feet high, formed by Robert Flower, son of Duke Flower, a native of Knaresborough, and twice Lord-Mayor of York, in the reign of Richard I. This he designed as a place of solitary seclusion, in which he passed the remaining years of his life; and after his death, the monks of Fountains Abbey interred him in their monastery. Within is seen the figure of a hermit, in a monastic habit, with his books, beads, and cross. There are various other excavations in the rock; among which is one called

St. Robert's
Chapel.

A. D.

1752

St. Robert's
Cave.

Fort Montague, in honour of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The fort was made by a poor weaver and his son, who cut the cliff into terraces, and planted them with shrubs and evergreens.

An ancient subterraneous excavation in the neighbourhood, called St. Robert's Cave, became memorable in modern times for the murder of Daniel Clark, by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster, of Knaresborough. This occurrence took place about 1752, but the foul deed remained enveloped in mystery till fourteen years afterwards, when, by an extraordinary train of circumstances, Aram was apprehended at a grammar school, at Lynn, in Norfolk, and being brought to trial at York, the evidence was deemed so conclusive against him, that the jury found a verdict of guilty, and he underwent the penalty of the law at Tyburn, a mile from York, the place of execution at that period. It appears that he attempted to commit suicide while in the condemned cell, but in this object he was frustrated by the turnkey. The defence made by Aram has been regarded as a masterpiece of eloquence and ingenious reasoning; and in addition to the interest which his case excited, owing to this production, his name has been handed down to posterity by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, M.P., who, a few years ago, wrote "Eugene Aram," a novel in three volumes, which had a very extensive sale. Norrisson Scatcherd, Esq., of Morley, near Leeds, also collected numerous particulars relative to the learned and unfortunate schoolmaster, which he published as a pamphlet, for the purpose of throwing additional light on his history, and of correcting errors that had been handed down as facts.

Dropping
Well.

In the Long Walk, on the south-western bank of the Nidd, is the celebrated Dropping Well, familiar to all tourists. The spring from which this well is supplied, rises at the foot of a limestone rock. After running about twenty yards towards the river, it spreads itself over the top of the rock, from whence it drops very fast, creating a tinkling sound, owing probably to the cavity of the rock. This rock, which is about thirty feet high, forty-five feet long, and forty feet broad, is covered with plants, flowers, and shrubs; and it is supposed that the petrifying principle exists in the water, which abounds with fine gritty particles, depositing them in its descent, and thus forming an incrustation on the bodies met with in its course.

Amongst our extraordinary men, few have been more remarkable than John Metcalfe, usually called "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." Though deprived of sight at the early age of four years, he acquired considerable proficiency as a musician, a soldier, a common carrier, a guide, a fortune hunter, and a projector and constructor of public highways! This extraordinary man died in the year 1810, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, having previously published a memoir of his own life, dictated by himself.

Knaresborough is delightfully situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and consists of several streets diverging from a

spacious market-place, which are well paved and lighted with gas, under an act of parliament obtained in 1823; the houses, many of which are of superior style, are chiefly of stone found in the vicinity. There is a subscription library, and news-room, well supplied. The Court House is a handsome building, erected in 1838, at an expense of £2000. The environs abound in beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the town was formerly a fashionable resort on account of the efficacy of its medicinal waters; but these have long since been abandoned for those of Harrogate. The sulphurous spring, at Starbeck, however, is still in public estimation, and excellent accommodations exist for warm and cold bathing.

A. D.

1823

The linen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and obtained a very high repute, but of late years it has diminished; though the facilities now afforded by railways, for the conveyance both of goods and coal, must tend to its revival. An inconsiderable trade is also carried on in cotton.

The parish comprises 12,382 acres; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and a large proportion of the population is agricultural: the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery in some parts highly romantic, and in others, beautifully picturesque.

The Church, erected at different periods, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the early and later English styles; it has a beautiful east window, and by a recent erection of a gallery, 850 additional sittings were obtained, of which 620 are free, in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. On the death, in 1851, of the Rev. Andrew Cheap, who had been Vicar of the parish for nearly half a century, the Rev. James Fawcett, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Woodhouse, Leeds, was appointed to the vacant living. There is a Chapel of Ease, and churches respectively at High Harrogate, Brearton, and Arkendale; also places of worship for dissenters. The means of instruction, by various schools, are ample; and provision is made for the indigent, by numerous bequests.

The borough, though it has no charter of incorporation, first received the elective franchise in the reign of Queen Mary, since which it has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was originally vested in the proprietors of the burgage tenements, eighty-eight in number; but, under the reform act, the limits of the borough have been extended, and the right of election is vested in the resident £10 householders.

The following gentlemen have represented the borough since the alteration of the law:—

1832	John Richards,	Benjamin Rotch.
1835	Andrew Lawson,	John Richards.
1837	Henry Rich,	Hon. Charles Langdale.
1841	Andrew Lawson,	W. Busfield Ferrand.
1847	Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles,	J. P. Westhead.
1851	Thomas Collins.	

- A. D. The election of 1851 was caused by the lamented death of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Comptroller of Her Majesty's household, and one of the brothers of the present Earl of Harewood. On the last mentioned occasion, Mr. Collins was opposed by Andrew Lawson, Esq., without success. The fortunes of this gentleman, with reference to the representation of Knaresborough, have undergone marked fluctuations, he having been *twice elected and four times defeated*. Among the distinguished men who have sat for the borough in past times, may be mentioned the Right Hon. G. Tierney, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Henry Brougham, Esq., afterwards Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Chancellor of England.
- 1851
- Population. The population of the parish, and the chapelries and townships included therein, in 1851, was 27,780, of whom 13,825 were males, and 13,955 females, showing an increase since 1841 of 527. The number of houses in 1851 was 6,424.
- Ribstone. RIBSTONE, four miles from Knaresborough, is remarkable for being the place where that delicious apple, called the Ribstone Pippin, was first cultivated in this kingdom. The original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, but died in 1840; the fruit, however, has been extensively propagated, and is still preferred before every other apple produced in the English orchards.
- Ripley Castle. RIPLEY CASTLE, five miles from Knaresborough, is a handsome castellated mansion, finely situated in a beautifully wooded park. The apartments are elegant, and in the great staircase is a superb Venetian window, of stained glass, ornamented with a series of escutcheons, displaying the quarterings and intermarriages of the Ingilby family during a period of 448 years. After the battle of Marston Moor, Oliver Cromwell passed one night at Ripley Castle. Tradition relates, that Sir William Ingilby, being then from home, his lady, who was ardently attached to the fortunes of the king, received the general at the lodge-gate, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron strings, and having conducted him to the hall, they passed the night together in different parts of the same room, equally jealous of each other's intentions! At his departure, this high-spirited dame intimated to Cromwell, that it was well he had behaved in so peaceful a manner, for had it been otherwise, he would not have left the house alive.
- Courageous conduct of Lady Ingilby.

MALTON.

This place is of very remote antiquity, and the discoveries made at various times, seem to indicate its importance as a Roman Station. A spacious castle of formidable strength was erected here soon after the Conquest, and destroyed by Henry II. In the reign of James I., Lord Eure erected a handsome mansion on the site of the ancient castle, but in consequence of some disagreement between his grand-daughter and a co-heiress, it was taken down, and

the materials were divided between them by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1674. The manors of Old and New Malton were conveyed by marriage to William Palmes, Esq., by whom they were transferred to Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose descendant obtained the title of Lord Malton, and was subsequently created Marquis of Rockingham. On the death of the last marquis, in 1782, the title became extinct, and the manor passed to his nephew, the late Earl Fitzwilliam. The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground on the north side of the river Derwent, which forms a boundary between the East and North-ridings. The houses are generally well built; and many of them, both in the town and suburbs, are handsome, and of modern erection. A theatre was erected in 1814, but it has been converted into a Mechanics' Institution, consisting of 400 members, with a library of more than 1,000 volumes. The new Talbot Hotel is beautifully situated in elevated grounds, formed into a fine terrace, and affording a delightful promenade. A considerable trade in corn, butter, hams, and provisions, is carried on with various towns in the West-riding, from which groceries, coal, woollen cloths, and various other articles, are received in return. There are two iron-foundries, several flour mills, breweries, and large malting establishments. During the week before Palm Sunday, great numbers of horses are exhibited for sale. At the foot of an eminence called the Brows, is a chalybeate spring, with properties similar to the waters of Scarborough. The inhabitants had anciently a charter of incorporation, but it was forfeited in the reign of Charles II., and the town has since been under the control of a bailiff, appointed by the lord of the manor. The borough returns two members; but its limits have been extended under the Reform Act, by the addition of Old Malton and Norton. The members for the place have since been as follows :—

A. D.

1674

1832 Hon. W. Fitzwilliam;	C. C. Pepys.
1835 Sir C. C. Pepys;	J. C. Ramsden.
1836 John W. Childers;	<i>vice</i> Sir C. Pepys, Lord Chancellor.
1837 Lord Milton;	<i>vice</i> Ramsden, deceased.
1837 J. W. Childers;	Lord Milton.
1841 J. W. Childers;	J. E. Denison.
1847 J. W. Childers;	J. E. Denison.

In the year 1799, Malton was represented by that celebrated statesman, Edmund Burke.

The Poor Law Union comprises sixty-eight parishes or places, and in 1851, the population was 23,129, comprising 11,767 males, and 11,362 females. The number of houses at the same period was 4,755.

CASTLE HOWARD, the far-famed seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is situated in the parish of Henderskelf, about seven miles from

A. D.	Malton. This magnificent mansion was built between the years 1722 and 1731, from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, in the same style as Blenheim House, in Oxfordshire, by the Right Hon. Charles Howard, the third Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old Castle of Henderskelf, which was destroyed by an accidental fire. Castle Howard has a longer line of front than Blenheim House, and its exterior is extremely magnificent; the state apartments are particularly distinguished for grandeur of appearance; and the princely collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c., with which the mansion is enriched, afford a high gratification to the admirers of the fine arts. The hall is thirty-five feet square, and sixty feet high, terminating at the top in a spacious dome, one hundred feet high, and adorned with columns of the Corinthian and Composite order. The walls are painted by Peligrini, with the history of Phaeton, &c., and the room is ornamented with several antique statues and busts. The museum, twenty-four feet square, and the antique gallery, 160 feet by 20, contain a vast assemblage of curiosities. In the south-west corner of the museum is a cylindrical altar, about four feet and a half high, which anciently stood in the temple of Delphi, brought from Italy, and was presented to the Lord of Castle Howard by the immortal Nelson. The taste displayed in the pleasure grounds corresponds with the magnificence of the house.
1731	
Paintings, &c.	
Museum.	
The Park.	The park is beautiful and extensive, and the scenery has been greatly improved by the addition of a fine sheet of water, at an appropriate distance from the south front. A beautiful intermixture of wood and lawn delights the eye; and the prospects are every where rich and full of pleasing variety. The ornamental buildings in the park are in a style of grandeur. In the centre of beautiful avenues, bordered on each side with lofty trees, and crossed at right angles, stands a stately quadrangular obelisk, 100 feet in height, erected in the year 1714, to commemorate the victories of John, Duke of Marlborough, and to fix the date of the erection of Castle Howard. Nearly opposite to the grand entrance, in the north front of the house, an elegant monument commemorates the victories of Lord Nelson. Those glorious names, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, inscribed on three of its sides, in large gold characters, call to remembrance the achievements of the naval hero, and testify the patriotism of the noble proprietor of this mansion. About half a mile to the eastward of the house is an Ionic temple, with four porticos and a beautiful interior. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic columns of black and yellow marble; and in the corners of the room are pilasters. In niches over the doors are busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The floor is disposed in compartments of antique marble of various colours, and the room is crowned with a dome, splendidly gilt. About a quarter of a mile farther, and nearly in the same direction, stands the Mausoleum, a circular building, above fifty
Busts of Vespasian, Trajan, and Sabina.	

feet diameter, and surrounded with a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel; the cornice from which the dome rises is supported by eight Corinthian columns; and the ornamental carvings are light and pleasing. The height of the structure is ninety feet, that of the inside is sixty-eight; this is in different compartments inlaid with marble.

A. D.

1714

Since the introduction of "Cheap Trips," by various railway companies, thousands of persons have visited Castle Howard, during the summer seasons, from all parts of the country, who, by the liberality of the noble proprietor, have had free access both to the grounds and mansion.

In the parish of Helmsley, sixteen miles from Malton, is DUNCOMBE PARK, the seat of Lord Feversham. The mansion house, which was designed by Vanbrugh, but executed by Wakefield, and completed in 1718, is in the Doric order of architecture, and the front in particular is esteemed a happy specimen of architectural skill and combination. The hall is a magnificent room, sixty feet long and forty wide, surrounded by fourteen lofty Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with a number of busts of the Greek and Latin poets, with large medallions of the twelve Cæsars. The saloon is eighty-eight feet by twenty-four, and is formed into three divisions by Ionic pillars, and elegantly adorned with antique statues and family pictures. Communicating with the saloon on the north is a handsome dining-room, and to the south an elegant suite of apartments all appropriately furnished; but the most interesting part of the furniture is derived from the pencils of eminent painters, and consists in the valuable pictures which ornament the interior of this superb dwelling. The grounds are laid out with an elegance of taste equal to that which has been displayed in the selection of the paintings. The garden adjoining to the house has a terrace which affords many delightful prospects. From thence is seen an ^{Beautiful} Ionic Temple, which itself commands a variety of landscapes; a ^{Scenery.} beautiful valley winds at the base of a noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the opposite plantations, which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the shore of the Rye, which runs through the valley and forms almost in its centre a charming cascade. Nothing can be more truly beautiful than the assemblage of objects seen in a bird's eye view from this spot. This view is beheld with delightful variation in walking along the terrace to the Tuscan Temple, as fresh scenery breaks upon the eye almost at every step. The temple, situated at the point of a bold promontory, ornamented with stately plantations, and projected into a winding valley, commands the most sublime and beautiful scenes. The valley, the river, and the cascade, are seen beneath, and in the front the prospect extends and becomes beautifully variegated. The castle, Helmsley church, and the tower, appear in the midst, and the valley, there forming into a rich sequestered lawn, is well contrasted

A. D. with the rougher visage of the hilly moors which are seen in the distance.

1687 The beautiful monastic ruin of Rievaulx Abbey is two miles distant. The inimitable paintings of nature form its principal attractions, and the views from an Ionic temple, disclose a combination of beauties that must be seen to be enjoyed, and once seen can never be forgotten. The profligate Duke of Buckingham, one of the favourites of Charles II., died in an obscure inn at Kirkby-Moor-Side, six miles from Helmsley, and was buried at Kirkby, on the 17th of April, 1687, as shown by an entry in the parish register.

NORTHALLERTON.

1188
Standard
Hill.

This town, which was a Roman Station, and subsequently a Saxon borough, is, in Domesday Book, called *Alvertune* and *Alreton*, the prefix having been applied to distinguish it from Allerton-Mauleverer. William Rufus gave the town, with the lands adjacent, to the see of Durham, and it ultimately became an episcopal residence. At Cowton Moor, about three miles distant, the celebrated battle of the Standard was fought, in 1138, between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men; the place is still called Standard Hill, and the holes into which the dead were thrown, the Scots' Pits. In the twelfth century, the episcopal palace, which had been strongly fortified, was twice demolished, and in 1318, the Scots plundered and burnt the town. During the Civil war Charles I. lodged here, in an old mansion called the Porch-House; and in the rebellion of 1745, the English army, under the Duke of Cumberland, encamped on the Castle Hills.

The town is pleasantly situated close to the line of the Great Northern railway, and consists chiefly of one spacious street, half a mile in length, partially paved, containing some good houses. The principal branches of manufacture are those of tanning and the currying of leather; hand-loom linen weaving is carried on at Brompton. The fairs for horses are very numerous attended.

The general quarter sessions for the North-riding are held here. The Sessions House is an elegant building, and annexed is a house of correction, on the plan of Mr. Howard, containing separate cells. To the west is the Registrar's Office for the North-riding; and there the Bishop of Ripon holds his courts.

The Parish. The parish comprises an extensive and fertile district, stretching sixteen miles from north to south, and between three and four from east to west; the surface is flat, except on the west, where it is hilly, and the soil near the town is a good loam. In addition to the Parish Church, there are chapels of ease at Brompton and Deighton, and also places of worship for dissenters.

The Free Grammar School is a Royal foundation, and has an interest in five scholarships, at Peter House, Cambridge, and a contingent interest in twelve exhibitions to Lincoln College, Oxford. Dr. W. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; Dr George Hickes, Dean of Worcester; Dr. Thomas Burnet, Master of the Charter House, London; Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera*; Dr. Radcliffe. and the Rev. John Kettlewell, were educated here. Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, almoner to Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Drake, the celebrated antiquary; and John Howarth, Esq., an eminent wit, and the friend of Burke and Sheridan, were born at Northallerton. Other schools have been established, at which the children of the humbler classes receive instruction; and provision is made for the poor by an hospital, and several bequests. There are some remains of a monastery of Carmelites, founded in 1354, and vestiges of a military road leading from Alby, through the town of Catterick, may be traced.

A. D.
1354
Eminent
Men.

In the 26th of Edward I., the borough sent two members to parliament; but for nearly 400 years, the privilege was intermitted, and was not resumed till the year 1640, by order of the House of Commons. Twenty years afterwards, Francis Lascelles, Esq., who represented the borough, was discharged from being a member, because he had not sat as one of the judges on the trial of Charles I. The place now returns only one member; and the right of election, which was formerly vested in the burgage holders, in number about 210, is now extended to the £10 householders of the townships of Northallerton and Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton, which were made to constitute the new borough. The returning officer is a bailiff, appointed by the Bishop of Ripon. The first member under the Reform Act was Capt. J. G. Boss, R.N. and the borough has been represented by Wm. Battie Wrightson, Esq., since 1835.

The Poor Law Union of Northallerton comprises forty-four parishes or places, and in 1851, contained a population of 12,460, of which 6,358 were males, and 6102 females. The number of houses was 2,831.

Population.

Northallerton, in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the title of viscount to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I.

OTLEY.

This town is seated in the beautifully picturesque valley of the Wharfe, and on the south bank of that river, over which is a neat bridge of seven arches; it is small, but well built, and from its situation between the precipitous heights of Otley Chevin and Newall Carr, has a very romantic appearance. A new road to Leeds, avoiding the steep ascent of the Chevin, was completed in 1841, and has proved of great advantage. The river abounds with trout, &c., and, occasionally, salmon are taken in it near the town. In

A. D.

1852

Manufac-
ture.

the immediate neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats, delightfully placed; the principal are Farnley hall, the residence of F. H. Fawkes, Esq.; Newall-hall, of F. Billam, Esq.; Denton park, of Edward Ackroyd, Esq., (late Sir C. H. Ibbetson, Bart.); Middleton lodge, of W. Middleton, Esq.; besides Ashfield-house, Westborn-lodge, and Weston-hall, the property of a descendant of the ancient family of Vavasour, who came from Normandy with William I.

The woollen manufacture was anciently carried on to a very considerable extent; but the inhabitants are now principally occupied in worsted, paper, and other mills, or in agricultural pursuits. The market, held on Friday, is well supplied with fat calves, a large number of which are sent to Leeds, as well as butter and eggs. An extensive market for cattle and sheep is held on every alternate Friday.

The parish, which comprises several chapelries, contains 23,060 acres, of which 3000 are moorland, including part of Romalds Moor, and abounding in stone. The township consists of about 2310 acres, and is principally pasturage, with 150 acres of arable, and 150 of wood.

The Church has undergone many alterations, so that, with the exception of the doorway, which has a fine arch, little of its original character remains. It contains numerous monuments of the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, and others. The Free Grammar School was founded by Thomas Cave, Esq., who, in 1602, bequeathed £250 for its endowment; it was established by James I., and styled in honour of the then Prince of Wales—"The Grammar School of Prince Henry." The school-room was enlarged a few years ago, at an expense of £400, and the scholars of the church Sunday school, and of an Infant school, are taught here.

Lord
Fairfax.

Lord Fairfax, the parliamentary general, was born at Denton Park, in 1611; and Colonel Fairfax, his brother, resided at Menstone-hall, in 1640, whence many interesting relics, including a stone table, at which Oliver Cromwell dined the day before the battle of Marston Moor, have been removed to Farnley hall, the seat of F. H. Fawkes, Esq. The population of the parish, including the chapelries, in 1851, was 28,644, composed of 14,668 males, and 13,976 females. The number of houses at the same period was 5,926.

Ilkley.

Six miles from Otley, is ILKLEY, a place of great antiquity, and the Olicana of the Romans. The church is the funeral place of the Middleton family, and the tomb of Sir Adam de Middleton, which is of the date of 1312, stands in it. In the church yard, there are three ancient Saxon crosses, supposed to have been early objects of religious reverence, and also that their number had allusion to the mystery of the Trinity. The Roman fortress, of which the outline on three sides is still entire, is situated on a steep and lofty bank overlooking the river Wharfe, the original altar to Verbeia, the nymph of the Wharfe, is still in existence at Middleton-lodge,

though time has effaced the inscription, Olicana had its summer camps and out-posts, which appear on the surrounding heights. Ilkley is a celebrated bathing place, the water of which issues from the sides of a high hill, overlooking the village, being highly salutary in many cases of disease. Peter Middleton, Esquire, a descendant of that ancient house, is the lord of this and the adjoining manors.

A. D.

1852

Within a mile of Ilkley, and on the face of a bold and picturesque eminence, near the banks of the Wharfe, stands the spacious edifice of Ben Rhydding Hotel, devoted to the application of the Ben Rhydding Water Cure. The extensive and varied scenery of the district, its salubrious springs and exhilarating mountain air, have, from a very early period rendered this district a very favourite retreat of invalids. On the spot thus favoured, a Hydropathic Establishment was formed a few years ago, by gentlemen of the neighbourhood, at an expense of £26,000. The estate, which consists of sixty-five acres of hilly and wooded ground, is laid out with the view of increasing the pleasure of the patients, and affording them opportunities for varied exercise; and access is at all times open to the extensive adjoining tracts of wood and upland moors. The mansion itself is furnished with every convenience, and as luxuriantly as is consistent with the system of cure; nor have any means been neglected to obtain for the invalid, so far as they are attainable in such an institution, the comforts, usages, and attentions of a private home. Accommodation can be provided for about eighty patients, with their friends; the latter, as well as general visitors, having apartments in the hotel which forms the centre of the building. The public dining room and drawing room are each 40 feet by 24. There are twelve private sitting rooms, varying in size, but all commanding exquisite views; the patients' bed-rooms are 15 feet by 12, and 10 feet high; they are fitted each with its separate bath and unlimited supply of water; besides which, there is a large bath-room on each of the three floors, containing a plunge bath and a douche bath. On the ground floor of each wing are hot water, hot air, and vapour baths; and in the adjoining room, steam apparatus for local application in cases of stiffened joints from gout or rheumatism, affections of the nerves, different states of acute and chronic sciatica, &c. In the adjoining woods are two very powerful douches, one for ladies, and another for gentlemen, with dressing rooms attached. On a large terrace, levelled for the purpose, an extensive gymnasium has been lately erected, and furnished with apparatus suited to all degrees of strength, and to all descriptions of muscular action. A bowling green has also been added.

Baths.

On the general merits of hydropathy, Dr. Macleod, the resident physician, offers one important practical remark. "It is not to be doubted," he says, "that the indiscriminate use of baths without regard to the strength and peculiar condition of the individual,

A. D.

1852

has been frequently productive of injury at once serious and enduring. Ignorant or unreflecting must be the horticulturist who exposes a feeble and delicate plant to the ordinary temperature, or places it in the ordinary soil, even although that very soil and temperature might be suitable and salutary to its organization in its normal condition; and for precisely the same reason the frame of the sinking invalid must be brought through slow and it may be almost imperceptible steps, and by a series of gentle but gradual operations, up to a state of increased vigour, ere it can with any safety be subjected to appliances which afford unmingled benefit and pleasure to persons whose ailments are already fast yielding before their rapidly augmenting force of vitality."

PICKERING.

Antiquity.

The origin of this place is of very remote antiquity, being dated 270 years before the commencement of the Christian era. According to local tradition, its name is derived from the circumstance of a *ring* having been lost by the founder whilst washing in the river Costa, and subsequently found in the belly of a *pike*. An ancient Castle of great strength, erected here, was the prison of Richard II. after his deposition, previously to his removal to Pontefract Castle, where he was murdered. This fortress was dismantled by the parliamentary forces during the Civil War.

Pickering is situated on a declivity, at the bottom of which flows a stream called Pickering Beck. The Castle Hill commands a fine view of a fertile vale; on one side is a barren mountainous district called Black or Blake Moor, which furnishes materials for making brooms; on the river Costa, and the old beck stream, are several flour mills. Vestiges of two Roman encampments of great strength are to be found on the moor, and there are several others between the barrows and the town.

Pickering was formerly of more importance than it is at present, having been the chief town of the district; and in the 23rd of Edward I. it sent members to parliament.

The township comprises 12,152 acres, of which 4,500 are common or waste land.

The Church is an ancient and spacious edifice; and in addition to a Chapel of Ease, there are places of worship for dissenters. A free school is supported for the instruction of poor children.

Population.

The Poor Law Union of Pickering comprises twenty-eight parishes or places; and in 1851 contained a population of 9,978, of which 4,995 were males, and 4,983 females: the number of houses at the same period was 2,223.

POCKLINGTON.

A. D.

1852

Pocklington is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Wolds, in the East-riding. It consists chiefly of two streets, which are paved and lighted with gas. The town carries on a good trade in corn, flour, timber, and other articles of merchandise, and the neighbourhood is amply supplied with coal, lime, and manure, by a canal nine miles in length, communicating with the river Derwent, and terminating within a mile of the town.

The parish comprises about 4,600 acres; the surface is in some places pleasingly varied, and the soil is mostly a rich loam. The substratum is usually limestone; and the Chapel Hill, which overlooks the town, is principally a shelly limestone rock, which has been used for the roads, though flints and gravel are chiefly applied to that purpose.

The Church is a venerable structure in the early English style; Church. the chancel, which is the most ancient portion of the edifice, has several finely carved stalls. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Robert Denison, Esq. and his lady, on the pedestals of which are representations, exquisitely carved in oak, of the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Descent from the Cross.

In addition to a Free Grammar School, founded in the reign of Schools. Henry VIII., by Dr. Dowman, Archdeacon of Suffolk, there is a national school, erected at the expense of Robert Denison, Esq., and supported by subscription.

Two large barrows, or tumuli, probably of Druidical origin, were formerly conspicuous on the West Green, and a large tract of land now inclosed, retains the name of the Barrow Flat. In 1763, four human skeletons were dug up in Barmby Field, one of which was inclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, exhibiting several ancient inscriptions.

The Poor Law Union comprises 47 parishes or places, and in Population. 1851, the population was 16,096, composed of 8,287 males, and 7,809 females. The number of houses at the same period was 3,886.

PONTEFRACT.

This is a place of great antiquity, and is principally celebrated for the memorable events which occurred during the existence of the Castle, an account of which is given in the first volume.

Pontefract is pleasantly situated on dry and elevated ground, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder; the streets are spacious and well paved, and the houses, mostly of brick, are commodious and well built, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from springs. Gas works were erected in 1832, at an

A. D.

1832

expense of upwards of £4,000; the two gasometers being capable of containing 5,000 cubic feet of gas.

The town is famous for a superior kind of liquorice, which is cultivated extensively, and the making of which into cakes forms an article of manufacture carried on to a considerable extent. It has also a good market for corn. The Aire and Calder Canal affords a conveyance from the ports of Hull and Goole to Ferry-bridge, from which there is direct land carriage to Pontefract; and the York and North Midland railway has a station at Castleford, about two miles distant. The Great Northern Railway has also a station at the lower end of the town.

West-riding
Sessions.

The General Quarter Sessions for the West-riding are held here at Easter. The Court House, erected at the expense of the county, is a handsome structure of freestone, in the Grecian style, and of the Ionic order, and is in every respect adapted to the county business. The late Lord Wharnccliffe was chairman of these sessions for many years; but that responsible office is now filled by rotation. The Town Hall is a plain unpretending building; one portion is appropriated to the borough courts and assemblies, and the other to the purposes of a prison. The town could formerly boast of a theatre, but some years ago it was converted into a British school. The Races, once of considerable importance, and beneficial to the inhabitants, were held in the Park, in the month of September, but they, too, have been discontinued. At a short distance, a neat monument was erected in 1818, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo; and in the environs, which are pleasant, and abound with pleasant and diversified scenery, are numerous seats of the nobility and gentry.

1822

On the 25th of March, 1822, as two labourers were trenching the land for liquorice at Paper-mill Field, near St. Thomas's Hill, one of them struck his spade against a stone coffin, which weighed about a ton and a half, and, on examination, was found to contain the skeleton of a man, with the head between the legs, in good preservation; these were supposed to be the decapitated remains of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who suffered on the 22nd of March, 1322, exactly 500 years previously. The coffin and its contents were removed into the grounds of R. P. Milnes, Esq., Frystone Hall, where they now remain, inclosed within a palisade. Near a windmill, which now occupies the site of St. Thomas's Chapel, great quantities of beautiful carved stones were dug up in 1841, and were removed by the Earl of Mexborough, as owner of the soil; from the sculpture of the stones, the building to which they belonged seems to have been of Gothic architecture.

1831

The old Parochial Church, dedicated to All Saints, was nearly demolished in the parliamentary war, and is partly in ruins, but the north and south transepts and the tower were restored in 1831, at an expense of £4,300, raised by subscription. The Church of

St. Giles's is a neat edifice, situated on elevated ground in the Market Place, and forms a conspicuous feature in the view of the town. The Collegiate Chapel, within the precincts of the castle, and the Free Chapel of St. Thomas, erected on the spot where the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, have long since disappeared. There are also places of worship for dissenters. Various monastic institutions once existed here, but no trace of them can now be found. A Free Grammar School was re-founded in the 32nd of George III., and there are likewise hospitals and almshouses, for the support of aged men and women, and numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor.

Pontefract was first incorporated by Richard III., and a new charter granted by James II.; but by the Municipal Act, the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal borough is co-extensive with the township.

The town exercised the parliamentary franchise in the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., from which period it was discontinued, till revived by James I. in 1621, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. It is not within our province to speak of the corruptibility of electors, or of the temptation offered out by candidates, in the shape of "head money;" but whatever may be the fact, Pontefract has long enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being one of the "most corrupt holes in the kingdom." The borough is a solitary instance of the ancient right of voting for representatives being recovered by the "resident inhabitant householders." By the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons, all others have been limited to corporations, burgage holders, freeholders, freemen obtaining the privilege by birth or apprenticeship, or by paying to church and poor. From the passing of the Reform Act, the order of representation has been as follows:—

1833 H. V. Jerningham ;	John Gully.
1835 John Gully ;	Viscount Pollington.
1837 Richard Monckton Milnes ;	William Massey Stanley.
1841 Lord Pollington ;	Richard M. Milnes.
1847 Samuel Martin ;	Richard M. Milnes.
1850 Hon. Beilby Richard Lawley.	

At the election of 1837, Sir C. E. Smith (now Sir C. E. Eardley) contested the representation of the borough as a *Whig*, having, in 1830, solicited the suffrages of the electors as a *Conservative*, when he was returned at the head of the poll. On the latter occasion, either his tergiversation, or refusal to open his purse, placed him in a minority of 384 below Mr. Milnes, and of two hundred and eighty below Mr. Stanley. The election of 1850 was caused by the elevation of Mr. Martin to be one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer. This gentleman was leader of the Northern

A. D.

1831

Parliamentary Franchise.

Election.
1837

A. D.

1852

Circuit, and son-in-law of Sir F. Pollock, Lord Chief Baron. His successor was the son of Lord Wenlock, of Escrick-park, Yorkshire.

Pontefract has not produced many men of distinction. Dr. Bramhall, who, after the Restoration, became Primate of Ireland, was a native of the town; and the indefatigable antiquarian, Dr. Nathaniel Johnson, who made large collections for the history of Yorkshire, resided here.

Population. The population of the parish, as shown by the census of 1851, was 29,938, comprising 14,924 males, and 15,014 females. This shows an increase of rather more than 1,000 since 1841. The number of houses, according to the last return, was 6,853, being more by 612 than in 1841.

Ackworth.

At ACKWORTH, about three miles from Pontefract, is a school belonging to the Society of Friends. The building consists of a centre and two wings, and comprises arrangements for the reception of 180 boys and 120 girls, who are instructed in the general rudiments of an English education, and of the boys, twenty of the more advanced are taught Latin. When of proper age, the former are placed out as apprentices, and the latter as servants in respectable families. The school is under the superintendence of a committee of twenty-eight friends resident in Ackworth and its vicinity, and of a committee of twenty-one resident in London. The premises, to which various additions have been made, together with the land which has been extended to 274 acres, are estimated at £30,000; and a fund of £500, vested in the three per cents, is appropriated to the apprenticing of the boys, and to the distribution of premiums to the girls, as an encouragement to remain for three years at least in one family.

Methley Park.

METHLEY PARK, the stately residence of the Earl of Mexborough, is situated in the honour of Pontefract. The church of Methley was in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the chantry contains many monuments of exquisite workmanship to the memory of the Saviles, and other families of distinction. The tomb of Lionel, Lord Welles, who fell in the battle of Towton Field, is found here; but the greatest antiquity connected with the sacred edifice, is a statue of king Oswald, the patron saint, far more ancient than any part of the present structure, and probably contemporary with the foundation of the church and parish.

RICHMOND.

This town, situated in the North-riding of Yorkshire, seems to have been founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his nephew, Alan Rufus, upon whom he bestowed the whole district called Richmondshire, with the title of Earl of Richmond, who built the castle, and gave the place the name of Rich Mount, indicating, it is presumed, the value he attached to it. The ruins and

relics of antiquity possess extreme interest, and are noticed in the first volume of the Annals.

Richmond is a neat well-built town, chiefly of stone, and is inhabited principally by persons of fortune; its romantic situation, and the great beauty of the surrounding scenery, rendering it a most desirable place of residence. The streets are lighted with gas; and an ample supply of water is derived from the spring at High Coals Garth, two miles distant, which is conveyed by iron pipes into a reservoir capable of containing 120,000 gallons. The business transacted is now chiefly in corn and lead, the latter being brought from the mines about fourteen miles westward; there are also quarries of good stone. A large trade in knitted yarn stockings, and woollen caps for sailors, was formerly carried on here, and exported to Holland and the Netherlands, but it has nearly ceased. The market is on Saturday, and great quantities of corn are sold to the factors and millers of the adjacent manufacturing and mining districts. The General Quarter Sessions for the borough take place in the Town Hall, a handsome building, erected by the corporation. There is also a Court of Record and a Borough Gaol. The church is supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry III., but little trace of the original architecture remains. The chapel of the Holy Trinity was suffered to become so ruinous that no service was performed in it from 1712 to 1740, at which period it was repaired by the corporation. There are places of worship for dissenters. The Free Grammar School is in considerable repute, and was founded and endowed by the burgesses in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted letters patent, authorising its institution. The produce of the endowment, arising from land, amounts to £300 per annum, and further sources of income give it the privilege of sending scholars to Cambridge. There are other schools, partly supported by subscription, and provision is made for poor widows by hospitals, sustained by bequests. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors: and the limits of the municipal borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The following gentlemen have filled the office of chief magistrate since the passing of the Municipal Act:—

A. D.

1852

1836 George Croft	1845 Christopher Croft
1837 George Croft	1846 John Bowe
1838 Christopher Croft	1847 James C. Thornhill
1839 Leonard Cooke	1848 Leonard Cooke
1840 George Croft	1849 Isaac Fisher
1841 Richard Atkinson	1850 Robert Robson
1842 Christopher Croft	1851 Leonard Cooke
1843 Henry Cooke	1852 Christopher Croft
1844 Peter Constable Maxwell	

Chief
Magistrates

The town first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders

A. D. of the parishes of Richmond and Easby, and the mayor is returning officer. The order of representation under the new law has been as subjoined:—

1832

1832 Sir R. L. Dundas ;	Hon. J. C. Dundas.
1835 Hon. T. Dundas ;	Alexander Speirs.
1837 Hon. T. Dundas ;	Alexander Speirs.
1839 Sir R. L. Dundas ;	<i>vice</i> Dundas, a peer.
1841 Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam ;	<i>vice</i> Speirs, deceased.
1841 Hon. J. C. Dundas ;	Hon. W. N. R. Colborne.
1846 Henry Rich ;	<i>vice</i> Colborne, deceased.
1846 Henry Rich ;	<i>vice</i> Rich, accepted office.
1847 Henry Rich ;	M. Wyvill.

Population. The Poor Law Union of Richmond comprises forty-six parishes or places, and in 1851, contained a population of 13,843, composed of 6,797 males, and 7,046 females. The number of houses at the same period was 3,094. Richmond gives the title of duke to the family of Lennox.

Ellerton-upon-Swale.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, five miles from Richmond, is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Henry Jenkins, who lived to the amazing age of 169 years, being sixteen years older than the famous Old Parr. He died at this place on the 8th of December, 1670, and a monument was erected to his memory in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, in 1743, exhibiting an appropriate epitaph, composed by Dr. Thomas Clapham. Some interesting particulars respecting this extraordinary man are recorded in the first volume of the Annals.

In the liberty of Richmondshire, about two miles from Bowes, is a remarkable curiosity, called God-bridge, a natural bridge of limestone rock, where, through a rude arch, sixteen feet in the span, the river Greta precipitates its waters, and after passing the bridge, at a little distance, it enters a subterraneous passage for half a mile, in a lineal direction, and breaks out again through the cavities of the rocks. The delightful vale of Wensley, comprehending one of the most magnificent landscapes in the north of England, is also in the same liberty.

RIPON.

This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *Ripa*, on account of its situation on the bank of a river. The earliest record of it is about the middle of the seventh century, at which time the town consisted of only thirty houses. In the ninth century, it was plundered and burnt by the Danes, but it regained its importance with such celerity as to be incorporated a Royal borough by Alfred the Great, in 886. It again suffered from the unrelenting vengeance of William the

Conqueror, who, after defeating the Northumbrian rebels, laid waste the country, and so effectually demolished the town, that it remained for some time in ruins; and at the period of the Norman Survey, was still desolate. Ripon had again begun to revive when it was once more exposed to the ravages of war by the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in the reign of Edward II., who destroyed the town by fire. A third time, it so rapidly recovered as to be selected by Henry IV. for the residence of himself and his court, when driven from London by the plague.

A. D.

1212

Destroyed by Fire.

In 1617, James I. passed a night here on his route from Scotland to London, and was presented by the mayor with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs; and it was also visited by his unfortunate successor, Charles I. in 1633.

1617

In the great Civil war, it was taken possession of and held for the parliament, by the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who defaced and injured many of the monuments and ornamental parts of the Church; but they were at length defeated and driven from the town by a detachment of the King's cavalry, under Sir John Mallory, of Studley.

Ripon is situated between the rivers Ure and Skell; over the former of which is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches, forming a commodious approach from the north. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are, with few exceptions, well built. It is well paved and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water.

Situation.

The river Ure was made navigable as far as Ripon in 1767; and barges of from twenty-five to thirty tons burthen are employed in bringing coal and merchandise of various kinds from Hull, York, and other places, to the town. The Leeds and Thirsk railway company have now a station within about a mile of the place, which must be conducive to its prosperity.

Ripon was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of spurs, which were in such repute that "As true steel as a Ripon rowel," became a proverbial expression. The woollen manufacture is also said to have flourished there in former times, but it has long since quitted the banks of the Ure: linen is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent; and, during the season, there is a weekly market for wool; besides a weekly market for corn.

Manufac-
ture.

In the Market Place, a spacious and well built square, is an obelisk, ninety feet in height, erected in 1781, by William Aislabie, Esquire, on the top of which are a bugle horn and a spur rowel, the arms of Ripon. The Public Rooms, at Low Skellgate, erected at an expense of £3,000, by a proprietary of two hundred shareholders, contain a spacious and elegant assembly room, a library and news-room, a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, and various other accommodations, the whole forming a handsome pile, with extensive gardens. The theatre, built in 1792, has been converted into a riding-school.

1834

A. D.

1837

The Races, which had long been discontinued, were revived in 1837; and since the introduction of "cheap trips," now of universal adoption, large numbers of persons from Leeds, and other places, visit the town, either to witness the sport, or to enjoy the delightful attractions of Sautley.

The building formerly used as the Town Hall, erected in 1801, at the expense of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, is now called Mrs. Lawrence's Hall, having been the private property of that lady, (now deceased) and has not been used by the corporation since the passing of the municipal corporation act.

Ripon constituted a Bishopric.

By the Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 77, Ripon was made the seat of a diocese, consisting of that part of the county of York which was previously in the diocese of Chester, of the deanery of Craven, and of such portion of the deaneries of the Ainsty, and of Pontefract, as lie to the westward of the Ainsty wapontake, and the wapontakes of Barkstone Ash, Osgoldcross and Staincross; it comprehends the archdeaconries of Richmond and Craven, with three hundred and twenty benefices. The Minster establishment consists of a dean, sub-dean, six canons, and two minor canons, with inferior officers. The bishop has an income of £4,500, and the dean and chapter, who have the patronage of the two minor canonries, and of eight benefices, possess a net revenue of £633. The dean and canons have a prison, and are authorised, by a charter of James I., to hold a court of pleas, called the Canon Fee Court, in which they appoint their own officers, the charter stating that such authority had long appertained to them. The ancient Collegiate Church, now the Cathedral of the diocese, commonly called Ripon Minster, is described in the first volume.

The Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, DD., was the first bishop appointed to the new diocese, and the Hon. and Rev. David Erskine is the dean.

It appears that in 1674, Dr. Hooke was prebendary of Ripon. The mode of spelling the name, it will be perceived, is different from that adopted by the distinguished and highly respected Vicar of Leeds.

A Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1827, at an expense of £13,000, by the Rev. Edward Kilvington, of which £10,000 had been bequeathed for the purpose by Dr. Kilvington, of Ripon. It is a handsome structure of freestone, with lancet windows, a richly groined roof, and a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire; it contains a thousand sittings, of which two hundred are free. There are also places of worship for various denominations of dissenters.

The means of instruction are ample; as, in addition to a Free Grammar School, founded and liberally endowed by Philip and Mary, in 1553, there are the Trinity National Schools, affording gratuitous instruction to between two and three hundred children of all ages, and likewise a school for Infants. The hospitals for

widows, &c., are numerous, and principally supported by ancient endowments.

A. D.

867

At the eastern end of the town, is a curious relic of antiquity, called *Alla*, or *Ailes Hill*, a tumulus in the form of a cone, composed of sand, gravel, and human bones, and supposed to derive its name from *Ælla*, King of Northumbria, who was slain in 867, fighting against the Danes. The circumference of the hill, at the base, is about three thousand yards, and the height of the slope seventy-four yards.

It is worthy of record as a remarkable event connected with Ripon, that, on the morning of July 12th, 1834, the whole neighbourhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, occasioned by a convulsion of nature, about a mile from the town, by which a fissure was caused in the earth 20 yards wide and 24 yards deep. Remarkable Event.

Ripon is the birth-place of Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London. The Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, was created Earl of Ripon in 1833.

The town, which is a borough by prescription, received charters from James the First and Second; but by the Municipal Act, the corporation now comprises a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and the limits of the municipal borough have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes.

The office of mayor has been filled by the following gentlemen since the passing of the act referred to:—

1836	John Willey	1845	Charles Timm
1837	Quintin Rhodes	1846	James P. Robson
1838	William Pearson	1847	Septimus Tutin
1839	Christopher Horn	1848	William Williamson
1840	Thomas Wright	1849	Thomas Williamson
1841	John Walbran	1850	John Thompson
1842	John Walbran	1851	Thomas Farmery
1843	Thomas Darnbrough	1852	Henry Morton
1844	Septimus Tutin		

Ripon first sent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I.; but in the reign of his successor the privilege was discontinued, and was not revived till the time of Edward VI., since which, however, it has been exercised without interruption. The mayor is the returning officer.

The borough has been under the influence of the Aislabies, and the late Miss Lawrence, of Studley, for more than a hundred and fifty years, whose respective families and friends represented it without opposition until after the passing of the Reform Bill, when two whig candidates were returned.

The following is the order of representation since the period mentioned:—

A. D.	1832	T. K. Stavely,	J. S. Crompton.
	1835	Sir J. C. Dalbiac,	J. Pemberton.
1832	1837	J. Pemberton,	Sir E. Sugden.
	1841	J. Pemberton,	Sir E. Sugden.
	1841	Sir G. Cockburn,	<i>vice</i> Sir Edward Sugden.
	1843	T. B. Cusac Smith,	<i>vice</i> J. Pemberton.
	1846	Hon. Edwin Lascelles,	<i>vice</i> T. B. C. Smith.
	1847	Hon. Edwin Lascelles,	Sir James Graham.

The second election of 1841 was occasioned by the elevation of Sir Edward Sugden to the lord chancellorship of Ireland; that of 1843 by the resignation of Mr. Pemberton; and that of 1846 by the appointment of Mr. Smith as master of the rolls in Ireland.

The population of the parish, at the census of 1851, was 18,650, of which 9174 were males, and 9,476 females: this return shows a decrease of two hundred and fifty-one, as compared with 1841, the inhabitants at that period being 18,901. The number of houses in 1851 was 4,363, showing an addition of 114 in the ten years.

Studley
Royal.

STUDLEY ROYAL.—Whatever attractions other parts of the country may present to the tourist and the lovers of the picturesque, the celebrated park and pleasure grounds of Studley have long been admired as the first in the north of England, not only for the various beauties which nature has so lavishly bestowed, but also for those embellishments of art and cultivation with which they are so richly adorned. This delightful place, now the property of Earl de Grey, is described in the first volume. It is scarcely necessary to say that, in the summer season, Studley is visited by thousands of persons; and since the facilities afforded by railway communication and cheap trips, the humblest classes are enabled to participate in the privilege in common with the more elevated portions of the community.

Hackfall.

HACKFALL.—Like Fountains Abbey, Hackfall was the property of the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley. The admirers of bold and magnificent scenery here find a rich gratification. At Studley, there is much art: at Hackfall all is nature. The characteristics of the two places are widely different, but they are both of their kind of the first order. The climax of this enchanting prospect is reserved for Mowbray Point, on which stands an edifice representing an ancient ruin. "Here," says Mr. Gilpin, a celebrated writer on the picturesque, speaking of Hackfall, "nature has wrought with her broadest pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct. I scarcely remember anywhere, an extensive view so full of beauties, and so free from faults, as that taken from Mowbray Point. The vale of which this view is composed, extends from York almost to the confines of Durham, and is certainly one of the noblest tracts of country of the kind in England."

ROTHERHAM.

A. D.

1852

This place, which derives its name from the Rother, is bounded by that river on the west, and on the north-west by the river Don : it is situated partly on the acclivities of an eminence, and partly in a vale near the confluence of those streams. The houses are in general of stone, and many of them are low and of mean appearance, though great improvements have been made within the last twenty years, particularly in the immediate neighbourhood, where several substantial and respectable dwellings have been recently built, and at the east-end of the town are two elegant mansions, called Clifton and Eastwood. The streets are mostly narrow, and irregularly formed, but the town is well paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, and abound with beautiful scenery. By means of canal navigation, Rotherham enjoys a facility of intercourse with all the principal towns in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The railway to Sheffield was opened on the 31st of October, 1838, the distance being about six miles. It has a branch to the Greasborough canal and coal-field. The terminal station is situated in Westgate, and occupies about an acre and a half; there is also a station at the Holmes, whence a branch diverges to join the North Midland at Masborough. A market is held on Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and on alternate Mondays, is a celebrated market for fat cattle, sheep, and pigs, numerous attended by graziers from distant parts of the country. A court-leet is held annually, at which constables, and other officers for the internal regulation of the town, are appointed. The adjourned Midsummer Sessions for the West-riding are held in the Court House, a handsome modern stone building, in the Italian style, erected at an expense of £4,000, in which all public business relating to the town is transacted.

The Church is a capacious and venerable cruciform structure in Church. the later English style, with a central tower and spire, highly enriched with panels, canopies, and crockets. The exterior is profusely but correctly ornamented with sculptures of beautiful design. The interior is lofty and finely arranged; the roof of the nave, which is of oak elaborately carved, is supported on piers of graceful elevation; and the windows, with few exceptions, are enriched with tracery of elegant design; a screen of excellent workmanship separates the chancel from the nave. In the transepts are some good monuments, and near the altar is a beautiful one of marble, to the memory of Samuel Buck, Esq., a native of the town, and recorder of Leeds, who died in 1806. There are places of worship for various denominations of dissenters.

The Free Grammar School was founded in 1584, by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, Esquires, of London, by whom it was endowed. The school, in conjunction with those of Pontefract,

- A. D.** Leeds, and Wakefield, is entitled to two scholarships in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in failure of candidates from Normanton school. In addition to charity schools, and a British school, built by subscription in 1833, there is a public subscription library, containing several thousand volumes, which is liberally supported. The College for the education of young men intended for Independent ministers, was removed from Heckmondwike and established here in 1795. The premises, which are handsomely built, and occupy a pleasant eminence, are adapted to the accommodation of twenty-five students. The funds are derived from donations and subscriptions. In 1480, Thomas Scott, Archbishop of York, usually called "Thomas Rotherham," who was then Bishop of Lincoln, founded a college in the town, and dedicated it to the Holy Jesus: of this structure, which subsisted for nearly a century, there remains the Inn in Jesus-gate, and the opposite buildings now used as stables. Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a very eloquent preacher in the time of Charles II., was a native of the town.
- 1833**
- Ancient College.** 1480
- Dispensary.** The new Dispensary, a handsome stone building, erected by subscription, at an expense of £2,000, contains, in addition to the offices requisite for the institution, apartments for the grammar school, a library, and news-room. There are two sets of almshouses, for the support of housekeepers in reduced circumstances, and aged widows or unmarried women.
- Minerals.** The district abounds in mineral wealth, and coal and iron are found in great profusion, and have been wrought from a very remote period. The Union of Rotherham comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, twenty-six of which are in the West-riding, and the other in the county of Derby. The population, according to the census of 1851, was 32,961, comprising 16,590 males, and 16,371 females, giving a preponderance to the former of 219. At the decennial period of 1841, the "gentle sex" were fewer than the "lords of the creation" by nearly 300. The number of inhabited houses, in 1851, was 6,672; uninhabited, 214; building, 102; making a total of 6,988.
- Population.**

MASBOROUGH, about half-a-mile from Rotherham, of which it forms part of the suburbs, is now a place of considerable importance. It has long been distinguished as the seat of numerous works connected with the manufactures of the district, whereof, a few years since, the principal were the extensive foundry of iron works of the late Samuel Walker, Esq. The history of this worthy and enterprising man is short but instructive. At twelve years of age, he was left an orphan, with two brothers and four sisters, without property, and almost without education. His industry and talents, however, soon supplied these deficiencies, and qualified him for keeping a school. He afterwards, in conjunction with his brothers, established a small foundry, which, under his fostering genius, became one of the most extensive and flourishing of the kind in

Europe. He died on the 12th of May, 1782, in the 66th year of his age, rich in property, and abounding in Christian virtue. At these great iron works, there were manufactured, during the wars with America and France, immense quantities of cannon of the largest calibre, and almost every kind of cast-iron articles, as well as many of wrought iron. The large iron bridges of Sunderland, Yarm, and Staines, and also, Southwark Bridge, London, were cast here. The Walkers commenced a bank in Sheffield and Rotherham in 1792, but in 1836, it was transferred to a Joint Stock Company. After the peace of 1816, when there was no longer a demand for military and naval stores, they gave up their extensive works; and from the immense number of hands thrown out of employment, Rotherham seemed doomed to speedy decay. The premises, however, were divided, and let off to more humble speculators, and since that period, the iron and steel works have continued to increase. Since the establishment, at Masborough, of a station of the North Midland Railway, by which vast quantities of sheep and cattle are sent weekly to Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, a wonderful increase has taken place in the value of landed property; and the facility of advantageous intercourse with distant parts by that line of conveyance, promises to render it one of the principal seats of manufacture and commerce. Streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming direct approaches from Rotherham and the neighbourhood, to the railway station, are in the course of formation; and the design, when completed, will render it one of the most important towns in this part of the country. A spacious hotel, for the accommodation of passengers by the railway, and some handsome dwelling houses, have been built. The railway station is a spacious and handsome building of stone, opposite the end of New-street; and a branch diverges from the North Midland line at this place to Sheffield. A great increase has taken place in the number of manufacturing establishments. Among these last are the Effingham Iron Works, including an extensive Pottery, by James Yates, Esq., of Barbot Hall; the Warrington Steel Works, erected in 1842, at a cost of £20,000, by Messrs. Stubbs, of Warrington; the steel works of Messrs. Grant and Lilley; the forges belonging to Messrs. Knowles and Brown, and Messrs. Sandford, Son, and Owen, for engines, and all kinds of machinery; the works of Isaac Dodds, Esq., of Hall Carr House, Sheffield; the glass works of Messrs. Clark and Beatson; the chemical works of Mr. W. Beatson; and a timber-yard belonging to Mr. John Singleton, of Carr House. The population of Masborough is between 6,000 and 7,000.

At SWINTON, five miles from Rotherham, the manufacture of china and earthenware is carried on to a considerable extent at the Don Pottery, which employs a large number of hands: a manufactory belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, now closed, produced, some years since, a splendid dessert service for the royal table, and many

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Manufacturing Establishments.

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articles of great taste and elegance for several of the nobility; the Rockingham porcelain, which obtained great and deserved celebrity, was manufactured here. The river Don, and the Dearne and Dove navigation, form a junction at Swinton, by the latter of which coal is brought from the collieries of Earl Fitzwilliam and others, in and near the celebrated Worsbro' Dale. Charles Green, the astronomer, who accompanied the celebrated Captain Cook, in his voyage round the globe, was a native of Swinton.

Wentworth.

About five and a half miles from Rotherham is WENTWORTH, which belonged, from a very remote period,—(anterior to the existence of any authentic records,)—to a family who adopted for their surname that of the township. The most remarkable member of this family was Sir Thomas Wentworth, the second baronet, celebrated in history as Earl of Strafford, after whose attainder and execution in 1641, his estates and titles were restored to his son William, who, dying without issue in 1695, left his estates to the Hon. Thomas Watson, third son of his eldest sister Anne, who had married Edward Watson, Lord Rockingham. Mr. Watson, on succeeding to his uncle's property, assumed the name of Wentworth, in addition to his own, and, dying in 1723, left an only son, Thomas, who, on the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, was installed one of the first knights; he was elected a representative for the county of York in the first parliament of George II., and in 1728, was raised to a peerage under the title of Lord Malton. In 1734, he was created Earl of Malton, and in 1746, Marquis of Rockingham, having succeeded to the barony of Rockingham, on the death of the Earl of Rockingham, the head of his paternal family, the year preceding. He died in 1750, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles, after whose demise, in 1782, the estate of Wentworth devolved upon William, the late Earl Fitzwilliam, his nephew, son of his eldest sister, Anne, who had married William, the preceding earl. The ancient mansion of the Wentworth family, originally called Wentworth Woodehouse, was re-built at various times by the first Marquis of Rockingham, who gave it the modern appellation of Wentworth House. The present magnificent edifice covers about two acres of ground. It consists of a centre and two wings, and has a front of exquisite architecture, 600 feet in length; the portico is peculiarly elegant; the hall is sixty feet square, and forty feet high, with a gallery ten feet wide running round the whole, which is supported by eighteen Ionic pillars, the intervening niches of which are ornamented with fine marble statues. The gallery at the end of the hall is 130 feet long by eighteen feet wide, and there are spread over the various apartments a number of exquisite paintings, from the pencils of Guido, Paul Giordano, Caracci, Titian, Luca Giordano, and Spagnoletto. The museum also contains a number of fine antiques, which claim the admiration of the *virtuoso*.

Wentworth
Park.

The park comprises 1,500 acres of beautifully variegated ground,

richly clothed with wood, and embellished with expanses of water. Out of the bosom of these majestic woods rises a graceful Ionic column, erected by the Marquis of Rockingham, to commemorate the acquittal of his gallant friend, Admiral Keppel. But the chief object of admiration is the mausoleum, erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his revered uncle. This superb monument, which is built of free stone, stands on an eminence to the right of the grand entrance into the park from the Rotherham road. The height is ninety feet, and it consists of three divisions. The first is a square Doric basement; the second story is of the same form, but of the Ionic order, each of its four sides opening into an arch, and disclosing a beautiful sarcophagous, standing in the centre; on the frieze of the entablature over the arches, is this inscription in Roman characters: "This Monument was erected by Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, 1788, to the Memory of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham." This is surmounted by a cupola, supported by twelve columns of the same order; and at each corner of the railing which encloses this superb structure, is a lofty obelisk. But the most interesting part is the interior of the lowest story; this is an apartment rising into a dome, and supported by eight columns, encircling a white marble statue of the departed marquis, in his robes, as large as life, by Nollekins. In the four recesses of this apartment are placed fine white marble busts of Edmund Burke, and the Duke of Portland; Frederick Montague, and Sir George Saville; Charles James Fox, and Admiral Keppel; John Lee, and Lord George Cavendish. The statue of the marquis stands on a square pedestal, on one side of which his titles are inscribed, and the other three pay a just and noble tribute to his memory in prose and in verse, the first by Edmund Burke, and the second by Frederick Montague. It is justly said of him, that "the object of his public life was, to give stability to the liberties of his country; security to its landed property; increase to its commerce; independence to its public councils, and concord to its empire." "These were his ends. For the attainment of these ends, his policy consisted in sincerity, fidelity, directness, and constancy." The virtues of his private life adorned his public character. And, "a sober, unaffected piety, the basis of true morality, gave truth and permanence to his virtues." His successors are reminded, that this monument is not built to entertain the eye, but to instruct the mind; and they are not inattentive to the daily monitor; their private virtues, and their public worth prove them to be the legitimate representatives of the house of Wentworth. No sacrifice is too great for them to make, that the maintenance of the laws, and the liberties of their country require. Alike unallured by the smiles, and unawed by the frowns of courts, they fearlessly discharge their public duties as senators and as Britons; and consider all power, whether it be that of a sovereign, or of his viceroy, as a delegation only to be held for the benefit of the people. This is

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Mausoleum

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Death of
Viscount
Milton.

true nobility. Of the antiquity of the family, it is therefore unnecessary to speak, though it is more than coeval with the Norman Conquest; and it is recorded, that Sir William Fitzwilliam distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings, fought in the year 1066.

The chapel is a neat, plain structure, and contains many monuments to the Wentworths, among which is one to Thomas, Earl of Strafford. A girls' school and an infants' school were erected by the present Earl Fitzwilliam, a few years ago.

The unexpected death, by fever, of that promising young nobleman, Viscount Milton, in 1836, excited a general feeling of regret; and, under the peculiar circumstances which existed at the time, caused no small degree of speculation among the family connections. His lordship had married Lady Selina Jenkinson, one of the daughters of the late Earl of Liverpool; and her ladyship was *enceinte* at the period of her lamented husband's decease. Some weeks elapsed before her *accouchement*, and it may easily be imagined what a period of anxious suspense this must have been, not only to the heir-apparent, but to all the members of this noble house, inasmuch as on the issue, depended whether the title and estates would continue in a direct line, or whether they would diverge into the Liverpool family. The birth of a daughter, in due season, confirmed the original descent, and Earl Fitzwilliam's second son then became Viscount Milton; he married in 1838, Lady Frances Douglas, eldest daughter of the Earl of Morton, by whom he has several children.

In the month of November, 1851, at a chapter of the most noble order of the garter, held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, Earl Fitzwilliam was elected a companion of that illustrious order, the riband having become vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby. The Duke of Wellington assisted the Queen in the performance of the ceremony.

Explosion
in Warren
Vale
Colliery.

A heart-rending catastrophe occurred in December, 1851, at Rawmarsh, two miles from Rotherham, by an explosion in the Warren Vale Colliery, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, and worked by Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth. This event, by which upwards of fifty men and boys lost their lives, resulted from the falling of the roof of one of the mines, occasioning an irruption of foul air into that part where the unfortunate persons were working. Some idea may be formed of the effect of the explosion, when it is stated that a man standing at the door of a cottage, upwards of a mile distant, was completely blackened! A subscription was entered into for the purpose of meeting the necessities of the destitute widows and orphans of those who perished.

SADDLEWORTH.

This district, which is seven miles in length, and about five in breadth, is of considerable historical interest. At the time of the

Conquest, the place was constituted a manor; and in the year 1200, William de Stapleton, to whom it then belonged, founded a chapel for his tenants, and made it subordinate to the mother church of St. Chad, Rochdale. From the Stapletons, the manor was purchased by the Ramsdens; it subsequently passed into other families, and was ultimately divided. The district comprises an area of more than 20,000 acres, which for many generations formed one entire tract of forest land; and though the introduction of the woollen and cotton manufacture has tended materially to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, there are still thousands of acres unenclosed. The surface is mountainous, but by the great industry of the inhabitants, it is cultivated almost to the very summit of the hills. The valleys, of which Greenfield is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery, are watered by the river Tame and many rivulets, and abound with rich grazing land; the declivities of the hills also afford good pasture, and the roads over the hills and valleys, formed at a great expense, are excellent. The chapelry is divided into four constablewicks, all comprising numerous villages and hamlets, of which the inhabitants are actively employed in the various factories that have been established in this populous manufacturing district. The proprietors of nearly all these establishments are also merchants, and trade largely with America and the Continent. Throughout the whole chapelry the woollen and cotton manufacture is very extensively carried on, there being on the banks of the river and its tributary streams more than 100 mills in full operation; and for the more regular supply of water to the several works, a spacious reservoir of 250,000 square yards was constructed a few years ago. Quarries of free-stone are found in some places, and mines of coal are in operation. The Huddersfield Canal passes through the district, under the lofty ridge of Standedge, by means of a tunnel, three miles in length, affording every facility for the conveyance of heavy goods and produce. Within the last few years, the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway has been formed, which passes through the heart of Saddleworth, and is connected with lines and branches to Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, &c. The line enters the tunnel at Diggle Bridge, and thence over a viaduct between Upper Mill and Dobcross. The principal village is Upper Mill, eminently calculated by its fine position, and other superior local advantages, for extensive trade. The road from Huddersfield, through Ashton-under-Line, to Manchester, is good, and renders the place a great thoroughfare; and houses are built more regularly, and more in the form of streets, than in any other place in the district, and it possesses all the interest of a busy and flourishing little town. Several public institutions have been formed: at Old Delph, is a subscription library of more than 1,000 volumes. Gas works have also been erected at a cost of £2,000. At Dobcross, are two banks;

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1200

Extent of
the Manor.Romantic
Scenery.Tunnel
passes
under
Standedge.

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and in New Delph, and several other villages, are many handsome private residences. For all civil purposes, Saddleworth-cum-Quick, is now considered a distinct parish; but in ecclesiastical matters, it is subject to the vicar of Rochdale. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, is still existing, but the greater portion was re-built in 1833; it contains 1,104 sittings, of which 872 are free. In the north aisle, is a tablet to the memory of John Winterbottom, paymaster of the 52nd Regiment, who was born at Saddleworth in 1781, and died at Barbadoes, in November, 1838. He served with distinction, as a private at Ferrol; as sergeant-major at Copenhagen and Vimeira; and as lieutenant and adjutant, in all the great engagements immediately preceding Waterloo, at which memorable action he was also present. The tablet was erected by the officers of his regiment and other military friends, to commemorate his bravery as a soldier, and his worth as a man. There are churches in the other districts, as well as places of worship for dissenters. There is also a Free School, National Schools, a Mechanics' Institution, and other establishments for the promotion of education. At Greenfield are some interesting natural curiosities, consisting of huge caverns, rocks, and formerly, a stupendous rocking stone, with many Druidical remains. The population, according to the census of 1851, was 17,779, of which 8,834 were males, and 8,965 females, showing an increase of nearly 1,000 since the previous returns. The number of houses, in 1851, was 3,762.

Population.

SCARBOROUGH.

The origin of Scarborough, a celebrated bathing place in the North-riding, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The earliest authentic record of it is a charter of Henry II., conferring certain privileges on the inhabitants, and in the reign of the succeeding monarch, another charter was granted for making a new pier at *Scardeburch*, as it was then called. In the reign of Stephen the erection of a castle took place, an account of which is contained in the first volume of this work.

Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., took refuge in the castle in 1212, from the attacks of the confederate barons, against whose attacks he, for a considerable time, maintained the fortress, till a scarcity of provisions obliged him to surrender. In this reign the town was burnt by the Scottish forces, which were headed by Robert Bruce, their king.

The town is beautifully and romantically situated in the recess of a fine open bay, on the coast of the North Sea, and consists of numerous streets, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; the beach, of firm and smooth sand, slopes gradually towards the sea. Belvoir Terrace and the Crescent form elegant ranges of mansions, and on the Cliff are numerous

handsome private residences, and lodging houses for the accommodation of visitors, who arrive, either for the purpose of bathing, for which the sea, unimpaired in its properties by the influx of any stream of fresh water, is peculiarly favourable; or, for the benefit of the mineral springs, the efficacy of which has been for more than two centuries in high repute.

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These springs, which are saline chalybeates, were for some time lost by the sinking of a large mass of the cliff, in 1737, but were recovered after diligent search, and have ever since continued to flow with their original strength, and in unimpaired perfection. The water of the north and south springs was analysed in 1840, by Sir Richard Philips, by whom their several ingredients were made known to the public.

In the year 1836, a tremendous storm washed away the old Spa-house, and in 1839, a new building, in the castellated style, was erected from a design of Henry Wyatt, Esq.; the saloon is 75 feet in length, and 17 feet wide, and is approached by beautiful walks cut in the cliff, and surrounded by plantations. Facility of access to the spas is obtained by a fine terrace, 100 feet above the level of the sands, forming a pleasant promenade, and by a handsome iron bridge of four arches, which connect the dissevered cliffs. This bridge, erected in 1827, is 414 feet in length, and 75 in height, and constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the town. There are several large bathing establishments, and a general sea-bathing infirmary is supported by public subscription, for the use of poor invalids.

The usual places of entertainment are open during the season, and the visiter, whether in search of mere pleasure, or mental recreation, finds ample opportunity of gratifying his taste for either. The environs are beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and include much picturesque and romantic scenery.

Oliver's Mount, about a mile from the town, approached by a gradual ascent, forms a very magnificent natural terrace, 500 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an interesting view of the castle, town, harbour, and piers, on one side, and overlooking the ocean on the other.

The rides on the sands, and in the vicinity are pleasant, and the salubrity of the air, combined with the numerous objects of interest abounding in the neighbourhood, render Scarborough a favourite place of fashionable resort. Those who think proper to make excursions of a few miles, have presented to them the delightful attractions of Hackness, the seat of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Filey, Flamborough Head, Burlington, and Robin Hood's Bay.

The town is supplied with fresh water by pipes from the hill, two miles distant, and likewise by a reservoir, capable of containing 4,000 hogsheads. The visitors to Scarborough, at one period, were confined to the opulent, the retired tradesman, and the middle

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classes, but the establishment of a direct railway communication to the town has levelled all distinctions in travelling, at least; and the introduction of the "cheap trip" system now enables the humblest artizan, with his wife and children, to enjoy the invigorating sea breeze, and the beauties of nature, in common with the most favoured individual. The influx of this class of persons, and of others, engaged in industrial pursuits, together with Sunday school scholars, their parents, and teachers, is, during the season, very large, and (collectively) must benefit the inhabitants to a considerable extent.

The foreign trade is principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic, from which wine, brandy, geneva, timber, deals, hemp, flax, and iron are imported: a considerable coasting trade is carried on in corn, butter, bacon, and salt-fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, &c.; and with the port of London for groceries. The number of vessels of above fifty tons' burthen registered at the port, a few years ago, was one hundred and fifty-seven, and their aggregate tonnage 31,010.

The harbour, though confined at the entrance, is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. It is protected by two piers, of which one is 1,200 feet in length, forty-two feet broad at the extremity, and in the intermediate lines varies from thirteen to eighteen feet in breadth. This pier having been found insufficient to prevent the accumulation of sand in the harbour, a new one was constructed, the breadth of which, at the foundation, is sixty feet, and at the curvature, where it is most subject to the action of the waves, sixty-three feet; it is forty feet high, forty-two feet in breadth at the top, and 1,200 feet in length, and was designed by Smeaton, the celebrated engineer.

Several steam packets touch at the port every week, on their passage between London and Edinburgh. The fishery, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has for some years declined; the principal fish taken are turbot, soles, ling, cod, plaice, lobsters, and crabs. A very extensive herring fishery is also now carried on; and near the town are suitable premises for curing the fish, which are considered equal, if not superior, to the Yarmouth bloaters. There is an establishment for ship building, and several manufactories for cordage.

High Tide. On Saturday morning, January 10th, 1852, Scarborough was visited by one of the highest tides which has occurred for the last twenty years, and which was considerably increased by a violent storm of wind from the north-west. The heavy coping of the Spa walls was washed down even with the platform for several yards; and some of the large stones, upwards of six feet long and eighteen inches square, were removed to a great distance. Thousands of tons of sand, the accumulation of years, were washed away between the pier and Mill Beck. Considerable damage accrued to the fences on the sand side; and the furniture in one of the

houses was partially washed-out of it. The shipping in the harbour, unusually large at the time, sustained much injury; and the pier on the south side of the entrance to the outer harbour, also received great damage. At night, the town was again visited with a severe hurricane, by which the roofs and chimneys of several houses were blown off, occasioning, as may be supposed, no small alarm to the inmates.

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The Parish Church, which was formerly a spacious and magnificent structure, with three noble towers, sustained considerable damage during the time of the Civil war, and now retains but few portions of its ancient character. There are two other churches, one called Christ's, and the other St. Thomas's Church; the former is a handsome edifice, erected in 1828, at a cost of £8000, and the latter, built in 1840, by private subscription, aided by a grant of £300. A place of worship is provided for fishermen; and there are chapels for the Methodists, and for the various denominations of dissenters.

The educational institutions of Scarborough consist of a Free Grammar School, a National school, and an Amicable society, which provides clothing in addition to instruction. There are hospitals for maimed and disabled seamen, or their widows, and aged and infirm persons, besides several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. Scarborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Lumley.

The town received its first charter from Henry II., in 1181, which was subsequently confirmed and extended by various sovereigns; but the borough is now divided into two wards, and the corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; and the number of magistrates is eight. The following gentlemen have filled the office of mayor since the passing of the Municipal Act :—

1836	Samuel S. Byron	1844	Thomas Weddell
1836	Wm. Harland	1845	Thomas Purnell
1837	John Hesp	1846	Robert Tindall
1838	Thomas Weddell	1847	John Hesp
1839	Thomas Purnell	1848	Wm. Harland
1840	Robert Tindall	1849	Robert Tindall
1841	Robert Tindall	1850	E. H. Hebden
1842	Wm. Harland	1851	John Woodall
1843	Robert Tindall		

The inhabitants first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election is now extended to the £10 householders.

A. D.	The representatives since the passing of the Reform Bill have been as follows :—	
1852	1832	Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. Sir George Caley.
	1835	Sir Frederick W. Trench, Bart. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.
	1837	Sir Frederick W. Trench, Bart. Sir Thomas C. Style, Bart.
	1841	Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. Sir Frederick W. Trench, Bart.
	1847	Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. Earl of Mulgrave.
	1851	George Frederick Young.

The election of 1851 was occasioned by the Earl of Mulgrave having accepted office, as Comptroller of Her Majesty's household, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles. Mr. Young came forward as a decided "protectionist," and the noble earl, who is a free trader, was defeated.

Population. The Poor Law Union of Scarborough comprises thirty-three parishes or places; and the population, in 1851, was 24,611; comprising 11,679 males, and 12,932 females; and the number of houses at the same period was 5,473.

HACKNESS, six miles north-west of Scarborough, is a small village in a most romantic situation, in a delightful vale, from which several others run in various directions of the country. The principal road thither from Scarborough, lies over Haybrow, a lofty eminence, from the summit of which is a noble view of the castle, the coast, and the ocean: the subjacent country, and the village of Scalby, also form a picturesque landscape. In the descent from this hill to the vale of Hackness, the road lies along the precipitous edge of a glen, of which the sides are adorned with lofty trees. This deep and picturesque ravine, which lies to the left of the road, meeting at length with another from the right, which is equally romantic, their junction forms the commencement of the valley of Hackness. On proceeding a little way farther are two other glens, of which the declivities to the bottom are covered with a profusion of wood. At the western extremity, the valley divides itself into two branches; one of these, in which the village of Hackness is seated, runs into the moors; through the other the Derwent pursues its course towards the village of Ayton.

The hills which surround the vale of Hackness, are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards in perpendicular height, and their steep declivities are profusely adorned with lofty trees of the richest foliage. The hand of nature, indeed, has here been lavish of her embellishments, and has moulded these sylvan scenes into such different forms and projections, as render them at once sublime and beautiful. Springs of water bursting from

the sides of the hills in natural cascades, or falling with gentle murmurs, contribute to enliven the scenery; and the Derwent, which has its source in the mountainous country to the north, glides with a gentle stream past the village, to the westward of which the bleak and barren moors form a striking contrast to the luxuriant scenes of Hackness.

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The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Marquis of Annandale. Here was formerly a cell, belonging to Whitby Abbey; which at the dissolution, contained four monks of the order of Benedictines. The very elegant mansion at this place was built by the late Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart.

SEAMER, four miles from Scarborough, is remarkable for a rebellion, which broke out in the year 1549, in the third of Edward VI., the leaders were, Thomas Dale, the parish clerk, John Stephenson, and William Ombler; their absurd claims were, the restoration of the old religion, the abolition of monarchy, and the extinction of all the different ranks of society. These infatuated men were soon joined by others equally desperate, and, in a few days, their number amounted to upwards of 3000; after having greatly alarmed the country, and murdered several persons, a sudden stop was put to their proceedings, by the arrival of a proclamation from the King, offering pardon to the repentant, but denouncing punishment upon the contumacious; on which the greater number were wise enough to accept the proffered clemency, and to lay down their arms: but the leaders were apprehended and executed at York, on the 21st of September, 1549.

The Percies were anciently lords of Seamer; it afterwards belonged to the Duke of Leeds, who sold it to William Joseph Denison, Esquire, an eminent banker, in London, through whom it descended to his grandson, the Lord Londesborough.

There is here an elegant Church, dedicated to St. Martin, which has the appearance of a collegiate building; the living is a vicarage. There is also a small but neat Methodist chapel. A school, for boys and girls, with a dwelling-house adjoining, was built and liberally endowed by the lord of the manor, in 1814.

SCORTON.

Scorton, in the parish of Catterick and liberty of Richmondshire, in the North-riding, is five miles east of Richmond. Here is a Free Grammar School, with an endowment of £200 per annum, left by Leonard Robinson, Esq. The school house was erected in the year 1760, and the Rev. W. Bowe, officiating curate at Bolton, is the master. There is in this township a noted spring, called St. Cuthbert's Well, (otherwise, Cuddy Kell;) it is supposed to derive its name from a monastery, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, said to have stood upon the same spot, but not a vestige of it now

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remains. The water is useful in the cure of cutaneous diseases, and rheumatism ; it flows into a brook, which empties itself into the Swale, below Ripling, and which brook is noted for large fine flavoured trout. The village is airy, and generally well built, in form rather irregular, but approaching to a square. In the centre is a spacious green, raised three or four feet from the level of the road ; to the north side is a good inn, and an elegant building for the school ; on the east the buildings are appropriated to the purposes of a Roman Catholic community, of the order of St. Clair. The persons forming this establishment came over from Normandy, in 1795, after the French Revolution, and settled first at Haggerston Castle, in Northumberland, but removed to Scorton in 1807. The house consists of thirty nuns and twenty boarders ; and for the use of the community and others, a chapel has been built, dedicated to St. Clair.

SEDBERGH.

Sedbergh is a small market town pleasantly situated on the north-west extremity of the West-riding, near the river Rother, which falls into the Lune about three miles from the town.

Sedbergh is a parish divided into three townships, viz. Sedbergh, Dent, and Garsdale, in the wapentake of Ewecross, and on the borders, though not in the district, of Craven ; it is five miles from Dent, ten from Kendal, and eleven from Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated in a secluded and fertile vale among rugged mountains. The market is on Wednesday.

Manufac-
ture.

The principal manufacture at Sedbergh is cotton, and there are two mills at which a considerable number of persons are employed. There are here a Parish Church, and various dissenting places of worship ; but the distinguishing public institution of Sedbergh, is its amply endowed Free Grammar School, which has produced many eminent men. This school was founded by Roger Lupton, D.D., provost of Eton. The appointment of master is in the Master and Fellows of St. John's, Cambridge. This school had fallen to decay, and the lands appropriated to its support had been sold and embezzled ! but Sir Anthony Denny, Knight, a liberal patron of learning, caused the school to be repaired, and not only recovered, but also settled the estate so firmly as to prevent all future alienations. Provost Lupton, founded two fellowships and eight scholarships, in St. John's College, Cambridge, for students from this school ; and Mr. Hebblethwaite also founded one fellowship at St. John's ; besides which this is one of the schools which is entitled to send a candidate for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibitions.

Charities.

The produce of certain estates at Sedbergh is applied to the relief of poor householders belonging to the township, not receiving parochial assistance, towards clothes for twelve poor children of

the township, above seven and under twelve years of age; to the purchase of bread to be given to poor people at the church yearly on St. John's day, and for an exhibition to a Sedbergh *born* scholar, while educating in St. John's College.

A. D.

1852

SELBY.

This place, anciently called *Salebeia*, was selected by William the Conqueror, in 1069, as the site of a magnificent Abbey for Benedictine monks. The establishment acquired, in process of time, such extensive possessions and immunities as to render it equal in rank to the Church of St. Peter at York; and the Superior of this place, with the Superior of St. Mary's, in that city, were the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. When the Conqueror came to Selby, accompanied by his queen, to settle the endowment of the Abbey, she was delivered of a son, subsequently King of England, by the title of Henry I. After a lapse of time, the manor came into the family of Lord Petre, by marriage, with whose descendants it yet remains. During the Civil war, the town was taken by the royalists, but it was eventually re-captured by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when the majority of the king's party were made prisoners. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are in general well-built, and many improvements have been made within the last few years, particularly by the formation of a new street called the Crescent, which consists of commodious houses, and adds considerably to the appearance of the town. A large quantity of woad, for the use of dyers, is produced in the vicinity; and flax-spinning is still carried on to some extent. There are two large mills of this description, several rope, sail cloth, and sacking factories, an iron foundry, two tanneries, breweries, &c. Selby, in common with other towns, possesses the advantages of railway communication. The Hull and Selby line of railway is carried over the river Ouse by a handsome swivel bridge, which opens with great facility for the admission of vessels to the quay, and there communicates with the Leeds and Selby, in conjunction with which, and with the Manchester and Leeds railway, it opens a direct communication between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. A bridge of timber across the Ouse was completed in 1795, and is remarkable for the ease with which it can be turned round, being opened and closed within the space of a minute, though weighing seventy tons. A branch custom-house has been erected, belonging to the establishment at Goole. The chief article exported is stone, which is sent coastwise. Ships of 150 to 200 tons burthen navigate to Selby; steam-boats pass daily to and from Hull, and there are daily communications with London, and every port on the coast. There is also a ship-yard, in which many packets

1069

Henry I.
born at
Selby.

A. D. 1618 Church. and sailing vessels are built. The Church, formerly belonging to the abbey, was made parochial, by letters patent of James I., dated March 20th, 1618. The appearance of this venerable pile is strikingly impressive, and the magnificence, with comparative simplicity, of the west front, renders it deserving of particular notice, as its proportions and decorations merit remark from their singularity and elegance. The nave is a massive and simple design, and the choir, of which the east window is highly enriched with tracery, is a perfect and splendid example of the early English style; on both sides of the choir are several stalls of wood, enriched with tabernacle work. The upper part of the central tower fell down in March, 1690, occasioning considerable damage; and the present tower was probably re-built about the year 1700, but in a style by no means corresponding with the original. The chapter-house is a beautiful building; and among the other striking architectural peculiarities which this magnificent edifice exhibits, are two clusters of columns, or piers, supporting arches in the gallery, on the north side of the nave. The font has a beautiful and lofty cover of carved wood suspended from the second arch, on the north side of the nave. In 1826, a fine toned organ was erected by private subscription, which adds considerably to the elegance of the choir.

There are places of worship for dissenters; a blue-coat school for boys, a school for girls, almshouses for widows, an estate of feoffees for pious and charitable purposes, left by various individuals in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and several other considerable bequests. Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom, and an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal; and who fell in a skirmish with a body of parliamentary forces, in 1644, was a native of this town.

The Poor Law Union of Selby comprises twenty-four parishes or places, of which sixteen are in the West-riding, and eight in the East-riding. The population, according to the last census, was 15,476, of whom 7,763 were males, and 7,713 females. By the same return, the number of houses amounted to 3,559.

SETTLE

Is a small well-built market and post town, in the district of Craven, in the parish of Giggleswick, in the wapontake of Staincliffe, in the West-riding; it is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Selt*, a seat descriptive of its singular situation at the base of an almost perpendicular limestone rock called Castlebergh, which rises immediately behind it, to the height of two hundred feet. The town is on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, and consists of two principal streets, which are partially paved, and of some smaller avenues; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained in the

neighbouring quarries, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells and numerous springs. In the market place, is a handsome Town Hall, erected in 1832, at a cost of £5,500, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders. It contains a court-room, assembly-rooms, library and news-room, apartments for a literary institution, and a savings' bank. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent, and there are several roperies, and a paper manufactory. The various provision and cattle markets are well attended, and a large amount of business is constantly transacted.

A. D.

1832

The township comprises 4,370 acres of grazing land; the pastures extend along the eastern acclivities of the vale, which is inclosed on each side by a continuous range of rugged limestone rocks, of mountainous elevation, terminated by the lofty eminences of Pendle-hill on the south, Pennigant on the north, and Ingleborough on the north-west. The scenery, especially on the hills near Attermire, is strikingly romantic, and in some parts, beautifully picturesque; the pastures are rich, and of those near the town, some are rented at from £5 to £8 per acre.

A district church, dedicated to the Ascension, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £3,000, raised by subscription, towards which William Wilkinson, Esq., contributed £500; it contains 700 sittings, of which 250 are free. Mr. Swale endowed the living with £1000. The dissenters have places of worship, and there is a national school and a girls' school, supported by subscription. Thomas Proctor, an eminent sculptor, who died in his youth, was born here.

The population of the Settle Union, by the census of 1851, was 13,762 of which 6,915 were males, and 6,847 females. This exhibits a *decrease*, as compared with the returns of 1841, of 334, the number being at that period, 14,096.

A mile to the north-west of Giggleswick, is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well, which issues from the face of a long ridge of rock, ^{Ebbing and flowing} skirting the road from Settle to Clapham. The habits of this sin- well- gular spring are extremely irregular; it has been observed to rise and fall nineteen inches in the space of five minutes. The time of its flux and re-flux is apparently unconnected with rain or drought, or any other external cause. Sometimes it is completely dry, and then, on a sudden, is heard to issue from the recesses of its native rock with a hollow gurgling sound. The water, which is received into a stone cistern, is limpid, cold, and wholesome, and has no peculiar taste.

The phenomenon of the ebb and flow was formerly accounted for upon the principle of the simple siphon, but that doctrine was so full of difficulties, as applied to their regular reciprocations of the Giggleswick spring, that it is now exploded, and the venerable John Gough, the keen perception of whose mental eye compensates the loss of natural vision, has broached the very plausible theory that the ebb and flow of this extraordinary well is produced by the

A. D.

1852

Jennet's
Cave.Yorda's
Cave.

agency of a natural compound siphon, formed in the recesses of the limestone mountain from which the water issues.

About five miles from Settle, at the head of the dale, is MALHAM COVE, a gigantic mass of limestone rock, nearly three hundred feet in height, extending across the valley, and at the foot of which issues a rivulet, that in times of flood, not finding vent for its accumulated waters, rises to the summit of this stupendous barrier, and precipitates itself with resistless fury into the vale beneath, forming a truly magnificent cataract. Near the village, is Jennet's Cave, a dark and gloomy recess, overhung with ivy; and about a mile to the east is Gordale Scar, a huge cluster of limestone rocks, nearly three hundred feet in height, apparently torn asunder in some parts as if by a great natural convulsion, and projecting several yards over the line of their base.

Malham Tarn is a lake, long celebrated for its trout and perch, weighing from three to ten pounds, and which, on one side overflowing its barrier, or forcing its way through some fissures in the rock, forms a picturesque cascade thirty yards in height.

At THORNTON IN-LONSDALE, ten miles north-west by west of Settle, is the celebrated natural curiosity, called Yorda's Cave. "The entrance to this cave," says Mr. Allen, in his history of the county, "is through a rude arched opening, four yards by seven, like the gateway of some ancient castle; which soon opens into an apartment, so spacious and extensive, that, with all the blaze of candles, neither the roof nor the walls can be clearly discerned. No cave, in romance; no den of lions, giants, or serpents; nor any supposed haunts of ghosts or fairies, were ever described more dreary or terrific than is this gloomy and dismal cavern. After crossing a little brook, and proceeding thirty or forty yards further, the high roof walls are seen distinctly, as well as the curious petrifications hanging therefrom. On the right are several other curiously incrustated figures; a projecting one is called the Bishop's throne, from its great resemblance to that appendage of a cathedral; another confused mass of incrustated matter bears some resemblance to a large organ. After entering a narrow passage of five or six yards, where the roof is supported by seven pillars, there is only room for one person in breadth, but the height is very considerable. At a small distance hence, a cascade issues from an opening in the rock, and falls four or five yards into a circular apartment, roofed with a fine dome; this apartment some visitants have named the Chapter-house. The whole length of this singular cavern is between fifty and sixty yards; its breadth thirteen yards, and height forty-seven feet. The principal part here described lies to the right; but it extends also on the other hand, and unfolds some wonderful closets, called Yorda's bedchamber, Yorda's oven, &c. On the upper side of Yorda's Cave, is a quarry of black marble, from which elegant monuments, chimney-pieces, slabs, and various other ornaments, are dug."

SHERBURN

A. D.

1852

Is a small market town, in the parish of that name; it is in the direct road from Tadcaster to Ferrybridge, from each of which it is about six miles distant, and four from Selby.

Sherburn was anciently a place of considerable importance, and king Athelstan had a palace here, which he bestowed, with a considerable part of the town, upon the Archbishop of York, but it was subsequently alienated by Archbishop Holgate, in exchange for certain lands at Cawood and Bishopthorp. The palace has now disappeared, except a few inequalities in the hall garth may be considered as remains, and the Church, which is a handsome and spacious structure, dedicated to All Saints, was, it is said, erected out of its ruins. The nave of the Church exhibits a beautiful specimen of architecture, at once rare and magnificent. A detached chapel formerly stood near the south-east corner of the church-yard, but it has long since fallen into decay, and in digging among the rubbish some years ago, a very rich and elegant cross was found. A Roman road runs from hence to Aberford, which is still very distinct. There are here a Grammar School and Hospital, founded in the year 1619, by Robert Hungate, Esq., counsellor, and endowed with £120 per annum, for the clothing and maintaining the boys in the hospital, and £12 per annum to the master, payable out of lands in the parish, now belonging to the Gascoigne family, of Parlington. A subsequent endowment was awarded to the master on a late inclosure, and £10 has been added, making the annual stipend £34. There are eight boys upon the foundation, who are admitted at the age of eight years, and superannuated at fifteen. About thirty day scholars attend the school, who pay a small quarterage. The English language and arithmetic are taught here, in addition to the classics. This school has four exhibitions of £7 10s. each, at St. John's College, Oxford, and it is one of the eight grammar schools in Yorkshire which are entitled to send candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Sherburn are largely concerned in the cultivation of flax, for which the land is well adapted, and the town and its vicinity are famed for fine orchards. *Winesours*, a species of plum, of peculiarly fine flavour as a preserve, are grown at Sherburn in great perfection. The winesour tree is raised from suckers; it is a hardy plant, of a large production, and grows upon any soil; but limestone is its *element*, and on other soils the fruit soon degenerates. Friday is the market day. *Sherburn* derives its name from the pure and clear, though diminutive stream, by which it is watered and refreshed.

SKIPTON.

1882

Skipton, which is the head of the richly-fertile grazing district of Craven, in the West-riding, and was called, in the Domesday Survey, *Scepton* and *Sceptune*, signifying the town of sheep, from the numerous sheep walks with which it was anciently surrounded, and which, afterwards being stocked with deer, formed the spacious forest of Skipton, extending from the river Wharfe on the east, to the river Aire on the west, and including an area of more than fifteen thousand acres.

Skipton is a place renowned in history; and its castle with the noble families inhabiting it, have shed over Craven the venerable lustre of antiquity. At the time of the Norman Conquest Skipton formed a part of the possessions of Earl Edwin, one of the Saxon barons; it was afterwards granted to Robert de Romille, one of the followers of the Conqueror, who built the castle, as the seat of his barony, about the end of the reign of William the Conqueror. The erection of this baronial residence elevated Skipton from a village to a town, but it never had a municipal government, nor was it ever represented in parliament.

Afterwards the barony of Skipton came by marriage into the Albemarle family, but by the intrigues of an officious priest, it was obtained from its rightful owner and vested in the crown; and Edward II. bestowed this valuable inheritance on his ill-fated favourite, Piers de Gaveston, who became so obnoxious, by his pride and insolence to the ancient barons, that they rose in rebellion against his royal master, captured the favourite in the castle of Scarborough, and executed him in the castle of Dedington. The next alienation transferred it in the year 1311, to a family who, with the exception of a single attainder, have held it five hundred years, during the larger part of which time they resided at Skipton castle in great wealth and honour. The grant was made to Robert Lord Clifford, by Edward II., in the fourth year of his reign, at which time the annual rent of arable land in Craven was tenpence, and pasture land fourpence per acre.

Thomas Lord Clifford next succeeded to the barony of Skipton, and he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married, as Dodsworth says, "at six yeares olde, being carried to the chappel in Skipton castell, in the armes of John Garthe, to Robert, son of Sir William Plumpton; he dying, shee was, at xii. yeares of age, mar'd to Wm. the bro. of Rob't, Sir Wm. Plumpton, promising that they shold not ligg together (*detur hæc venia antiquetati*) till she was xvi. yeares olde, and at xviii. she was mother of Margaret Lady Rowcliffe."

The Cliffords were amongst the first noble families in the kingdom who engaged in the memorable Civil wars between the house of York and Lancaster. They were zealous Lancasterians; and Thomas Lord Clifford fell in the first battle of St. Alban's, fought on the 22nd of May, 1454, when the Yorkists triumphed and left

about five thousand of their enemies stretched upon the field. The events of that fatal day are supposed to have imparted a degree of ferocity to the character of John Lord Clifford, the son and successor of Lord Thomas.

A. D.

1430

This young nobleman had been engaged in the civil wars from the earliest manhood, and had fought at the battle of Wakefield, on the 24th of December, 1430, when the red rose of Lancaster, under the fostering hand of the heroine Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., again bloomed forth. On that memorable day the Duke of York was killed, with three thousand of his followers, and his son, the Earl of Rutland, a youth of seventeen, being brought into the presence of Lord Clifford, was murdered in cold blood by the savage hands of the vindictive peer. Nor was this his only barbarity, his revenge for the death of his father impelled him to other excesses. His own untimely death followed the year after.

On the approach of the last decisive battle, between the rival houses, his lordship advanced to Ferrybridge with the flower of Craven under his command. After forcing the passage of the Aire, he marched towards Tadcaster; but stopping at a small village between Towton and Scarthingwell, he took off his gorget, at which moment he was struck in the throat by a headless arrow, shot out of a bush, and immediately expired.

On the 29th of March, 1461, the decisive battle of Towton was fought; Edward triumphed, and the hopes of Henry were extinguished in the crimsoned streams of the Wharfe.

Four years after the accession of Edward IV. to the throne, John Lord Clifford was attainted, and the castle, manor, and lordship of Skipton, were granted in tail-mail to Sir William Stanley, Knight, and subsequently to the Duke of Gloucester. In the first year of the reign of Henry VII. the attainder of Lord John was reversed, together with those of all the other adherents of the house of Lancaster, and the estates of the family were restored to Lord Henry Clifford, his son, surnamed *The Shepherd*, in the year 1485.

For five and twenty years the young lord had been immured amongst the fells of Cumberland, and his manners and education were those of a peasant. Conscious of his defects, and attached to solitude, he spent a large portion of the remainder of his days at Barden, where he studied astronomy and alchemy. At the age of sixty he emerged from his retirement, and was appointed by the king to a command in the English army, at the battle of Flodden Field, where the King of Scotland and the flower of his nobility sunk under the prowess of the English arms. Lord Henry Clifford survived the battle of Flodden ten years, and died on the 23rd of April, 1523, aged seventy years. He was succeeded by Henry his son, who was then thirty years of age, and had passed his youth, like our Henry V., among a band of dissolute followers as an outlaw, raising contributions to supply their extravagances from the religious houses and the peaceful husbandmen. Young Clifford

A. D.

1852

was a favourite of Henry VIII., and two years after his accession to the family inheritance he was created Earl of Cumberland.

The great gallery in Skipton Castle was built by this earl, and the king, as a reward for his courage and loyalty in resisting, though not with complete success, Aske, and his fanatical followers, *the Pilgrims of Grace*, conferred upon him a gift of the Priory of Bolton, with the lands thereto belonging in the parish of Skipton, together with the manors of Storithes, Heslewood, Embsey, &c., and the manor of Woodhouse, (part of Appletrewick) belonging to the dissolved Priory of Morton: to add to his good fortune, the whole Percy Fee, equivalent in extent to half of Craven, became vested in the Cliffords in consequence of the earl's marriage with Lady Margaret Percy. This flood of good fortune did not prolong his life beyond the middle age; he was cut off prematurely on the 22nd of April, 1542, aged forty-nine years. At his death an inquisition was taken to ascertain the value of his vast estates, which were found to amount only to £1,719 7s. 8d. per annum. Henry, his son, the second Earl of Cumberland, succeeded his father, and little more is recorded of him but that he died at Brougham Castle, in Westmoreland, and was buried at Skipton. George, the third Earl of Cumberland, was born at Brougham, on the 8th of August, 1558, and succeeded to the title and estates when he was eleven years and five months old. He married Lady Margaret Russell, third daughter of Francis, Duke of Bedford, by whom he had two sons who died young, and a daughter, Lady Ann Clifford. The earl was a great navigator, and bore a considerable part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He died in the meridian of life "of a bloody flux, caused, as was supposed, by the wounds and distempers he received formerly in his sea voyages. He died penitently, willingly, and christianly."

In the celebrated family picture, in Skipton Castle, the earl is one of the principal figures, and in the inscription prefixed to that picture, drawn up by his daughter, assisted, according to tradition, by Sir Matthew Hale, the great law luminary, it is said that, "this Earl George was a man of many natural perfections, of great wit and judgment, of strong body, and full of agility, of a noble mind, and not subject to pride or arrogance, a man generally beloved in this kingdom." Lady Ann inherited the principal estates, but the titles, on the death of Earl George, devolved upon Sir Thomas Clifford. Lady Ann first married Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and after his death, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, whom she also survived. On the death of the last of the Earls of Cumberland without issue, which took place in the year 1643, all the lands belonging to the family reverted to the Countess of Pembroke. The countess was an ornament to her age and country, and she died the 22nd March, 1675, aged eighty-seven years. The Lady Margaret Sackville, her first daughter and co-heir by Richard, Earl of Dorset, married John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, on the 21st

A. D.

1629

of April, 1629, and the manor and Castle of Skipton descended, on the death of the Countess of Pembroke, to that noble family. John, the second earl, died in the year 1664, and was succeeded by Nicholas, the third earl, who dying without issue, November 24, 1679, was succeeded in the title and estates by Sir John Tufton, his brother, who survived him little more than five months, and died at Skipton Castle. His successor was Richard, his younger brother, who died unmarried, March 8, 1683, leaving his honours and estates to his brother Thomas, the sixth earl, who after having held the honour of Skipton longer, and applied the revenues better, than any of his ancestors, with the exception of Lady Ann Pembroke, died July 29, 1729. Earl Thomas was succeeded by Sackville Tufton, his youngest brother, who died December 1, 1753, leaving Sackville, his son, who died April 10, 1786, and was succeeded by Sackville, the ninth earl of Thanet, who died in 1850.

Skipton Castle, the ancient residence of a long line of nobility, is at a very short distance from the Church, eastward. Of the castle, as built at the period of the Conquest, little remains, except the western-doorway to the inner castle, consisting of a treble semi-circular arch, supported upon square piers. The most ancient part of the castle now remaining consists of seven round towers, partly in the sides, and partly in the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular quadrangular court within. The walls are from nine to twelve feet thick; this part was the work of Robert de Clifford, in the early part of the reign of Edward II. The eastern part, a single range of building, at least sixty yards long, terminated by an octagon tower, is known to have been built by the first Earl of Cumberland. The present entrance, concealing the original Norman door-way, was added by Lady Pembroke. In the second great rounder from the entrance is the muniment room of the Cliffords, in which the treasures and the writings were anciently kept. The apartments, formed about sixty years since, out of the gallery, contain several portraits, particularly the great historical family picture, painted and inscribed under the direction of the Countess of Pembroke—a head of Sir Ingram Clifford—another, called Fair Rosamond, intended for Lady Margaret Percy—and a half-length picture conjectured for Lady Eleanor Brandon.

The castle, from its importance, and the military character of the families to which it successively belonged, has undergone several sieges, but it never suffered any material injury by belligerent operations, till the time of the Civil wars, between Charles I. and the parliament. At that time it sustained a siege, or blockade, of three years, against the generals of the parliamentary army, Lambert, Poyntz, and Rossiter; the Earl of Cumberland, owner of the castle, being then the Lord-lieutenant of the West-riding, and Sir John Mallory, of Studley, an old and faithful loyalist, the governor.

A. D.

1654

After the surrender of the castle, which fell on the 22nd of December, 1645, and the success of the republican cause, parliament issued an order, directing that Skipton Castle should be dismantled and demolished. This order was partially carried into effect in 1649; but the Countess of Pembroke, the great restorer of ruined edifices, repaired and again rendered it habitable, though not perhaps tenable as a fortress, for which it was never, owing to its exposed situation, from the neighbouring heights, very well adapted. Over the modern entrance to the castle the widow of Dorset and of Pembroke ordered an inscription to be placed, intimating that this castle was repaired by her order, in the years 1657-8, after it had been reduced to ruins by order of the parliament. Since that time, this ancient structure has undergone several other repairs, and it is now a comfortable and still stately residence.

The town is situated in a valley of luxuriant fertility and picturesque beauty, near the river Aire, and consists of two spacious and long streets; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained in the neighbourhood. The streets are lighted with gas, and there is an ample supply of water conveyed by pipes from a spring on Rumbles moor. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, for which there are several mills. There are also lead works, and an ale and porter brewery. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which skirts the town on the south-west, affords every facility of conveyance, and contributes greatly to the increase of trade. Skipton, too, has now the benefit of railway communication, which, of course, must add materially to its prosperity. The parish comprises by computation 29,790 acres, including several manors, of which the Duke of Devonshire, and the representatives of the late Earl of Thanet are the lords. The surface was anciently well stocked with timber, which, from neglect, has become scarce, and is found only in plantations of comparatively recent growth; the lands are chiefly in pasture, and the substrata in many parts abound with minerals; there are also numerous quarries of valuable freestone and limestone. In the township are 3,748 acres, of which 566 are common or waste. A mineral spring near the town is strongly impregnated with various gases and iodine; and some years ago, a spa-room, with convenient baths, was erected for the gratuitous use of the poor.

The Church is an ancient structure of various periods. It contains numerous monuments to the Cliffords, whose place of interment it became after the dissolution of Bolton Abbey, and continued to be till the death of the last Earl of Cumberland; the ancient screen is richly decorated, and the font curiously sculptured. A church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1838, at an expense of £5,000, raised by subscription, of which £3,500 were given by Christopher Sidgwick, Esq., aided by a grant of £350 from the Incorporated Society. There are places of worship for dissenters.

In addition to the Free Grammar School, founded in 1548, by the Rev. William Ermystead, who endowed it with lands now producing more than £600 per annum, there is a National School for boys and girls, supported by subscription. The town has also a subscription library well supported, and a news-room, opened in the Town Hall. Sylvester Petyt, Esq., principal of Barnard's Inn, London, and a native of this parish, bequeathed a library for the use of the parishioners, which is now preserved in the church. He also left the munificent sum of £24,048 South Sea Annuities for various charitable purposes, one of which was £400 to the poor, without distinction of residence. Other provisions exist for the relief of the poor, arising from land left by Mr. Ermystead, the Earl of Cumberland, and Lord Craven. George Holmes, an eminent antiquary, who re-published the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's *Fœdra*, was a native of this place.

A. D.

1548

The Union of Skipton comprises forty-two parishes or places, Population and the population, by the census of 1851, was 28,764, comprising 14,695 males, and 14,069 females. The increase from the decennial period of 1841, is remarkably small, not amounting to thirty! The number of houses in 1851 was 6,171, being an addition of 160 in the ten years.

Near the village of THORNTON, six miles from Skipton, is a tremendous cliff, 300 feet in height, partly clothed with wood, and partly exhibiting the bare rock. There is also a fine cascade, called Thornton Force, which rushes from an aperture, and falls in one unbroken sheet of four yards wide. A spray, resembling mist, sprinkles the ground for several yards; the tops and sides of the rocks are beautifully fringed with ivy and other shrubs.

STOKESLEY

Is a market town, pleasantly situated in the North-riding, on the road from Northallerton to Whitby, and consists of one spacious street; the houses are chiefly modern, and of handsome appearance. Till within a few years, the inhabitants were partly employed in the linen manufacture, and also in the spinning of yarn and the manufacture of patent thread, but these have nearly ceased to exist. The lands are rich, and generally level, forming an extensive plain adorned with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the winding streams of the Leven and the Tame, which abound with trout of excellent quality. The beautiful and majestic chain of mountains, called the Cleveland hills, including Roseberry Topping, range at a distance of from four to six miles from the town, with a peculiarly bold and romantic outline, and form a sort of semi-circular amphitheatre, of which Stokesley is the centre.

The market is held on Saturday, and is chiefly supplied with provisions, poultry, &c.

A. D.	The Church is an ancient structure, re-built in 1771; there are places of worship for dissenters. The Free Grammar School was
1814	founded by John Preston, Esq., who, in 1814, bequeathed £2,000 for its endowment; but the validity of the bequest being disputed
	by the next of kin, the funds accumulated to £4,000. It now affords gratuitous instruction, in the classics, &c., to thirty boys; there is likewise a National school, supported by subscription, and provision is made for the poor.
Population	The Union comprises twenty-eight parishes or places, and in 1851, contained a population of 8,665, of which 4,335 were males, and 4,330 females. The number of houses was 2,096.

TADCASTER.

Tadcaster, a parish and market town, in the West-riding. This place was the Roman station *CALCARIA*, so named from the nature of the soil, which abounds with calx, or limestone, and was one of the outposts or gates, on the Consular way, to the chief Roman military station at York.

In all the great civil wars, Tadcaster has always been regarded as an important military station, and this town and its neighbourhood have been the scenes of great military operations. Within two miles of Tadcaster at the village of Towton, the *Pharsalia*, as it has been called of England, the great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, which displaced Henry VI. and elevated Edward IV. to the throne of England.

During the struggle between the royalists and parliamentarians, in 1642, the Earl of Newcastle, with four thousand men, and seven pieces of cannon, commenced an attack on the enemy's works, which lasted without intermission from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, when his ammunition being exhausted, he desisted from the assault, with the intention to renew the attack the next morning, when a further supply should arrive from York. The disparity of force disinclining Sir Thomas Fairfax to sustain another day's engagement, he drew off his men to Selby and Cawood during the night, and on the following morning the royalists marched into Tadcaster without opposition.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Wharfe, over which is a very handsome stone bridge of nine arches, considered the finest in the county, erected in the beginning of the last century. The streets are arranged on each side; the houses are neat and modern, and the walks near the river are highly interesting, and have been greatly improved within the last few years. No manufactures are carried on in the town. On the banks of the river are several flour mills.

During the "good old times" of coaching and posting, Tadcas-

ter, as a great public thoroughfare, presented a scene of considerable animation; owing to the constant arrival and departure of the vehicles that thronged the road. The inns and hotels, at that period, enjoyed a flourishing and lucrative business, in common with towns similarly situated, such as Ferrybridge, Boroughbridge, Doncaster, &c. But these occurrences of a period in our social history, which undoubtedly was pleasing and congenial to the tastes and habits of Englishmen, have almost passed away. They are dissipated in steam, and now, in Tadcaster, as in other places, where the district is agricultural, and the population limited, "gentle dulness reigns supreme."

A. D.

1852

The parish comprises seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which the soil is generally fertile, and the substratum abounds with stone of admirable quality, whereof one quarry, called the Jackdaw Crag, belonging to the Vavasour family, supplied stone for the erection of York Minster, and also materials for its repair after the conflagration of 1829, occasioned by the fanatic Jonathan Martin.

The Church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a fine tower. There are places of worship for dissenters, several schools, and almshouses for aged men and women.

Several Roman coins have been found at Tadcaster and neighbourhood at different times; and there are some vestiges of a trench surrounding part of the town, which is supposed to have been thrown up in the reign of Charles I. The population is between three and four thousand.

Grimston Hall, the seat of Lord Londesborough, is a splendid mansion, finely situated about two miles from the town, in a demesne commanding extensive views. Hazlewood Hall, about four miles distant, the ancient residence of the Vavasours, is delightfully placed on an eminence, from which a magnificent prospect may be obtained.

THIRSK.

The name of this place is supposed to be derived from *Tre Isk*, two ancient British words signifying a town and river or brook.

A strong and extensive castle was erected here about 979, at the south western extremity of the town, by the ancient family of Mowbray, one of whom, Roger de Mowbray, a powerful Norman Baron, was created Earl of Northumberland, in 1080. The castle itself was a noble pile of building, uniting the magnificence of a royal palace, with the strength and security of a baronial fortress. It was here that Roger de Mowbray conspired with the Scotch King, and began his rebellion against Henry II. The revolt was, however, speedily suppressed, and on the 13th of March, in the year 1175, the castle was assailed by Lord de Valence, in the name of the king, and

A. D.

1175

surrendered, not without the show, but without the reality, of resistance.

Henry, who was then at Northampton, ordered all the castles that still remained in private hands to be destroyed, and this seat of feudal magnificence shared the common lot. So complete was the demolition here, that not a vestige of the castle now remains, but a high artificial mound serves to indicate the site on which the keep formerly stood, and the place still bears the name of the Castle yard.

On St. James's Green, a very ancient elm tree formerly stood, but in November, 1818, it was destroyed by fire, the mischievous sport of a number of boys, engaged in celebrating the anniversary of the Guy Fawkes plot. Sufficient, however, was left of this vegetable antiquity, to make two substantial chairs for John Bell, Esq., the then lord of the manor. Under the spreading branches of this tree, the election of members of parliament for Thirsk had been conducted so long, "that the memory of man is not to the contrary." Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, and Lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, is said to have been put to death beneath this elm, in the reign of Henry VII., having fallen a victim to popular fury, raised by oppressive taxation. Other writers represent the murder to have taken place at Topcliffe, four miles from Thirsk, at which place Charles I. was a prisoner, and where the £200,000 was paid by the parliament to the Scotch, for quitting the country and giving up the king.

Thirsk is situated on the road from York to Darlington, nearly in the centre of the vale of Mowbray, a tract of country remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and the picturesque beauty of its scenery; it consists of the Old and New towns, separated by a small stream called Cod beck, over which are two substantial stone bridges. A neat gravel walk across the fields to the village of Sowerby, commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, terminated by the Hambleton hills, and is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants. New Thirsk is situated within the precincts of the once celebrated fortress, the spacious market place being in the centre. The Old town, which alone is included in the borough, is on the north-east bank of the stream, and consists of a long range of cottages on each side of the road from York to Yarm and Stockton, and two squares surrounded by similar buildings.

Thirsk never possessed any consequence as a manufacturing town, the products being limited to small quantities of coarse linen and sacking. This has been attributed to the scarcity and dearness of fuel, but since the opening of the railway from Leeds, and its connection with the mineral districts of the north, combined with the important agricultural neighbourhoods traversed by the line, it is fair to presume that, when the advantages of this costly undertaking are fully developed, the importance of the town will be increased, and its prosperity materially extended.

The Bramhope tunnel, on the Leeds and Thirsk line of Railway, about three miles in length, is a stupendous display of human skill and perseverance, though much difference of opinion exists as to whether a considerable portion of the enormous outlay incurred by its construction, amounting, it is said, to nearly a million, might not have been avoided by the selection of a different route.

A. D.

1852

The parish church of Thirsk is a spacious and handsome structure, and is supposed to have been constructed from the ruins of the castle.

Old Thirsk first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but made no other return till the last parliament of Edward VI. Under the Reform Act, it now sends only one member, elected by the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 8,750 acres, the bailiff of the manor being the returning officer. The following gentlemen have represented the borough since the Reform Act:—

1832	Sir R. Frankland, Bart.
1835	Samuel Crompton.
1837	Samuel Crompton.
1841	John Bell.
1847	John Bell.
1851	Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart.

The election of 1851 was occasioned by the death of Mr. Bell.

The Poor Law Union of Thirsk comprises 40 parishes or places, and the population, as ascertained by the census of 1851, was 12,760, of whom 6,373 were males, and 6,387 females. The number of houses was 2,780.

TOPCLIFFE, in the wapontake of Bridforth, is four miles south south-west of Thirsk, where anciently stood one of the seats of the Percy family, and the few vestiges of the baronial mansion that remain are called the "Maiden Bower."

Here Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, then Lord-lieutenant of the county, was, on St. Vitalis's day, in 1520, seized by the populace, and murdered, for enforcing a ten per cent tax, imposed in the time of Henry VII. by the advice of Empson and Dudley. Here Thomas Percy, the succeeding earl, conspired against Queen Elizabeth, and was beheaded at York, on the 22nd of August, 1572. In this house Charles I. was a prisoner: and here the £200,000 was paid by the parliament to the Scotch, for quitting the country, and delivering up the King.

The Church, which bears evident marks of antiquity, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, and is dedicated to St. Colomb: there is also a Free Grammar School, founded and liberally endowed in 1549.

A. D.

THORNE.

1852

This town is situated on the Bawtry and Selby turnpike-road, upon the verge of the moors, and in Hatfield Chase, the inclosure of the latter of which tracts, comprehending 180,000 acres, was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1824. Henry, Prince of Wales, on his visit to Yorkshire, in 1609, was entertained at Tudworth, with an aquatic stag hunt of a novel and extraordinary kind. The party, amounting to about one hundred persons, embarked in boats, and five hundred stags, driven out of the woods and grounds where they had been collected on the previous evening, taking to the water, were pursued by the royal party to the lower part of the levels, called Thorne Mere. King Charles I., during the Civil war, is said to have twice passed the level of Hatfield Chase, and on the latter occasion, when travelling from York to Nottingham, he crossed the ferry at Whitgift, proceeded to Goole, and then advanced along the great bank to Hatfield, where he refreshed himself at an alehouse. The fenny parts of Hatfield Chase, which is supposed to have been formerly a forest, from the number of fossil trees discovered in it, were drained in the reign of Charles I., at an expense of £400,000, by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who had purchased the estate, in order to convert it into good arable and pasture land. Thorne, which in Leland's time was only a small village, has now become a flourishing town; it is lighted with gas, and many of the houses are well-built. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain, coal, and timber, and a few hands are employed in making sacking, ropes, and in weaving. On the east bank of the river Don is a quay, where all merchandise is shipped and landed; vessels for the coasting trade are built, and, being launched at spring tides, are sent down the river to Hull, to be rigged and otherwise completed. A canal from this river to the river Trent, called the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, thirteen miles in length, by which the trade of the town is greatly promoted, was constructed in 1793.

The parish comprises 11,900 acres, of which about 5,800 are arable, 2,474 pasture, and 3,976 barren peat lands; the waste contains about 7,000 acres. A portion of the peat moors has been converted into very productive land, by the process of "warping."

Among the various botanical specimens growing on the Thorne moors, a plant of the rush tribe has been discovered within the last few years, so exceedingly rare as to be found elsewhere only upon Lakeby Carr, near Boroughbridge; it was discovered by Linnæus, in Lapland, and on Thorne Waste, by Harrison, the Canadian botanist.

There is a Church, places of worship for dissenters, and two charity schools, established in 1706. The Rev. Abraham de la Pryme, F.R.S., a celebrated antiquary and historian, was for some time minister of Thorne, and died in 1704, at the early age of 34.

The surrounding country is for the most part fertile, but flat and monotonous. Towards the south-east of Thorne lies the flat country which forms the western side of the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, and on the south is the extensive level of Hatfield Chase.

A. D.

1852

To prevent inundations, very strong and high banks have been erected to inclose the river, the country being in many parts considerably lower than the high water mark.

The Poor Law Union of Thorne comprises thirteen parishes or places, the greater number of which are in Lincolnshire. The population in 1851, was 15,884, comprising 8,032 males, and 7,852 females. The number of houses was returned as 3,795.

THORNHILL

Is two miles south of Dewsbury, the parent stock from whence the parish sprang; it is situated on the Calder, and commands extensive views along its picturesque banks. Anciently, it was the seat of the knightly family of the Thornhills, who intermarried with the de Fixbys, in the reign of our first Edward. Afterwards, namely, in the year 1404, the Thornhills became united with the Saviles of Dodworth, near Barnsley. These families have for ages been amongst the leading persons in their native county, and have served at intervals in successive generations, the offices of sheriff and representative of Yorkshire. Early in the sixteenth century, in the time of Sir Henry Savile, an inquisition was made of the family estates in Yorkshire, which were stated to consist of 300 messuages, 300 tofts, ten water-mills, and 22,080 acres of land, exclusive of the wastes in the parish of Halifax; the value of the whole of this immense property as stated in this inquisition, was £489 14s. per annum, and that land which will now let for three pounds per acre, was then valued at scarcely threepence! Sir George Savile, for many years the able and patriotic representative of this county in parliament, was the last surviving male descendant of this ancient family. At his death, on the 9th of January, 1784, he was buried with his ancestors, in the chapel of the Saviles, in the choir of Thornhill Church, and his ample estates descended by devise to the second son of his sister Barbara, who married Richard Lumley Savile, afterwards Earl of Scarborough. The records of the Church at Thornhill go as high as the year 1290.

The Civil wars in the time of Charles the First, were fatal to the ancient residence of the Thornhills. Sir William Savile, the fifth baronet, was a zealous supporter of Charles, and his house, the remains of which still show that it had something of the nature of

A. D.

1644

a castle, was besieged, taken, and destroyed by the forces of parliament. This house stood in the midst of an extensive park, which sloped to the banks of the Calder, and was adorned with aged and romantic woods; and one of the largest Spanish chesnut trees in the north of England still stands at the north-eastern corner of the mote.

A market and fair were granted by charter to Thornhill, in the fourteenth of Edward II., but it is now merely a clothing village, though by no means destitute of striking indications of its ancient splendour.

TICKHILL

Is a small market town, in the West-riding, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, about seven miles from Doncaster. The streets are disposed nearly in the form of a cross by the roads from Worksop to Doncaster, and from Bawtry to Rotherham. The market, which is on Friday, is now almost disused, and the principal trade in the place is malting, for which this town was formerly noted.

Church.

The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty and handsome tower, and its architecture shows it to be of the age of Henry III. The chancel is an altar tomb, ornamented on the sides with large quatrefoils, and a brass plate fixed in the wall, commemorates the name of William Eastfield, Seneschal of the lordship of Holderness and of the honour of Tickhill, who died December 24, 1386. The church also contains several tombs, mural monuments, and inscriptions, commemorative of different families who have resided in this neighbourhood.

Anciently there was a castle on the south side of the town of considerable celebrity, but little now remains of it except the lofty mound on which the keep stood, with the ditch and part of the wall surrounding the fortress. An ancient gate-way forming the entrance on the western side is the most curious part of the ruins. The northern part of the structure with modern repairs and additions, is the seat of Frederick Lumley, Esq., and a great part of the area within the walls is converted into gardens and shrubberies. The large and towering trees, which skirt the ditch and wall contribute to give a venerable appearance to this interesting relic of the feudal ages.

It is conjectured that the castle was originally built of brick, and that the town takes its name from that circumstance, Tichel in the Dutch language being the name for brick. This supposition is controverted on the ground that the art of brick making was lost after the departure of the Romans from this country, and that it was not revived till the reign of Richard II.; and in the interval,

Tickhill Castle was founded by Rodger de Busli, one of the Conqueror's followers, who built or re-edified Sheffield Castle. Camden says, that "Tickhill was of such dignity heretofore, that all the manors hereabouts appertaining to it were called the honour of Tickhill."

A. D.

1645

In the civil wars immediately preceding the commonwealth in England, this castle was garrisoned by the King's troops, but after the battle of Marston Moor, which sealed the destiny of the royal cause, it stood only two days when Major Monkton, the governor with his small garrison, surrendered to the parliamentary force; and soon after, namely, on the 13th of April, 1646, an order was issued by parliament, that this castle with a number of others should be dismantled and rendered untenable. This order was strictly executed, and Tickhill castle almost disappeared.

A little to the west of the town, in a deep valley are seen the ruins of an ancient priory of Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry III., but it is probable that the Eighth Henry, who was as great an enemy to monasteries as the legislators of the commonwealth were to castles, divested the priory of its revenue, and suffered it to fall into ruin. The charities of Tickhill are a school and an almshouse.

TODMORDEN.

This place, which is situated in the fertile and romantic vale of Todmorden, anciently *Todmar-dens*, or the valley of the Fox mere, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Radcliffe, or Ratchliffe Tower, who resided here and at Mearley alternately, for more than four centuries. It subsequently passed by marriage into the hands of Roger Mainwaring, of the county of Chester, by whom it was alienated, and sold about the close of the seventeenth century.

The vale, which is watered by the Calder, abounds with coal, Manufactures. stone, and timber; numerous mills for spinning cotton, and factories for the weaving of calicoes, fustians, dimities, satteens, and velveteens, have been erected on the banks of the river, and are scattered throughout the valley; the manufacture also of worsted goods has been introduced, and is carried on to a very great extent. In addition to the water mills on the Calder, there are in the township several of which the machinery is propelled by steam. A few years ago, the number of engines employed in the factories was thirty-four, of the aggregate power of six hundred and eight horses; and in the extensive cotton works of Messrs. Fielden—(one of whom formerly represented the borough of Oldham in parliament, and acquired a high degree of popularity owing to his advocacy of a reduction in the hours of factory labour)—there were five steam

A. D.

1852

engines of the aggregate power of two hundred and forty-two horses, and water power equivalent to that of fifteen horses. At the period of which we speak, about 60,000 lbs., of cotton yarn were spun, and 7000 pieces of calico woven weekly, in the town and vicinity, exclusively of fustians and other goods; ten packs of wool are used weekly in the various kinds of worsted goods.

The town is situated near the junction of several townships, and skirted on the south by the Rochdale Canal, which opens a direct communication with the inland navigation of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and through those channels, with the eastern and western sea ports; the Manchester and Leeds railway also passes within a short distance. The surface, in some parts, is rugged and barren, presenting a dreary aspect, but in others, it is highly diversified; and the lovers of romantic scenery may here find ample gratification.

A Church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1832, at a cost of nearly £4,500, by subscription, aided by a liberal grant from the parliamentary commissioners; in the immediate vicinity, are excellent national schools, built in 1844, at an expense of £2,000. A school was endowed in 1713, by Rev. Richard Clegg, Vicar of Kirkham, and there is now a mechanics institution, and other provision for the instruction of the young.

The Poor Law Union of Todmorden comprises six townships, and the population, in 1851, was 29,727, comprising 14,562 males, and 15,165 females. This shows a decrease of 1929, as compared with the census of 1841, when the number amounted to 31,656. The number of houses, according to the last return, was 6,735, being an increase of 340 in the ten years.

WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield is a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the lower division of the wapontake of Agbrigg. The union created by the new Poor Law, in January, 1837, comprises the following seventeen townships: Wakefield, East Ardsley, West Ardsley, Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, West Bretton, Criggleston, Emley, Flockton, Horbury, Oulton-with-Woodlesford, Shitlington, Sharlestone, Sandal Magna, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, Walton, Warmfield-cum-Heath, and Thorpe.

This town is indisputably of Saxon origin, as its name in the Domesday Survey, *Wachefeld*, obviously implies. The manor remained in the crown till the reign of Charles I., by whom it was granted to Henry, Earl of Holland, and after passing into the hand of other families, it was purchased in 1700, by the first Duke of Leeds, and is now the property of Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., who married the daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

The Battle of Wakefield, in 1459, between the Duke of York and the army of Margaret, queen of Henry VI., terminated in the total defeat of the Yorkists, and the duke, with 3000 of his men were left dead on the field. The duke's body being recognized among the slain, the head was taken off by order of the queen, and affixed to the gates of York. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles the First, the town suffered materially from the hostilities of the contending parties, by each of which it was alternately occupied.

A. D.

1495

Wakefield is principally situated on the gentle acclivities of an eminence rising from the banks of the Calder, over which is a handsome bridge of eight arches, affording a commodious approach from the south; it extends over the picturesque and fertile vale of the Calder, and consists of spacious and regular streets of well-built houses of brick, and is paved and flagged, lighted with gas, and supplied with water under acts of parliament. Great improvements have been made within the last few years, more especially on the north side, by the erection of handsome ranges of houses, and numerous detached mansions, surrounded with shrubberies and plantations, forming a most pleasing appendage to this part of the town called St. John's. The town is healthy and salubrious; and various circumstances have contributed to render it a favourite residence of the more opulent classes.

The manufacture of woollen cloths and spinning of worsted yarn were formerly carried on to a very great extent, affording employment to nearly the whole of the population. Leland, describing the town in his time, says, "it standeth now al by clothyng;" but these manufactures have been transferred to other towns in the West-riding, chiefly Leeds; and the staple trade is now mainly in corn, cattle, sheep and wool. The trade in corn is very extensive, and, according to the official returns, more wheat is sold here than in Mark Lane, London; warehouses for storing it have been erected on so large a scale, that more than 200,000 quarters may be deposited in them at once. The trade in wool is also very considerable, and large quantities, procured in the vicinity, are sold to the manufacturers of the adjacent towns.

Manufactures.

The Fortnight Fairs, commenced in 1765, for the sale of fat cattle and sheep, are held on every alternate Wednesday, and still rank as the first in the north of England, though they have decreased materially, owing to the establishment of similar markets at Leeds and other places. As many as 1,000 head of horned cattle, and 13,000 sheep, have been penned and sold at Wakefield in one day; and the value of the sales here and at Leeds, during one year, have been estimated at nearly a million sterling! There are two annual fairs for cattle, &c. held in July and November.

In addition to these sources of prosperity, there are some large dyeing establishments, among which may be mentioned that of J. Holdsworth, Esq., works for the manufacture of starch, several

A. D.

1852

breweries and malting establishments, roperies, copperas works, iron foundries, and some yards for building boats and sloops. Great quantities of barley are grown in the neighbourhood, and probably, more malt is made here than any other place in the kingdom, with the exception of Ware and Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire. Coal, with which the surrounding districts abound, is brought to the town by railroads from the several collieries, and sent in sloops to various places. The old custom of the soke still prevails, and with the exception of the inhabitants of Ossett, who have purchased their exemption, all persons within the jurisdiction of the soke, are compelled to grind their corn.

Wakefield possesses great advantages both with regard to railroads and canal navigation, but these are too well known and appreciated, to call for any extended notice.

The parish comprises about 9,000 acres, of which the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and in good cultivation, and the substratum abounds with different kinds of mineral produce. The baronial seat of the manor, which consists of a very extensive tract of land, stretching nearly thirty miles in extent from east to west, was Sandal Castle, anciently a spacious structure of formidable strength, but now a desolate ruin, having been demolished during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I.

Wakefield was constituted a parliamentary borough, which comprises an area of 10,86 acres, by the Reform act, passed in 1832.

The following is the order of representation since that period :—

1832 Daniel Gaskell.

1835 Daniel Gaskell.

1837 The Hon. William Sebright Lascelles.

1841 The Hon. William Sebright Lascelles.

1847 George Sandars.

At the general election of 1841 the borough was contested by Joseph Holdsworth, Esquire, of Belle Vue, and the Hon. William Sebright Lascelles. The numbers at the close of the poll were,—Mr. Holdsworth 328; Hon. W. S. Lascelles 300. The former gentleman, therefore, was declared elected; but on the presentation of a petition to the House of Commons, the election was declared invalid, and Mr. Lascelles became the sitting member. Mr. Holdsworth had for several years been appointed the Returning Officer of the borough by successive high sheriffs, and had been again appointed in March, 1837. In July he resigned the appointment, in order to become a candidate, but the committee of the house of commons decided that he could not divest himself of the appointment, and was therefore ineligible as a representative.

A serious riot took place at Wakefield in 1837, on the occasion of a contest between Lord Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) and the Hon. John Stuart Wortley (now Lord Wharnccliffe), for the representation of the West-riding. The hustings, as on previous occasions, were erected in Wood-street, adjoining the

Court House, and during the proceedings, a disturbance commenced which progressed to a desperate fight between the partizans of the candidates, who were distinguished by the respective colours, blue and yellow. Flag-staves were broken in two for the purpose of converting them into bludgeons, with which the mob fought hand-to-hand, with a determination hardly to be exceeded on a field of battle. Broken heads and bloody noses were conspicuous in all directions; while those who were not provided with weapons of the description mentioned, laid their hands upon bricks or any other missile that came in their way, which they hurled right and left, wholly indifferent as to consequences. When the street combatants had exhausted their fury, a general attack was made upon the hustings, but although brick-bats fell as thick as hail-stones, the injuries sustained were comparatively trifling, those present contriving to make their escape from the back part into the interior of the court. The affray, however, did not end without fatal consequences.

A. D.

1837

Election
Riot.

Mr. Carter, residing at Cleckheaton, was struck on the head with a brick, and with such force, as to occasion death shortly after. The amiability of his character had won for him universal respect, and his untimely end excited the deepest regret. A woman from Leeds was also struck in a similar manner, and she died in a few days. An inquest was held before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, at the Court House, Leeds, and the inquiry was of a very protracted kind, owing to an attempt being made to identify one of the sons of John Hardy, Esq., formerly member for Bradford, as having thrown the brick with which the unfortunate woman was killed. The evidence, however, failed to establish the accusation, and the jury returned an open verdict. The windows of the Tammy Hall and the Woodman Inn, were wholly demolished, as well as a great number in the Court House. In the mean time an express had been sent to Leeds for the assistance of the military, and a detachment of dragoons speedily arrived, and were drawn up in front of the Corn Exchange. Fortunately, however, the disturbance gradually subsided, and with the exception of public-house brawls, the town resumed its wonted quiet. At the general election of 1841, the hustings were erected in the Ings, a spacious piece of ground used as a cattle-market, the authorities conceiving that in the event of a repetition of such scenes as those just described, there would be much less risk of damage to property. But the proceedings terminated without any outbreak, and the subsequent elections have all been held in Wood-street.

Death of
Mr. Carter.

The town was formerly under the superintendence of a constable, appointed and sworn into office by the stewards of the lord of the manor, at the court-leet, held half-yearly at the Moot-hall, in Kirk-gate. In 1847, the inhabitants petitioned for a charter of incorporation, which was granted in March, 1848, and the borough is now governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The

A. D. following gentlemen have filled the office of chief magistrate since the period referred to :—

1848
Mayors.

1848 May 22nd, George William Harrison.

1849 George William Harrison.

1850 Joseph Holdsworth.

1851 James Micklethwaite.

1852 Benjamin Walker.

Churches.

The Parish Church, situated on an eminence in the centre of the town, was erected in 1329, on the site of an ancient structure of Norman character; and with the exception of the tower and spire, was re-built on a large scale in 1469. It has been partially re-constructed at various times, and the edifice, as it now stands, is chiefly in the early English style, but comprising portions of a later date. The lofty square embattled tower is surmounted by a handsome spire, together 237 feet high. The chancel is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved screen of oak, containing some rich tabernacle work, and the whole of the interior abounds with elegant detail. There is an excellent peal of ten bells, cast in 1817, at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Co., London, and the clock has a set of musical chimes. The Church dedicated to St. John, erected under a special act of Parliament, at an expense of £10,000, and completed in 1795, is a handsome structure in the modern style. It contains more than 1,000 sittings. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at an expense of £4,000, raised wholly by subscription, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon in 1843. It is in the early English style, and contains 1,000 sittings. There are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

Grammar
School.

The Free Grammar School was established in 1592, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with property given by the Savile family, and various subsequent donations. There are belonging to the foundation six exhibitions of £80 each per annum, of which two are to Clare-hall, Cambridge; one to Queen's College, Oxford; and three to either of the Universities. The building is handsome and commodious, and contains a good library. Among the pupils educated here were Richard Bentley, D.D.; Dr. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. John Radcliffe, the munificent founder of the Radcliffe Library of the University of Oxford, all three natives of the town. Besides these, Dr. Thomas Zouch, Joseph Bingham, M.A., and Dr. John Burton, own Wakefield as their birth-place.

The West-riding Proprietary School, a chaste and elegant building, was erected in 1833, at a cost of £15,000, after a design of Richard Lane, Esq. It is calculated to receive 250 scholars; and the capital was raised by a company of proprietors, in £25 shares.

vested in ten trustees. The general management is confided to a board of fifteen directors, and all the internal regulations of the school are under the control of the Principal. The course of instruction comprehends the classics, the modern languages, and the mathematics in all their branches; the Bishop of the diocese is visitor, and Earl Fitzwilliam president of the institution.

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In addition to these sources of instruction, there is a public library, and a mechanics' institution, consisting of upwards of 500 members, and having a library of nearly 2,000 volumes. A Literary Society was established in 1827; and the West-riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, of which Earl Fitzwilliam is president, has a valuable and well-assorted museum. This society holds its meetings quarterly, taking the principal towns in rotation, and very valuable and interesting papers have from time to time been read by gentlemen who have made this branch of research their peculiar study.

The works for lighting the town with gas were erected at an expense of £12,500, raised in £25 shares, by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1822; they contain four gasometers, of which one is capable of holding 24,000 cubic feet of gas.

Owing to the confined area of the Market-place, the corn-market was some years ago removed to the top of Westgate, where a spacious Corn Exchange, of the Corinthian order, has been erected at an expense of £10,000, from a design by Mr. Moffat, of Doncaster. The saloon of the building is ninety-nine feet in length, forty-six in width, and thirty-six feet high, and the offices are well adapted to the purposes of the trade.

The House of Correction for the Riding, near the bottom of House of Westgate, is an extensive pile of buildings, recently enlarged, con-^{Correction.}structed on the improved plan, comprising work rooms, day rooms, airing yards, and tread-mill for grinding corn, and an immense number of separate cells, with apartments for the sick, a chapel, and a school. The "silent system" is enforced; and the prisoners are employed in weaving coarse cloths, calico, linsey, picking oakum, mat-making, &c. Formerly, prisoners were committed here from Leeds, but since the erection of a gaol at the latter place, this arrangement has ceased, and there are now in the House of Correction, besides prisoners sent from the various towns of the riding, a large number of convicts under sentence of transportation.

The Court House, in Wood-street, is an elegant and commodious modern structure, with a noble portico of four fluted Doric^{Court House.} columns, surmounted by a figure holding even the scales of justice. In this building, petty sessions are held every Monday, and quarter sessions once a year, by the West-riding magistrates.

The Register office, and the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the Riding, are situated in the town. Wakefield is also the place at which West-riding meetings, for political or other purposes, are usually held.

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The West-riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum is a noble institution, established under an act of Parliament, of 1808, it was opened in 1818, and has since been considerably enlarged. The building, erected at a cost of £50,000, possesses accommodation for 400 patients; it is under the superintendence of a resident physician, two surgeons, a chaplain, and other officers. The average number of patients is about 388.

The Dispensary, in Silver-street, was established by subscription in 1824, and the House of Recovery for patients under contagious fever, on Westgate Common, was instituted in 1826. In addition to numerous public and private charities and schools, there are also benefit and friendly societies, and a savings bank, all of which are the means of diffusing much good, and mitigating human suffering and privation.

Relic of
Antiquity.

The Chapel on the bridge is the most interesting relic of antiquity now remaining in Wakefield. It is supposed to have been re-built by Edward IV., in memory of his father, the Duke of York, and his followers, who were killed in the battle of Wakefield. It suffered some innovations from its reparation in 1809, and was for a long time used as a counting-house by a corn merchant. Within the last three or four years, however, it has been restored to its pristine beauty by means of a public subscription amounting to £2,000. This exquisite little chapel is a structure in the decorated English style, about ten yards in length, and eight in width. The west front is extremely rich in ornamental detail, and divided into compartments by buttresses, with canopied niches, adorned with delicate tracery, and every embellishment for which that graceful style is distinguished. Its close proximity to the public thoroughfare renders it extremely liable to damage, though it is to be hoped that such an inimitable piece of architecture will never again suffer from spoliation.

Population.

The population of the Union, according to the census of 1851, was 48,964, being an increase of 3,266 since the decennial period of 1841. The number of the sexes, from the last returns, are nearly equal, the males being 24,333, and the females, 24,631. The number of houses in 1851 was 10,541, namely, inhabited, 9,885; uninhabited, 605; building, 51. This shows an increase of 813 houses since 1841.

NORMANTON is a parish about five miles from Wakefield. The Midland railway is here joined by the Lancashire and Yorkshire line; and a little beyond, the York and North Midland railway diverges to York. An excavation through the rocky soil has been made here to the extent of 500,000 cubic yards; the greater portion of earth was used in forming the embankment at Altofts, where the railway is carried over the river Calder by a viaduct. The village, since the completion of these works, has become of considerable importance; and a spacious hotel has been erected at a great expense,

for the accommodation of the numerous passengers who arrive by the Leeds, York, Sheffield, and Manchester trains, which meet at this place.

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OULTON, in the parish of Rothwell, is five miles north of Wakefield. The celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, was born here in the year 1661. The manor of Oulton belongs to John Blayds, Esq., and the mansion on the hill, the residence of that gentleman, which had formerly the appearance of little more than the dwelling of a good substantial yeoman, will now rank with the first gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood.

Oulton.

SANDAL MAGNA, two miles south-east of Wakefield, is chiefly remarkable for its ancient castle, built in the reign of Edward II., about the year 1320, by John Plantagenet, the last Earl of Warren, as a residence for his favourite mistress, Maude de Nerford, the lady of the unfortunate Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III. Edward Baliol resided here while an army was raised to establish him on the throne of Scotland. The castle afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Wakefield, in the year 1460; and it was for some time the residence of his son Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The last siege sustained by this castle was in the Civil wars of Charles I., when it was held by Colonel Bonivant, for the King, till it surrendered to the arms of Parliament, in October 1645. In the following year it was dismantled by order of parliament, and is now a diminutive ruin, little more than sufficient to mark the site where stood this ancient manor house of Wakefield.

Sandal Magna.

STANLEY-CUM-WRENTHORPE is one mile and a half north north-east of Wakefield; it is a considerable township, containing 4,454 acres. Over this district of four miles in extent the population is much scattered, and there is but a very small assemblage of houses constituting the village which is called Stanley. Overthorpe is a straggling hamlet in this township, and consists chiefly of farmers; but Wrenthorpe is the hive, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the woollen manufacture.

Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe.

Wrenthorpe is a corruption of Warrenthorpe, a name derived from the once powerful lords of the manor of Wakefield, and the name has suffered a still further deterioration, and is now popularly called *Potovens*.

The population of this township has been greatly increased by the inclosure of the Outwood, from whence the timber was principally obtained for the original *wooden walls* of Wakefield, but which at the time of the inclosure had not upon it a single timber tree. In diminution of the parochial imposts, Mr. Richard Taylor, of Sandal, left by will, lands in Thornes, which now produce more than £60 per annum. The commissioners for the inclosure of the wastes awarded the sum of £5,666 13s. 4d. to the townships in the parish of Wakefield, for the reparation of their roads, of which sum

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£1,133 6s. 8d. was adjudged to Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, and a like sum to Alverthorpe with Thornes. The inclosure of the wastes, which amounted to 2,300 acres, afforded to the freeholders of the parish of Wakefield, an opportunity of exonerating themselves from the payment of small tythes, which they availed themselves of by allotting to the vicar a quantity of land, which, previous to the present reduction in agricultural produce, was of the value of from £600 to £700 a year, though Vicar Arnott before this arrangement declined to vote for a registrar, on the ground that he could not make oath, that his income from small tythes was worth a hundred a year. The great, or rectorial tythes of the parish have also been purchased, and are in the hands of six lay-impropriators. Tythe on hay has some time been claimed here, but it appears that the proprietors of the tythes, in their printed rental of 1762, considered hay as subject to a modus of only one shilling per acre.

Here is the field of action, celebrated in ancient song, where the battle was fought between Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, with the Pinder of Wakefield, "All on the green;" and the field is called Pinder's field to this day; and here, too, the Romans had a station.

WETHERBY.

The Saxon name of this town, whence the present was obviously deduced, was *Wederbi*, intended to designate its situation on a bend of the river Wharfe. During the Civil war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the Parliament, and successively repulsed two attacks made upon it by Sir Thomas Glenham. About three miles below it is St. Helen's Ford, where the Roman military way crossed the Wharfe.

The town consists of several streets of well-built houses, and has of late been greatly improved by the removal of many of the older houses, and the erection of new buildings. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge, and a little above, a weir, formed for the benefit of some mills for grinding corn, and pulverizing bones for manure. There is also an extensive brewery.

Wetherby has recently acquired additional importance by the establishment of an Agricultural Association, under the patronage of the Earl of Harewood and other gentlemen of influence, whose meetings are held annually, and attract a large number of visitors. A steeple chase meeting also takes place yearly, and is a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants.

The township comprises by measurement 1,447 acres, of which 567 are arable, 860 meadow and pasture, and twenty woodland. The scenery is pleasingly varied; and at a short distance from the town, is Beilby Grange, the handsome seat of the late Alexander Brown, Esq., son of William Brown, Esq., M.P. for North Lancashire; and Woodhall Park, the residence of the late W. L. F. Scott, Esq., Registrar for the West-riding.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. James, was built in 1842, on a site given by Edwin Greenwood, Esq., of Keighley, at an expense exceeding £4,000. Of this sum £530 were given by the Ripon Diocesan and Incorporated Societies, and £300 each by R. F. Wilson, Esq., Quintin Rhodes, Esq., who also presented an organ, and Colonel Wyndham. It contains 700 sittings, of which 180 are free. There are places of worship for dissenters.

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1842

WHITBY.

This place, in the Domesday Survey, called *Whitteby*, or the white town, is situated on the shore of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Eske. The houses, partly of brick and partly of stone, are ranged on the bold acclivities on the opposite sides of the river, and many of the modern buildings are spacious and elegant. The streets are paved and lighted with gas.

Whithy owes its origin to a famous abbey, founded here in 657, by Oswy, king of Northumberland, to redeem a vow that he had made previous to the sanguinary battle of Leeds, fought in 655,—that if God would grant him victory over Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, who had invaded his dominions, he would build a monastery, and consecrate his daughter, Ethelfleda, then scarcely one year old, to the service of God by a life of celibacy. The prayers of Oswy were heard; Penda was slain with most of his nobles, and Oswy in gratitude to heaven built the monastery of Streanshalh, for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, appointing Lady Hilda, niece of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria, abbess. This lady was so famous for her sanctity that she attained the name of St. Hilda, and the monastery, though dedicated to St. Peter, is generally called after her. The story goes, says Grose, that in her time, this place and its environs were terribly overrun with serpents. These, by the prayers of St. Hilda, were deprived of their heads and turned into stones, as the writer of her life very properly observes, to the great amazement of the beholders! In her benevolence however she kindly provided houses for the snakes so petrified, all of whom are enclosed within a kind of stony matrix; these stones are still found in great quantities in this neighbourhood, and are what the fossilists call *ammonitæ*.

On the landing of the Danes at Raven's hill, two miles to the west of Whithy, in 867, they destroyed this monastery, and it lay in ruins till the Conquest, when William the Norman, assigned Whithy to Hugh de Abrincis, an expert soldier, who disposed of the place to William de Percy, by whom the monastery was refounded, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda. In the reign of Henry VIII., this house shared the fate of the other monastic establishments, and its yearly revenues, according to Speed, were valued at £505. 9s. 1d. The site of the abbey was granted in the 4th of Edward

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1551

VI. to John, Earl of Warwick, by whom in 1551, it was sold to Sir Edward Yorke; and in the 1st of Philip and Mary, by him to Sir Hugh Cholmely, Knight, ancestor of the present proprietor.

The ruins of this once famous abbey stand on a high cliff south-east of the town, near the parish church, and the ascent to it from the town is by a flight of two hundred steps. This noble abbey has gone greatly to decay, but the rudest shock it received in modern times was from a storm of wind in the night of the 2nd of December, 1763, when the whole western wing was overturned and thrown down to the very foundations, though supported by at least twenty strong Gothic pillars and arches, nothing being left standing thereon but the north wall of the cloisters and a part of the wall at the west end.

When the abbey of Whitby was in the zenith of its glory, the town was little more than a small fishing station, and so lately as the year 1540, it did not consist of more than from twenty to thirty houses with a population not exceeding two hundred inhabitants. At that time it is probable there was not a single chimney in the town, the abbey chimney excepted; the common way then, even in towns and cities of much greater consequence, being, to have a hearth in the middle of the room in which was made the fire, the smoke ascending and passing through a large hole at the top of the building.

According to tradition, Robin Hood and Little John paid a visit to Richard de Waterville, the abbot, and as a proof of their dexterity in archery, shot an arrow each from the summit of the tower to the distance of more than a mile; in commemoration of which event, pillars were raised on the spot where the arrows fell. About six miles from the town is Robin Hood's bay, where that celebrated outlaw is said to have kept a small fleet to assist his escape in times of emergency.

Whitby contains a news room, assembly rooms, a literary and philosophical society, a museum, and a subscription library, containing more than 7000 volumes. The theatre was destroyed by fire in 1823 and has not been rebuilt. The public baths, on the north pier, are a handsome range of buildings, erected in 1826 by a proprietary of shareholders. About half a mile from the pier is Whitby Spa, a chalybeate spring, the water of which is extensively and successfully administered in cases where saline tonics are recommended.

Lodging
Houses.

Many handsome lodging-houses have been erected for the reception of families; and there are also several good taverns and hotels for the accommodation of the numerous visitors whom the facilities of sea bathing, the benefit of the waters, and the beauty of the scenery attract during the season to this part of the coast.

The environs abound with interest. In the rocks are found fossil and organic remains; and in the aluminous strata, petrifications in numerous varieties, amongst the most remarkable of which are the

petrified bones of a crocodile nearly entire, deposited in the museum of the Whitby Philosophical Society. One of the most perfect specimens of the *PLESIOSAURUS* ever found was discovered in the lias strata in 1841, and is deposited in the Woodwardian museum, at Cambridge; this fossil measures fifteen feet six inches in length, and eight feet five inches in breadth across the fore paddles; the head and neck together are seven feet in length, and the whole in a most entire state of preservation. Ammonites or snake stones are obtained in great abundance in every part of the alum rocks; and there are not less than a hundred varieties of multilocular shells.

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The commercial prosperity of the town may be attributed to the discovery of the alum mines, towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The establishment of alum works caused a great increase in the number of vessels; and the abundance of oak in the vicinity, led to the introduction of ship building, for which the port has maintained a high degree of celebrity; many large and handsome ships have been launched from the docks, and all the vessels which accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world were built at this place. A notice of this illustrious man is contained in the first volume.

After the peace in 1815, the trade of ship-building greatly declined, but it revived, and in 1838, twenty-five vessels, of which nineteen were of more than one hundred tons burthen, were launched from the several building yards, and nearly the same number in 1839. The ships of Whitby are remarkable for symmetry, strength, and durability, and a very considerable number are employed in the principal trading ports of the kingdom. The manufacture of alum, which formerly constituted the principal trade, and of which great quantities were exported to the Continent, has been very much diminished, and the chief part is now sent coastwise to London, Hull, and other towns, for the supply of the home market. The extensive works at Kettleness were totally destroyed in 1829, by the falling of a rock, but they were re-built a few years ago. The whale fishery was for a long period a lucrative branch of trade, but in 1823, owing to the frequent loss of vessels employed, it began to decline, and in 1837, it was totally discontinued. The main business of the port at present consists in the importation of timber from British America, and timber, wooden wares, hemp, and flax, from the Baltic. The foreign export trade is inconsiderable. The coasting trade is very extensive. In 1839, the port obtained the privilege of bonding goods, for which spacious warehouses are appropriated. The Custom-house is well adapted to its purpose; in one of the windows is a portrait of Charles II. in stained glass.

The Harbour has been greatly improved at different times; the west pier has been re-built, and extended to Haggarsgate by a spacious quay, forming a noble promenade, nearly half a mile in

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1831

length. At the northern extremity of this pier is a lighthouse, erected in 1831, a fluted Doric column, seventy-five feet in height, with an octagonal lantern, displaying at night a brilliant light for two hours before and two hours after high water. During the day, a flag is exhibited on the west cliff, to show when vessels may enter the harbour with safety, and an apparatus near the light-house shows, by a revolving index, the depth of water on the bar. Since the erection of the quay, a battery has been built on the west side of the pier, with a tower at each end, behind which are a bomb-proof magazine, and offices for the station of the preventive service; within the inner harbour is sufficient accommodation for a large fleet to ride in safety.

In addition to numerous yards for boat-building, the manufacture of sail-cloth, for which the place is celebrated, affords employment to a considerable number of persons; there are likewise extensive rope-walks, and flax, tow, and bone mills.

The fishery on the coast is still pursued with advantage, and in consequence of the establishment of a railway, is rapidly increasing. The herring fishery has been carried on since 1833; about 800 lasts are taken annually. The Whitby and Pickering railway, completed in 1836, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the town and neighbourhood, and to this important work may be attributed the establishment of the Whitby Stone Company, in 1836, and of the Brick and Tile Company, in 1838. The whole line is twenty-four miles in length, and was completed at an expense of £130,000, raised by a proprietary of £100 shareholders.

The local affairs of the town are under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament for its improvement passed in 1837. The parish comprises 14,620 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and in good cultivation; the surface is elevated, rising into bold and lofty eminences.

High Tide. On the morning of Saturday, January 10th, 1852, the tide rose to a very unusual height, accompanied by a gale of wind and a very heavy sea. The houses on the west side of Grape-lane, Sandgate, and Tate-hill, and those on the west side of Baxtergate, were partly under water, compelling the inhabitants to take refuge in the upper stories. The force of the waves was so great as to carry away the stone steps leading from the sand to the east pier; at East-row and Sand-end, the staith in front of the houses was washed down, and there being no protection left, many of the dwellings in these places were completely deluged, the waves, in some instances, washing over the roofs into the gardens behind. The bridge across Newholm-beck was washed down, and the public house, known by the sign of the Cod and Lobster, totally disappeared, the landlord losing a great part of his furniture. Such was the violence of the sea, that a sloop, which came on shore, seven months previously, and had been bedded in the sand ever since, was washed out, driven on shore at Upgang, two miles distant,

and there dashed to pieces! Since 1836, no tide of equal magnitude has occurred on this part of the coast.

The Parish Church, situated on the summit, and near the verge of a lofty cliff, to which is an ascent of 194 steps, is of very ancient date; but it has undergone so many alterations, that very little of its original character remains. Another church was erected a few years ago, partly by grant, and partly by subscription; at Baxtergate is a chapel of ease; and there are also places of worship for dissenters. Several schools have been established, and ample provision is made for the poor by numerous benefactions, &c. There is a Dispensary, and a Seaman's Hospital, affording a comfortable asylum to forty-two disabled seamen, or their widows.

Whitby was constituted an electoral borough by the Reform Act, with the privilege of returning one member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of Whitby, Ruswarp, and Hawkser-cum-Stainsacre, together comprising an area of 5,132 acres. The place was represented by Aaron Chapman, Esq., from 1832 to the general election of 1847, when Robert Stephenson, Esq., railway-engineer, became the member.

The Poor Law Union comprises twenty-two parishes or places; and the population, according to the census of 1851, was 21,595, composed of 9,975 males, and 11,620 females. The number of houses at the same period was 4,701.

MULGRAVE CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, stands in a commanding situation on the coast, about four miles from Whitby. The views from the castle are romantic and varied. The ground declining to the south-east, opens a fine prospect to the sea; the pier, with the ships coming out of the harbour, the venerable ruins of the abbey, and the black promontory of Saltwick, contrasted with the white foaming billows at its foot, compose a scene equally picturesque and interesting.

STOUPÉ BROW, eight miles from Whitby, is 893 feet in height, and few appearances are more awfully grand than the view from its summit. The main road from Whitby and Robin Hood's Bay to Scarborough, lies over the moors, in some places near the edge of the cliff.

The road from Robin Hood's Bay to Stoupe Brow, is along the sandy beach, under a high and steep cliff, to which the sea flows as the tide advances; and the passage is unsafe, unless there be, when the traveller sets out, a spacious area of the sand not covered by the water, or the tide be receding. The residence of Sunderland Cooke, Esq., is at Stoupe Hall, in this township.

On this road, in the year 1809, there happened an accident, of which the circumstances, were they not so well attested to leave no room for doubt, would appear absolutely impossible. A lady and two young gentlemen, travelling in a post-chaise to Scarborough, the driver, on some occasion, alighted, and the horses, being left to

A. D.

1851

Churches.

Mulgrave Castle.

Singular accident.

A. D.

1809

themselves, immediately struck into a gallop. Before they had proceeded far, both the horses and chaise fell over the cliff, down a tremendous precipice of nearly one hundred feet high, and of which about forty feet next to the bottom is a perpendicular rock. In its fall the chaise turned over three times, yet neither the horses, the chaise, nor the passengers, suffered any injury, except that the lady received a trifling scratch on the face, and the party immediately proceeded to Scarborough.

YARM,

In the wapontake and liberty of Langbargh, four miles from Stockton, is situated on a low peninsula, and is nearly surrounded by the river Tees, which winds round in the form of a horse shoe, and is here navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen. The main street runs north and south and is very spacious. There is not much trade, and no manufacture of any importance. The commerce of the place consists principally in corn, flour, cheese, butter, and bacon, which are shipped hence to London. A great deal of salmon is caught in the river Tees, and this place partakes with Stockton in the advantage of the fishery. The market day is on Thursday, but from the vicinity of this place to the rising town and port of Stockton, it had considerably declined, but is again reviving owing to the erection of several corn mills in the town and neighbourhood. The fairs, of which there are four annually, are on the Thursday before the 6th of April; on Ascension Day; on the 2nd of August; and on the 19th and 20th of October. The fair on the 19th of October is for horned cattle and horses, and that on the following day for sheep and cheese. The October fair is one of the most considerable in the north of England, and brings a great influx of money into the town and its vicinity.

Great
Floods.

Owing to the peninsular situation of this town, and to its slight elevation above the bed of the river, it is very liable to floods, the most memorable of which are those of the 17th of February, 1753, and the 16th and 17th of November, 1771. The inundation of 1753, was occasioned by a sudden thaw on the western hills, which laid the town seven feet deep under water in the higher parts, and which swept away great quantities of furniture, wares, and live stock, without occasioning the loss of any lives. The flood of 1771, at the time of the eruption of the Solway Moss in Cumberland, was more fatal and tremendous, the water in some parts of the town rose upwards of twenty feet in perpendicular height, and many of the inhabitants were taken in boats from the roofs of their houses: a great quantity of property and some lives were lost, and many more must have perished inevitably had they not been preserved by the active humanity and timely assistance of the people of Stockton and the neighbouring villages. Similar, though less

awful visitations have taken place since, and in the flood of the 3rd of February, 1822, the water was seven feet deep in the main street of the town.

A. D.

1771

To abate the violence of these frequent inundations, the bridge of five arches, built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1400, has undergone several important alterations; the arch to the north has been made more capacious and built in a semi-circular form, and the bridge itself has been widened and rendered a substantial structure. In 1805, an elegant iron bridge, consisting of one arch one hundred and eighty feet span, was erected here, but owing to some defect in the abutments it unfortunately fell down about midnight on the 12th of January, 1806, when it was just on the point of being opened.

The Parish Church of Yarm, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, stands at the west side of the town, and was re-built in 1730. The exterior is plain and rather homely, but the interior is much admired for its neatness and good order; it is, however, chiefly remarkable for a window of painted glass, beautifully executed, by Pecket, in which is exhibited a full length figure of Moses, delivering the law on Mount Sinai. The living formerly was a rectory, but it is now only a perpetual curacy, of which the Archbishop of York is the patron. The Methodists, the Independents, the Catholics, and the Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel here, and the Society of Friends have their meeting-house.

There is here an ancient Free Grammar School, founded and endowed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Conyers, of Egglisliffe, in the county of Durham, and the benefits of which have been very essentially extended by the liberality of the late William Chaloner, Esq. A National school, capable of containing one hundred and sixty boys and girls, was built in 1816, by subscription, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Schools.

It appears, from Tanner's Notitia, that there was "here an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by some of the family of Brus, before the year 1185, which continued till the dissolution, but not a vestige of it now remains, and even the site of it is unknown. There was also a house of Blackfriars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus the second, who died in 1240, but it has disappeared, and a commodious mansion has been erected upon the spot, called the Friargate, the grounds of which are delightful, and extend about a mile along the banks of the Tees. Ancient Hospital.

[The following LECTURES were delivered to the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, December 5th and 6th, 1850, by the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE.]

LECTURE I.

ON THE POETRY OF POPE.

A. D. 1850 I have undertaken to read a paper on "The Poetry of Pope." My hearers, however, will be sorely disappointed, and my own purpose will have been singularly misconstrued, if any expectation should exist that I am about to bring any fresh matter or information to the subject with which I am about to deal. Such means of illustration, I trust, may be amply supplied by Mr. Croker, who has announced a new edition of Pope,—a task for which both his ability and his long habits of research appear well to qualify him. As little is it within either my purpose or my power to present you with any novelty of view, or originality of theory, either upon poetry in general, or the poetry of Pope in particular. The task that I have ventured, perhaps rashly, to impose upon myself, has a much more simple, and, I am willing to hope, less personal aim.

It is briefly this. It has seemed to me for a very long time, I should say from about the period of my own early youth, that the character and reputation of Pope, as a poet, had sunk, in general contemporary estimation, considerably below their previous, and their proper level. I felt ruffled at this, as an injustice to an author whom my childhood had been taught to admire, and whom the verdict of my maturer reason approved. I lamented this, because I thought that the extent of this depreciation on the one side, and of the preferences which it necessarily produced on the other, must have a tendency to mislead the public taste, and to misdirect the powers of our rising minstrels.

I allow myself the satisfaction of thinking that there are already manifest some symptoms of that re-action, which, whenever real merit or essential truth is concerned, will always ensue upon unmerited depression. I remember, too, that it gave me quite a refreshing sensation to find, during my travels in the United States of America, that among some of the most literary and cultivated portions of that great community, (although I would not more implicitly trust to young America than I would to young England upon this point,) the reverence for Pope still partook largely of the

sounder original faith of the parent land. I fear, however, that there is still enough of heresy extant among us, to justify one, who considers himself a true worshipper, who almost bows to the claim of this form of Popish infallibility, in making such efforts as may be within his power to win back any doubtful or hesitating votary to the abandoned shrine.

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The attitude, then, in which I appear before you on the present occasion, is this. I look on myself as a counsel, self-constituted it is true, but for whose sincerity the absence of any fee may be considered as a sufficient guarantee; and here, then, in the short space which can be allowed by this Court for the business of the defence, I consider myself bound to put before you such pleas as I may think best calculated to get a verdict from you on my side of the case.

The best plan, which, as it appears to me, I can adopt for disarming any reasonable suspicion on the part of my jurors, (all, I feel sure, candid and enlightened men,) as well as for doing justice to my own character as a critic, is to state frankly what I do not claim for my client, the late Alexander Pope. I do not, then, pretend to place him on the very highest pedestal of poetry, among the few foremost of the tuneful monarchs and lawgivers of mankind. Confining ourselves to our own country, I do not, of course, ask you to put him on a level with the universal, undisputed, unassailable supremacy of Shakespeare—nor with Milton, of whom Mr. Macaulay, whom this town once honoured itself by making its representative, has lately thus beautifully spoken:—

“A mightier spirit, unsubdued by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy, and blindness, meditated, undisturbed by the obscene tumult which raged all around, a song so sublime and so holy, that it could not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal beings whom he saw, with that inner eye which no calamity could darken, flinging down on the jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold.”

I fancy that some might wish to make a further reserve for the gentle fancy of Spenser, though the obsolete character of much of his phraseology, and the tediousness inseparable from all forms of sustained allegory, must, I apprehend, in these days, very considerably contract the number of his readers. Nay, I can quite allow for the preference given to Pope's more immediate predecessor, Dryden, whose compositions, though assuredly less finished and complete, undoubtedly exhibit a more nervous vein of argumentative power, and a greater variety of musical rhythm. When I have mentioned these august names, I have mentioned all, writing in the English tongue, who, in my humble apprehension, can possibly be classed before Pope.

I may observe, that in this estimate I appear to be confirmed by the present Commissioners of Fine Arts, who, in selecting the Poets from whose works subjects for six vacant spaces in the new

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Palace of Westminster were to be executed by living artists, named Chaucer, (who by his antiquity as well as his merits was properly appointed to lead the line of English bards,) Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, and Pope.

Though I conceive, and you will readily concur, that the case I am endeavouring to make good must be mainly established by my client's own precise words,—and the anticipated pleasure of quoting them to attentive ears has been, perhaps, my chief inducement to undertake the office which I am now fulfilling,—yet I consider it will not be out of place for the object I have in view, especially before an audience of a nation which much delights in, and is indeed much ruled by, precedent, if I should quote a few approved authorities, (had time permitted I might have availed myself of a great number,) merely for the purpose of showing that if you should be pleased to side with me in this issue, we shall find ourselves in company of which we shall have no need to be ashamed.

I shall also thus furnish a proof of what I have stated above, that I am not straining after originality or novelty of remark; indeed, I feel that I shall make way in proportion as the testimony I adduce proceeds from lips more trustworthy than my own.

What says Savage, a poet himself of irregular, but no mean genius? He thus speaks of Pope:—

“ Though gay as mirth, as curious thought sedate,
As elegance polite, as power elate,
Profound as reason, and as justice clear,
Soft as persuasion, yet as truth severe,
As bounty copious, as persuasion sweet,
Like nature various, and like art complete:
So fine her morals, so sublime her views,
His life is almost equalled by his muse.”

Part of this commendation, I must admit, appears even to me overstrained. Some of Pope's compositions are marred by occasional coarseness and indelicacy, and his mind and character, I fear it must be allowed, were at times disfigured by envy, resentment, and littleness. Compared, however, with most of his predecessors of the reign of Charles II., and with many of his own contemporaries, both his muse and his life may have been deemed decent and severe. He seems himself, at all events, to have indulged in this estimate of the tenor of his own productions:—

“ Curst be the verse, how well so'er it flow,
That tends to make one honest man my foe,
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steal a tear.”

I return to my authorities.

I do not quote Bishop Warburton, as he was the avowed apologist, as well as executor and editor, of Pope.

Dr. Joseph Warton, who wrote an essay on the genius and writings of Pope, chiefly with a view of proving what I have admitted above, that he ought not to be ranked in the highest class

of our native poets, and who appears to wish, as I certainly do not, to have a hit at him whenever he can, concedes, however, thus much to him,—

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"In the species of poetry wherein Pope excelled, he is superior to all mankind, and I only say that this species of poetry is not the most excellent one of the art. He is the great poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse."

Dr. Johnson, in his well-known and most agreeable life of Pope, says thus,—

"Of his intellectual character, the constituent and fundamental principle was good sense;" and then, "Pope had likewise genius, a mind active, ambitious, and adventurous, always investigating, always aspiring, in its widest searches longing to go forward, in its highest flights still wishing to be higher."

And at the close of the masterly contrast which he draws between Dryden and Pope, he thus sums it up,—

"If the flights of Dryden are higher, Pope continues longer on the wing; if of Dryden's fire the blaze is brighter, of Pope is the heat more regular and constant. Dryden often surpasses expectation, and Pope never falls below it; Dryden is read with frequent astonishment, and Pope with perpetual delight."

Mason, also a poet and very accomplished man, who had done so much in editing and illustrating the works of another most eminent and admirable master of his art, (I refer to Gray,) has shown what an exalted estimate he had formed of Pope, in the passage where he reproaches him for the undue praise which he had lavished on the famous Henry of St. John, Lord Bolingbroke—

"Call we the shade of Pope from that blest bower,
Where throned he sits with many a tuneful sage;
Ask, if he ne'er repents that luckless hour,
When St. John's name illumined glory's page.
Ask, if the wretch who dared his honour stain,
Ask, if his country's, his religion's foe,
Deserved the wreath that Malboro' failed to gain,
The deathless meed, he only could bestow?"

George, Lord Lyttleton, another poet himself, calls him "The sweetest and most elegant of English poets, the severest chastiser of vice, and the most persuasive teacher of wisdom."

How speaks Campbell, the author of the Pleasures of Hope, and the Battle of the Baltic? If any one is entitled to speak of what true poetry is, that right will not be denied to Thomas Campbell. He calls Pope, "a genuine poet," and says with true discrimination:—

"The public ear was long fatigued with repetitions of his manner; but if we place ourselves in the situation of those to whom his brilliancy, succinctness, and animation were wholly new, we cannot wonder at their being captivated to the fondest admiration."

I will only further cite from the poets whom many of us remember in our own day, one still more illustrious name. The fervid,

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wayward, irregular muse of Lord Byron, presented the strongest points of contrast with the measured, even, highly-trained, smoothly-polished, temperament of Pope. What did Lord Byron think of Pope? He terms him, "The most perfect and harmonious of poets—he, who, having no fault, has had reason made his reproach. It is this very harmony which has raised the vulgar and atrocious cant against him—(Lord Byron was fond of using strong language):—because his versification is perfect, it is assumed that it is his only perfection; because his truths are so clear, it is asserted that he has no invention; and because he is always intelligible, it is taken for granted that he has no genius. I have loved and honoured the fame and name of that illustrious and unrivalled man, far more than my own paltry renown, and the trashy jingle of that crowd of schools and upstarts who pretend to rival or even surpass him. Sooner than a single leaf should be torn from his laurel, it were better that all which these men, and that I, as one of their set, have ever written, should line trunks."

There is another and more general testimony to the reputation, at least, if not to the actual merits of Pope, which may be here mentioned; this is, the extent to which his lines are quoted as familiar maxims and illustrations of the daily incidents of life, and the common meanings of men,—quoted often probably by persons who have little knowledge or recollection where the words are to be found. I am inclined to believe that, in this respect, and it is one not to be considered slightly, he would be found to occupy the second place, next, of course, to the universal Shakespeare himself. Allow me to cite a few instances.

When there has been a pleasant party of people, either in a convivial or intellectual view—I wish we might think it of our meeting this evening—we say that it has been—

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

How often are we warned—I have sometimes even heard the warning addressed to Mechanics' Institutes, that—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

How often reminded,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Or, with nearly the same meaning,

"Who taught the useful science, to be good."

There is a couplet which I ought to carry in my own recollection—

"What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."

It is an apt illustration of the offices of hospitality,

"Welcome the coming, speed the going guest."

How familiar is the instruction,

"To look, through Nature, up to Nature's God."

As rules with reference to composition,

"The last and greatest art—the art to blot."
 "To snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

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And then as to the best mode of conveying the instruction,

"Men must be taught as if you taught them not."

There is the celebrated definition of wit,

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed;
 "What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed."

Do you want to illustrate the importance of early education? You observe,

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Do you wish to characterise ambition somewhat favourably? You call it,

"The glorious fault of angels and of gods."

Or describing a great conqueror,

"A mighty hunter, and his prey was man."

Do you seek the safest rule for architecture or gardening?

"Consult the genius of the place in all;"

Or, with exquisite good sense,

"'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense.
 And splendour borrows all her rays from sense."

Are you tempted to say any thing rather severe to your wife or daughter, when she insists on a party of pleasure, or an expensive dress? You tell her,

"That every woman is at heart a rake."

And then if you wish to excuse your own submission, you plead—

"If to her share some female errors fall,
 Look on her face, and you'll forget them all."

How often are we inclined to echo the truth—

"That fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

And this too,—

"That gentle dulness often loves a joke."

Who has not felt this to be true?

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
 Man never is, but always to be blest."

When an orator, or a Parliamentary candidate—in which last capacity I have often appeared before some of you—wishes to rail at absolute governments, he talks of

"The monstrous faith of many made for one."

Then there are two maxims, one in politics and one in religion, which have both been extensively found fault with, but the very amount of censure proves what alone I am now attempting to establish, not the truth or justice of Pope's words, but their great vogue and currency—

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"For forms of government let fools contest:
 Whate'er is best administered is best:
 For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
 His can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

It is now time to judge Pope from his own works, by which, of course, his place in the estimate of posterity must finally stand.

I shall pass hurriedly by his earlier compositions. He tells us himself of the precocity of his genius:

"I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

But his very youthful productions, on the whole, appear to be more remarkable for their dates than their intrinsic merits. He wrote his Pastorals at sixteen. Independently of the age at which they were written, they appear to me trivial, forced, out of keeping with the English soil and life to which they are by way of being assigned. One piece of praise is justly their due; after the publication of these verses by a youth, we may call him a boy, of sixteen, I do not see why a rugged or inharmonious English verse need ever again have been written; and what is more, I believe very few such have been written. Mr. Macaulay says on this point, "From the time when the Pastorals appeared, heroic versification became matter of rule and compass, and, before long, all artists were on a level." It was surely better that this level should be one upon which the reader could travel smoothly along, without jolts or stumbles.

In the short poem of the Messiah, I do justice to the stately flow of verse upon the highest of human themes. Both Dr. Johnson and Dr. Warton give it a decided preference over the *Polio* of Virgil, which is concerned with topics of close and wonderful similarity. I do not know how far they are right, but I feel quite sure that both the *Polio* of Virgil and the Messiah of Pope fall immeasurably below the prose translation of Isaiah in our Bibles.

Windsor Forest appears to be on the whole a cold production. It contains some good lines on the poet Earl of Surrey—

"Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
 Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance"—

an extremely pretty account of the flight and plumage of a pheasant, a very poetical list of the tributaries of the Thames, and some well-sounding verses on the Peace of Utrecht, then recently concluded, from which in the early part of this year I was induced to quote some lines which I thought very apposite to the proposed Exhibition of the industry of all nations, at London, in 1851:

"The time shall come, when, free as seas or wind,
 Unbounded Thames shall flow for all mankind,
 Whole nations enter with each swelling tide,
 And seas but join the regions they divide:
 Earth's distant ends our glories shall behold,
 And the new world launch forth to meet the old."

The Odes written by Pope are decidedly of an inferior caste. I need not say how inferior to the immortal Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, by Dryden, who preceded—or how inferior to Gray or Campbell, who have followed him. The Ode, perhaps, of every species of poetical composition, was the most alien to the genius of Pope; its character is rapt, vehement, abrupt; his is composed, polished, methodical; his haunt would not be the mountain top, or the foaming cataract, but the smooth parterre and the gilded saloon. You may prefer one bent of mind, as you would one form of scenery; the question with which I now invite you to deal is, not in what style Pope wrote, but in the style which he chose, and for which his nature best fitted him, how far he excelled.

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Among the very youthful productions of Pope, there were also some adaptations from Chaucer, Ovid, and one or two more ancient authors; in point of execution they are only distinguished by their smooth versification, and the matter of them ought to have forbidden the attempt.

In speaking as I have done of many of Pope's compositions, however, I may assume myself to be a devoted admirer—partisan if you should so please to term it—I conceive that I have at least shown that hitherto I am no indiscriminate praiser, who thinks that everything which proceeds from his favourite must be perfect. On the contrary, though his facility in writing verses was almost precocious, the complete mastery of his art seems to have been gradually and laboriously developed. "So regular my rage," was the description which he has himself applied to his own poetry. It was not so much "the pomp and prodigality of heaven," which have been allotted to a few; it was rather, in the edifice of song which he has reared, that nicety of detail, and that completeness of finish, where every stroke of the hammer tells, and every nail holds its exact place.

His early friend and admirer, Walsh, seems accurately to have discerned the path of excellence which was open for him, when he told him that there was one way in which he might excel any of his predecessors, which was by correctness, for, though he had before him several great poets, we could boast of none that were perfectly correct. Pope justified the advice, and if correctness is not the highest praise to which a poet can aspire, it is no mean distinction to show how an author can be almost faultlessly correct, and almost as invariably the reverse of all that is tame, mean, or flat.

There come, however, among compositions which in any one else would most strictly be called early, a few which will not bear to be dismissed with such a hasty or superficial notice. The Essay on Criticism was written when he was twenty or twenty-one years old, and as such it appears a positive marvel. But he had now entered a field on which he was quite a master—the domain of good sense

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and of good taste, applied to the current literature of a scholar, and the common topics of life.

Very soon after, however, as if to show that if he had willed it, he could have exercised as full a mastery over the region of light fancy and sportive imagery, as of sober reflection and practical wisdom, he wrote what is termed a heroi-comic poem, the *Rape of the Lock*. Dr. Johnson calls this the most exquisite example of ludicrous poetry, though I do not think the word ludicrous a happy epithet of the Doctor's; Dr. Warton calls it the best satire extant: and we are told that Pope himself considered the intermixture of the machinery of the sylphs with the action of the story, as the most successful exertion of his art. As my business to-night is more with Pope on the whole as a poet, than with the details and the conduct of his single poems, I must not suffer myself to linger on the details of this delicious work. It is so finished and nicely fitted together that it would scarcely answer to separate any isolated passages from the context; besides, exquisite as the entire poem is, yet, the subject being professedly trivial, any single extract might appear deficient in importance and dignity. The whole is as sparkling as the jewelled cross upon the bosom of the heroine,—

"On her white breast a sparkling cross she bore,
Which Jews might kiss, and Infidels adore."

It is as stimulating as the pinch of snuff he so compactly describes,

"The pungent grains of titillating dust."

But there was one other chord of the poetic lyre which Pope, still young in years, had yet to show his power to strike, and it is the most thrilling in the whole compass of song—the poetry of the passions and the heart. To this class I assign the *Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady*, and the ever memorable *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard*. A few words will suffice here for the *Elegy*; its moral tendency cannot be defended, as it appears, incidentally at least, to excuse and consecrate suicide. In its execution it combines in a high degree poetic diction with pathetic feeling. I must pause longer on the *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard*. I ought, however, before I give vent to the full glow of panegyric, to make two admissions; one, that a sensitive delicacy would have avoided the subject; the other, that the matter is not original, but is supplied in great degree by the actual letters of the distinguished and unfortunate pair who gave their name to the epistle. Where the adaptation, however, is so consummate, this makes a very slight deduction from the merit of the author. The poem is not long, but in point of execution it appears to me one of the most faultless of human compositions; every thought is passion, and every line is music. The struggle between aspiring piety and forbidden love forms its basis, and the scenery and accessories of monastic life

and the Roman Catholic ritual furnish a back-ground highly congenial, solemn, and picturesque.

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I must endeavour to justify my panegyric by a few quotations. The commendation of letter-writing is well known. It seems to me still more applicable since the introduction of the penny stamp.

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"Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid,
Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid :
They live, they speak, they breathe what love inspires,
Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires,
The virgin's wish without her fears impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart ;
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole."

I give the description of the Convent founded by Abelard :—

"You rais'd these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors ;
No silver saints, by dying misers given,
Here bribe the rage of ill-requited heaven :
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise."

There is the same scene coloured by Eloisa's own state of mind :—

"But o'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding aisles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence and a dread repose.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green,
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror o'er the woods."

This is surely eminently poetical and expressive.

She refers to the happier destiny of the nun who is entirely true to her vocation :—

"How happy is the blameless vestal's lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot !
Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind !
Each prayer accepted, and each wish resigned ;
Labour and rest that equal periods keep,
Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep ;
Desires composed, affections ever even.
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heaven."

Let me give the description of her first acquaintance with Abelard :—

"Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy flame,
When love approached me under friendship's name ;
My fancy formed thee of angelic mind,
Some emanation of th' All-beauteous mind.
Those smiling eyes, attempering every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.
Guiltless I gaz'd ; heaven listened while you sung,
And truths divine came mended from that tongue."

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In that beautiful line, the force of human passion seems to obtain the mastery over the concerns of another life ; but I will close my extracts from this poem with the wishes she forms for their last meeting, in which piety appears finally to predominate over passion :—

“Thou, Abelard ! the last sad office pay,
And smooth my passage to the realms of day.
See my lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll,
Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul !
Ah no—in sacred vestments may’st thou stand,
The hallowed taper TREMBLING in thy hand.

(You remark all the force in that word “trembling:” in the next line, observe how the words “present” and “lifted” carry on the drama of the scene):—

PRESENT the cross before my LIFTED eye,
Teach me at once, and learn of me to die ;
Ah then, thy once-loved Eloisa see,
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.

(That is, I think, a highly impassioned and pathetic line.)

See from my cheek the transient roses fly,

(“Transient,” in the literal meaning of the word, passing off.)

See the last sparkle languish in my eye !
Till every motion, pulse, and breath be o’er ;
And ev’n my Abelard be loved no more.
O death, all eloquent ! you only prove,
What dust we dote on when ‘tis man we love.”

It would be a strange omission in an estimate of the poetical achievements of Pope, to make no mention of his translation of Homer, though the fact of its being a translation, and its length, would both rather put it beyond the limits of my present criticism. Dr. Johnson calls his *Iliad*, and I am inclined to believe with no more than perfect truth, the noblest version of poetry which the world has ever seen. The main objection alleged against it is, that being a professed translation of Homer, it is not Homeric—that it is full of grace and sparkle, but misses the unmatched simplicity and majesty of that great father of verse,—that, if I may so express myself, it has not the twang of Homer. All this, I think, must be admitted ; by some the poems of Sir Walter Scott, and old ballads like *Chevy Chase*, have been thought to convey a better notion of this Homeric twang than can be gathered from all the polished couplets of Pope. Cowper (an honoured name) tried a more literal version in blank verse, which certainly may be said to represent more closely at least the simplicity of the original. Let us, however, come to the practical test—as Lord Byron has asked concerning these two translations, “Who can ever read Cowper, and who will ever lay down Pope, except for the original? As a child I first read Pope’s Homer with a rapture which no subsequent work could ever afford, and children are not the worst judges of their own language.” It is no mean praise that it is the channel which has conveyed the knowledge of Homer to the general English

public,—not to our scholars, of course. Though it is far less to the purpose how I felt about this as a child, than how Lord Byron felt, I do remember the days (I fear, indeed, that the anecdote will savour of egotism, but I must not mind the imputation of egotism, if it illustrates my author,) when I used to learn Pope's Iliad by heart behind a screen, while I was supposed to be engaged on lessons of more direct usefulness; and I fancy that I was under the strange hallucination at the time that I had got by heart the four first books. I do not mention this as a profitable example, but in order to show the degree in which this translation was calculated to gain the mastery over the youthful mind.

All the poems of Pope, to which I have already referred, belong to that period of life which, in all ordinary cases, would be called youth. I believe that they must have been nearly altogether completed before he was thirty. Those which I may further have to quote from (in doing which I shall hardly think it necessary to observe so much separate order between the different poems as heretofore), were the fruits of his matured years and settled powers. They henceforth fall under one class of composition, that which treats of men, their manners, and their morals; they are comprised under the titles of satires and moral essays. He himself speaks of the bent which his genius now adopted,

"That not in fancy's maze he wandered long,
But stooped to truth, and moralized his song."

Upon which I again feel happy to find myself in full acquiescence with Lord Byron, who says, "He should have written, *rose* to truth. In my mind the highest of all poetry is ethical poetry, as the highest of all earthly subjects must be moral truth."

Lord Bolingbroke and Bishop Atterbury, certainly no mean judges of intellectual merit, declared that the strength of Pope's genius lay eminently and peculiarly in satire. What shall I, then, single out as an illustration of his satiric vein? The character of Lord Hervey, under the name of Sporus, is cited by Lord Byron as a specimen of his rich fancy, (generally, but most erroneously, assumed to be the quality in which Pope was chiefly deficient,) and with this specimen of fancy Lord Byron defied all his own contemporaries to compete. That it does manifest injustice at least to the abilities of Lord Hervey, will be acknowledged by all who have read his very entertaining memoirs lately published; but moreover, able and brilliant as it is, it is too disagreeable to repeat. Let me quote, then, his famous character of Addison, who had given offence to him, whether with good reason or not it is no part of my present purpose, nor would it be in my power, to decide. Pope thought that Addison had treated him slightly and superciliously, and I believe took specially amiss the kind of notice he had bestowed upon the Rape of the Lock. He speaks of him under the name of Atticus; you will remark the consummate skill with which he first does justice to his genius, and then detracts from its lustre.

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It is also a great proof of the cleverness of the satire, that, sincere as our respect is both for the genius and character of Addison, it is impossible to go through this piece of dissection without believing that it must have touched upon some points of real soreness.

"Peace to all such! but were there one whose fires
True genius kindles, and fair fame inspires;
Blest with each talent and each art to please,
And born to write, converse, and live with ease:
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
View him with scornful, yet with jealous eyes,
And hate for arts that caus'd himself to rise;
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend;
Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieg'd,
And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd;
Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise—
Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep, if Atticus were he!"

Then I will take the character of the able, versatile, and unprincipled Duke of Wharton:—

"Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise;
Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
Women and fools must like him, or he dies;
Tho' wondering senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.

[This couplet has been applied to the celebrated Mr. Sheridan, and does not ill suit the author of the speeches on Warren Hastings's trial, and the School for Scandal.]

Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart,
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt;
And most contemptible, to shun contempt;
His passion still, to covet general praise,
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways;
A constant bounty which no friend has made;
An angel tongue, which no man can persuade;
A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,
Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves,
A rebel to the very king he loves;
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! flagitious, yet not great.
Ask you why Wharton broke thro' every rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool."

I have given the characters of two men; fairness demands that at least I should give you one of a woman. I take that of Chloe, which, unlike the two last, has not, that I am aware, been ascertained to belong to any actual person, but most of us will feel

that we have known people, to whom some parts of it at least might fit:—

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" Yet Chloe sure was formed without a spot—
Nature in her then err'd not, but forgot.
' With ev'ry pleasing, ev'ry prudent part,
' Say what does Chloe want?' She wants a heart.
She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one generous thought.
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever.
So very reasonable, so unmov'd,
As never yet to love, or to be lov'd.
She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest:
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair.
Forbid it heav'n, a favour or a debt
She e'er should cancel! but she may forget.
Safe is your secret still in Chloe's ear;
But none of Chloe's shall you ever hear.
Of all her Dears she never slander'd one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone.
Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her head.
Chloe is prudent!—Would you too be wise,
Then never break your heart when Chloe dies."

Having thus attempted to do justice to Pope's powers of satire, I must not omit to mention what I consider to be another of his felicities almost of an opposite character, though I have perceived with pleasure since I noted this topic, that I have been anticipated in the same line of remark by the late Mr. Hazlitt; I say with pleasure, because that ingenious person was one of the guides and favourites of a school the most opposed in theory and practice to that of Pope; I allude to the extreme tact, skill, and delicacy with which he conveys a compliment, and frequently embodies in one pregnant line or couplet a complete panegyric of the character he wishes to distinguish. Let me instance this by a few examples. Sometimes the compliment appears merely to be thrown out almost as it were by chance to illustrate his meaning. So of the Duke of Chandos, whom at another time he is supposed to have intended to ridicule under the character of Timon—

" Thus gracious Chandos is beloved at sight."

Then of Lord Cornbury—

" Would ye be blest? despise low joys, low gains,
Disdain whatever Cornbury disdains."

Of General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia—

" One driv'n by strong benevolence of soul
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole."

These have reference to manly virtues; sometimes there is the same oblique reference to female claims;

" Hence Beauty, waking all her tints, supplies
An angel's sweetness, or Bridgewater's eyes."

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At other times the eulogium is more direct. Take that fine application to Lord Cobham of the effect of man's ruling passion, developing itself in death, which he has been pursuing through a number of instances,—the man of pleasure, the miser, the glutton, the courtier, the coquette, all, for the most part, under circumstances derogatory to the pride of human nature, when he thus sums them up—

"And you, brave Cobham, to the latest breath
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death;
Such, in these moments, as in all the past,
'Oh, save my country, Heav'n!' shall be your last."

How beautiful is the couplet to Dr. Arbuthnot, his physician and friend—

"Friend of my life! which did not you prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle song."

How ingenious that to the famous Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, on being desired to write some lines in an album with his pencil—

"Accept a miracle instead of wit,
See two DULL lines by Stanhope's pencil writ."

How happy is the allusion to Lord Peterborough, who made a brilliant campaign in Spain within a wonderfully short time. He represents him as assisting to lay out his grounds—

"And he whose lightning pierced th' Iberian lines
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines,
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,
Almost as quickly as he conquered Spain."

He always speaks of Murray, the great Lord Mansfield, with pride and affection. It is true that one of the worst lines he ever wrote is about him, the second in this couplet—

"Graced as thou art with all the power of words,
So known, so honoured, at the House of Lords."

An instance how much delicacy it requires to introduce with effect familiar names and things; sometimes it tells with great force; here it is disastrously prosaic; we almost forgive it, however, when he turns from the Palace of Westminster to the Abbey opposite—

"Where Murray, long enough his country's pride,
Shall be no more than Tully, or than Hyde."

He again alludes to the aptitude for poetical composition which Murray had exhibited, and also to the talent for epigram which he assumes that the great orator Pulteney would have displayed if he had not been engrossed by politics.

"How sweet an Ovid, Murray, was our boast;
How many Martials were in Pulteney lost."

These were for the most part his political friends, but when he

mentions Sir Robert Walpole, to whom his friends, more than himself, were virulently opposed, how respectful and tender is the reproach, how adroit and insinuating the praise—

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" Seen him I have, but in his happier hour,
Of social pleasure, ill exchanged for power,—
Seen him, uncumbered with a venal tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a bribe."

I might adduce many other instances; I might quote at full length the noble epistle to Lord Oxford, but I will sum up this topic with that striking passage in which, while he enumerates the persons who encouraged and fostered his earlier productions, he presents us with a gallery of illustrious portraits, sometimes conveys by a single word an insight into their whole character, and concludes the distinguished catalogue with the name of that St. John whom he uniformly regarded with feelings little short of idolatry, and which, however misplaced and ill-grounded, have even in themselves something of the poetical attribute—

" But why then publish? Granville the polite,
And knowing Walsh would tell me I could write;
Well-natured Garth, inflamed with early praise,
And Congreve loved, and Swift endured, my lays.

(Observe how the gentle and amiable Congreve "loved," and the caustic and cynical Swift "endured.")

The courtly Talbot, Somers, Sheffield, read,
E'en mitred Rochester would nod the head,

(said to have been the ordinary symptom of Bishop Atterbury being pleased; then comes the swelling climax,)

And St. John's self, great Dryden's friend before,
With open arms received one Poet more.
Happy the studies, when by these approved,
Happier the author, when by these beloved."

I feel that I ought not entirely to omit all mention of the long satiric poem of the Dunciad, upon which Pope evidently bestowed much care and labour; but it is throughout disfigured by great ill-nature, and by a pervading run of unpleasant and unsavoury images. There is much spirit in the account of the young high-born Duncce, who makes, what is called, the Grand Tour—

" Europe he saw, and Europe saw him too;"

and tells how he

" Judicious drank, and, greatly daring, dined."

There is a luscious kind of burlesque softness in these lines,

" To happy convents, bosomed deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines;
To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing languor in the panting gales;
To lands of singing and of dancing slaves,
Love-whispering woods, and lute resounding waves."

One of the most distinguishing excellencies of Pope is the vividness which he imparts to all the pictures he presents to the mind, and which he attains by always making use of the very most appro-

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priate terms which the matter admits. This, in conjunction with his wonderful power of compression, which he has probably carried further than any one before or since, gives a terseness and completeness to all he says, in which he is unrivalled. As instances of this perfect picture painting, I would refer you, as I must not indefinitely indulge in long citations, to the descriptions, all in the same Epistle on Riches, of the Miser's House, the Man of Ross's charities, and of the death of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham :

" In the worstinn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how changed from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!"

If any should object that this is all very finished and elaborate, but it is very minute—only miniature painting after all, what do you say to this one couplet on the operations of the Deity?

" Builds life on death, on change duration founds,
And gives the eternal wheels to know their rounds."

I would beg any of the detractors of Pope to furnish me with another couple of lines from any author whatever, which encloses so much sublimity of meaning within such compressed limits, and such precise terms.

I must cite another passage, in which he ventures on the same exalted theme, with somewhat more enlargement; it would be impossible, however, for you to hear it, and bring against it any charge of diffuseness :

" All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul;
That, chang'd through all, and yet in all the same,
Great in the earth, as in the etherial frame;
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glowes in the stars, and blossoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

(There is a couplet indeed.)

Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns:
To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, connects, and equals all."

Let me invite your attention to the few following lines on the apportionment of separate instincts or qualities to different animals, and be good enough to observe how the single words clench the whole argument. They are as descriptive as the bars of Haydn's music in the oratorio of the Creation:—

" What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green;

Of hearing, from the life that fills the flood,
To that which warbles through the vernal wood;
The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine,
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line."

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What a couplet again is that! It is only about a spider; but I guarantee its immortality.

If I set down the Terse, the Accurate, the Complete, the pungency of the Satiric point, the felicity of the well turned Compliment, as the distinctive features of Pope's poetical excellence, it should not escape us that there are occasions when he reaches a high degree of moral energy and ardour. I have purposely excluded from our present consideration all scrutiny and dissection of Pope's real inner character. I am aware, that, taking it in the most favourable light, it can only be regarded as formed of mixed and imperfect elements; but I cannot refuse to myself the belief that when the Poet speaks in such strains as these, they in some degree reflect and embody the spirit of the Man. I quote from his animated description of the triumph of vice:—

"Let Greatness own her, and she's mean no more;
Her birth, her beauty, crowds and courts confess,
Chaste matrons praise her, and grave bishops bless;
In golden chains the willing world she draws,
And her's the Gospel is, and her's the laws;
Mounts the tribunal, lifts her scarlet head,
And sees pale virtue carted in her stead.
Lo! at the wheels of her triumphal car,
Old England's genius, rough with many a scar,
Dragg'd in the dust! his arms hang idly round,
His flag inverted trails along the ground!"

And, again with more special reference to himself,

"Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong antipathy of good to bad.
When truth or virtue an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours.
Yes, I am proud, I must be proud to see,
Men not afraid of God, afraid of me:
Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,
Yet touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.
O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence,
Sole dread of folly, vice, and insolence!
To all but heav'n-directed hands deny'd,
The muse may give thee, but the gods must guide:
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal;
To rouse the watchmen of the public weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall,
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall.
Let envy howl, while heav'n's whole chorus sings,
And bark at honour not conferr'd by kings;
Let flattery sick'ning see the incense rise,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies:
Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line,
And makes immortal, verse as mean as mine."

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My limits more than my materials, warn me that I must desist. As, however, with reference to the single object which I have all along had in view, I think it more politic that I should let the words of Pope, rather than my own, leave the last echoes on your

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ear, I should like to conclude this address with his own concluding lines to perhaps the most important and highly-wrought of his poems, the "Essay on Man." They appear to me calculated to leave an appropriate impression of that orderly and graceful muse, whose attractions I have, feebly I know and inadequately, but with the honesty and warmth of a thorough sincerity, endeavoured to place before you; if I mistake not, you will trace in them, as in his works at large, the same perfect propriety of expression, the same refined simplicity of idea, the same chastened felicity of imagery, all animated and warmed by that feeling of devotion for Bolingbroke, which pervaded his poetry and his life:

"Come then, my friend! my genius! come along;
Oh master of the poet, and the song!
And while the muse now stoops, or now ascends,
To man's low passions, or their glorious ends,
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with temper rise;
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe;
Correct with spirit, elegant with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please.
Oh! while along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame;
Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?
When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose
Whose sons shall blush their fathers were thy foes,
Shall then this verse to future age pretend
Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend,—
That urg'd by thee, I turn'd the tuneful art
From sounds to things, from fancy to the heart;
For wit's false mirror held up nature's light;
Show'd erring pride, whatever is, is right;
That reason, passion, answer one great aim;
That true self-love and social are the same;
That virtue only makes our bliss below;
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know."

Gentlemen of the jury, that is my case.

LECTURE II.

TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

It may be known to some of those whom I have the pleasure to see around me, that when circumstances to which I need not further allude, occasioned a breach, temporary indeed, and soon repaired, in my connection with the West-riding of Yorkshire,—when, as the phrase goes, some of your neighbours, and probably of yourselves, had given me leave to go upon my travels,—I thought I could make no better use of this involuntary leisure than by acquiring some personal knowledge of the United States of America. I accordingly embarked in the autumn of the year 1841, and

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spent about one whole year in North America, having within that period passed nearly over the length and breadth of the Republic, trod at least the soil of twenty-two out of the twenty-six States of which the Union was then composed, and paid short visits to the Queen's dominions in Canada, and to the Island of Cuba. I determined to keep a journal during my travels, and only at the end of them to decide what should become of it when it was completed. I found it was written in too hurried and desultory a manner, and was too much confined to my own daily proceedings, to make it of interest to the public at large; still more strongly I felt that after having been received with uniform civility and attention, nay, I may say with real warmth and openness of heart, I should not wish, even where I had nothing but what was most favourable to communicate, immediately to exhibit myself as an inquisitive observer of the interior life to which I had been admitted; and this very feeling would probably have disqualified me for the office of an impartial critic. Now, however, that above eight years have elapsed since my return, in turning over the pages then written, it has seemed to me allowable to endeavour, for a purpose like the present, to convey a few of the leading impressions which I derived from the surface of nature and society as they exhibited themselves in the New World.

It must follow necessarily from such limits as could be allowed to me on an occasion of this kind, that any account which I can put together from materials so vast and so crowded, must be the merest superficial skimming of the subject that can be conceived. All I can answer for is, that it shall be faithful to the feelings excited at the moment, and perfectly honest as far as it goes. I must premise one point with reference to what I have just now glanced at,—the use of individual names. I came in contact with several of the public men, the historical men they will be, of the American Republic. I shall think myself at liberty occasionally to depart in their instance from the rule of strict abstinence which I have otherwise prescribed myself, and to treat them as public property, so long as I say nothing to their disadvantage. On the other hand, the public men of the United States are not created faultless beings, any more than the public men of other countries; it must not, therefore, be considered when I mention with pleasure anything which redounds to their credit, that I am intending to present you with their full and complete portraits.

It was on the 21st day of October, upon a bright crisp morning, that the *Columbia* steam-packet, upon which I was a passenger, turned the lighthouse outside the harbour of Boston. The whole effect of the scene was cheerful and pleasing; the bay is studded with small islands, bare of trees, but generally crowned with some sparkling white building, frequently some public establishment. The town rises well from the water, and the shipping and the docks wore the look of prosperous commerce. As I stood by some

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American friends acquired during the voyage, and heard them point out the familiar villages, and villas, and institutions, with patriotic pleasure, I could not altogether repress some slight but not grudging envy of those who were to bring so long a voyage to an end in their own country, amidst their own family, within their own homes. I am not aware I ever again experienced, during my whole American sojourn, the peculiar feeling of the stranger. It was, indeed, dispelled at the moment, when their flag ship, the *Columbus*, gave our *Columbia* a distinguished, and, I thought, touching reception; the crew manned the yards, cheered, and then the band played, first "God Save the Queen," and then "Yankee Doodle." I spent altogether, at two different intervals, about a month in Boston.

I look back with fond recollection to its well-built streets—the swelling dome of its State-house—the pleasant walks on what is termed the common—a park, in fact, of moderate size, in the centre of the city, where I made my first acquaintance with the bright winter sunsets of America, and the peculiar transparent green and opal tints which stripe the skies around them—the long wooden causeways across the inner harbour, which rather recalled St. Petersburg to my recollection—the newly-erected granite obelisk on a neighbouring height, which certainly had no affinity with St. Petersburg, as it was to mark the spot, sacred to an American, of the battle of Bunker's Hill—the old elm tree, at the suburban university of Cambridge, beneath which Washington drew his sword in order to take command of the national army—the shaded walks and glades of Mount Auburn, the beautiful cemetery of Boston, to which none that we yet have can be compared, but which I trust before long our Chadwicks and Paxtons may enable us to imitate, and perhaps to excel. These are some of my external recollections of Boston; but there are some fonder still, of the most refined and animated social intercourse—of hospitalities which it seemed impossible to exhaust—of friendships which I trust can never be effaced. Boston appears to me, certainly, on the whole, the American town in which an Englishman of cultivated and literary tastes, or of philanthropic pursuits, would feel himself most at home. The residence here was rendered peculiarly agreeable to me by a friendship with one of its inhabitants, which I had previously made in England; he hardly yet comes within my rule of exception, but I do not give up the notion of his becoming one of the historical men of his country. However, it is quite open for me to mention some of those with whom, mainly through his introduction, I here became acquainted. There was Mr. Justice Story, whose reputation and authority as a commentator and expounder of law, stand high wherever law is known or honoured, and who was, what at least is more generally attractive, one of the most generous and single-hearted of men. He was an enthusiastic admirer of this country, especially of its lawyers;

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how he would kindle up and flow on if he touched upon Lord Hardwick or Lord Mansfield—"Sir," as an American always begins, "on the prairies of Illinois this day Lord Mansfield administers the law of commerce." He had also a very exalted opinion of the judgments of Lord Stowell, which his own studies and practice had led him thoroughly to appreciate; and I may permit myself to say that he had formed a high estimate of the judicial powers of Lord Cottenham. I must admit one thing, when he was in the room few others could get in a word; but it was impossible to resent this, for he talked evidently not to bear down others, but because he could not help it. Then there was Dr. Channing. I could not hear him preach, as his physical powers were nearly exhausted; but on one or two occasions I was admitted to his house. You found a fragile frame, and a dry manner, but you soon felt that you were in a presence in which nothing that was impure, base, or selfish could breathe at ease. There was the painter, Alston, a man of real genius, who suffices to prove that the domain of the fine arts, though certainly not hitherto the most congenial to the American soil, may be successfully brought, to use their current phrase, into annexation with it. These, alas! have since my visit, all been taken away. In the more immediate department of letters there are happily several who yet remain—Mr. Bancroft, the able and accomplished historian of his own country—Mr. Ticknor, who has displayed the resources of a well-stored and accomplished mind in his recent work on the literature of Spain—Mr. Longfellow, with whose feeling and graceful poetry many must be acquainted—Mr. Emerson, who has been heard and admired in this country—and I crown my list with Mr. Prescott, the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Mexico and of Peru, with respect to whom, during the visit he paid to England in the past summer, I had the satisfaction of witnessing how all that was most eminent in this country confirmed the high estimate I had myself formed of his head, and the higher one of his heart.

The public institutions of Boston are admirably conducted. The Public or Common Schools there, as I believe in New England generally, are supported by a general rate, to which all contribute, and all may profit by. I am not naturally now disposed to discuss the question, how far this system would bear being transplanted and engrafted on our polity; but it would be uncandid if I did not state that the universality of the instruction, and the excellence of what fell under my own observation, presented to my mind some mortifying points of contrast with what we have hitherto effected at home. It is well known that a large proportion of the more wealthy and cultivated part of the society of Boston belong to the Unitarian persuasion; but a considerable number of the middle classes, and especially of the rural population of New England, comprising the six Northern States of the Union, still retain much

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of the Puritan tenets and habits of their immediate ancestors,—their Pilgrim Fathers. Before I leave Boston, let me add one observation on a lighter topic. I lodged at the Tremont Hotel, which was admirably conducted, like very many of those imposing establishments in the chief cities of the Union. Here I learnt that one is apt to receive false impressions at first; I was struck with the clean, orderly, agile appearance of the waiters. "The Americans beat us hollow in waiters," was my inner thought; on inquiring I found that of the twenty-five waiters in the house, four were English and twenty-one Irish. I could not help wishing that a large number of the Irish might come and be waiters for a little while.

Within three or four days of my landing I grew impatient to see the Falls of Niagara without loss of time; if any sudden event should have summoned me home, I felt how much I should have grudged crossing the Atlantic without having been at Niagara, and I also wished to look upon the autumn tints of the American Forest, before the leaves, already beginning to fall, had entirely disappeared. The Western Railway, which appeared to me the best constructed that I saw in America, took me to Albany, a distance of 200 miles. The railway carriages, always there called cars, consist of long rooms, rather like a dining-room of a steam packet, with a stove inside, often a most desirable addition in the American winter, and you can change your seat or walk about as you choose. They are generally rougher than our railways, and the whole getting-up of the line is of a ruder and cheaper character; they do not impede the view as much as with us, as they make no scruple of dashing across or alongside of the main street in the towns or villages through which they pass. But I ought to remark about this as about every thing else, that the work of progress and transformation goes on with such enormous rapidity, that the interval of eight years since my visit will probably have made a large portion of my remarks thoroughly obsolete. The New England country through which we passed looks cheerful, interspersed with frequent villages and numerous churches—bearing the mark at the same time of the long winter and barren soil with which the stout Puritan blood of Britain has so successfully contended; indeed, the only staple productions of a district which supplies seamen for all the Union, and ships over all the world, are said to be ice and granite. Albany is the capital of the state of New York,—the Empire State, as its inhabitants love to call it, and it is a name which it deserves, as fairly as our own old Yorkshire would deserve to be called the Empire County of England. It is rather an imposing town, rising straight above the Hudson river, gay with some gilded domes, and many white marble columns, only they are too frequently appended to houses of very staring red brick. From Albany to Utica the railroad follows the

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stream of the Mohawk, which recalls the name of the early Indian dwellers in that bright valley, still retaining its swelling outline of wood-covered hills, but gay with prosperous villages and busy cultivation. I was perhaps still more struck the next evening, though it was a more level country, where the railway passes in the midst of the uncleared or clearing forest, and suddenly bursts out of a pine glade or cedar swamp into the heart of some town, probably four, three, or two years old, with tall white houses, well lighted shops, billiard-rooms, &c.; and emerging, as we did, from the dark shadows into the full moonlight, the wooden spires, domes, and porticos of the infant cities looked every bit as if they had been hewn out of the marble quarries of Carrara. I am aware that it is not the received opinion, but there is something both in the outward aspect of this region and the general state of society accompanying it, which to me seemed eminently poetical. What can be more striking or stirring, despite the occasional rudeness of the forms, than all this enterprise, energy, and life welling up in the desert? At the towns of Syracuse, of Auburn, and of Rochester, I experienced the sort of feeling which takes away one's breath; the process seemed actually going on before one's eyes, and one hardly knows whether to think it as grand as the *Iliad*, or as quaint as a harlequin farce. I will quote the words I wrote down at the time:—

"The moment is not come for me yet, if it ever should come, to make me feel myself warranted in forming speculations upon far results, upon guarantees for future endurance and stability: all that I can now do is to look and to marvel at what is before my eyes. I do not think I am deficient in relish for antiquity and association; I know that I am English, not in a pig-headed adhesion to every thing there, but in heart to its last throb. Yet I cannot be unmoved or callous to the soarings of young America, in such legitimate and laudable directions too; and I feel that it is already not the least bright, and may be the most enduring title of my country to the homage of mankind, that she has produced such a people. May God employ them both for his own high glory!"

I am bound here in candour to state that I think what I first saw in America was, with little exception, the best of its kind; such was the society of Boston—such was the energy of progress in the western portion of the State of New York.

At Rochester, an odd coincidence occurred to me, striking enough I think to be mentioned, though it only concerned myself. After the arrival of the railway carriage, and the usual copious meal of tea and meat that ensues, I had been walking about the town, which dates only from 1812, and then contained 20,000 inhabitants, and as I was returning to the hotel, I saw the word *Theatre* written up. Wishing to see everything in a new country, I climbed up some steep stairs into what was little better than a garret, where

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I found a rude theatre, and ruder audience, consisting chiefly of boys, who took delight in pelting one another. There was something, however, at which I had a right to feel surprised. In a play-house of strollers, at a town nearly five hundred miles in the interior of America, which, thirty years before, had no existence, thus coming in by the merest chance, I saw upon the drop-scene the most accurate representation of my own house, Naworth Castle, in Cumberland.

A great improvement has recently occurred in the nomenclature of this district; formerly a too classical surveyor of the State of New York had christened—I used the wrong term, had heathenised, to make a new one,—all the young towns and villages by the singularly inapplicable titles of Utica, Ithaca, Palmyra, Rome: they are now reverting to the far more appropriate, and, I should say, more harmonious Indian names, indigenous to the soil, such as Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga.

I thought my arrival at Niagara very interesting. We had come to Lockport, where there is a chain of magnificent locks, on the Erie Canal, one of the great public works of America, and which has done much to enrich this Empire State of New York. The surplus of the receipts enabled them to execute a variety of other public works. We arrived too late for the usual public conveyance. The proprietor of the stage coach agreed to give me, with one or two other Englishmen, a lumber waggon to convey us to the falls. The colonel, for he was one, as I found the drivers of the coaches often were, drove his team of four horses himself. I generally found the stage-coach driving in the United States indescribably rough, but the drivers very adroit in their steerage, and always calling their horses by their names, and addressing them as reasonable beings, to which they seemed quite to respond. Altogether, the strangeness of the vehicle, the cloudless beauty of the night, the moonlight streaming through the forest glades, the meeting a party of the Tuscarora Indians, who still have a settlement here, the first hearing the noise of Niagara about seven miles off, and the growing excitement of the nearer approach, gave to the whole drive a most stirring and enjoyable character. When I arrived at the hotel, the Cataract House, I would not anticipate by any moonlight glimpses the full disclosures of the coming day, but reserved my first visit for the clear light and freshened feelings of the morning. I staid five days at Niagara on that occasion; I visited it again twice, having travelled several thousands of miles in each interval. I have thus looked upon it in the late autumn, in the early spring, and in the full summer. Mrs. Butler, in her charming work on America, when she comes to Niagara, says only, "Who can describe that sight?" and, with these words, finishes her book. There is not merely the difficulty of finding adequate words, but there is a simplicity and absence, as I should say, of incidents in the scenery, or, at least, so entire a subordination of them to the main

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great spectacle, that attempts at description would seem inapplicable as well as impotent. Nevertheless I have undertaken, however inadequately, the attempt to place before you the impressions which I actually derived from the most prominent objects that I saw in America. How, then, can I wholly omit Niagara? The first view neither in the least disappointed, or surprised, but it wholly satisfied me. I felt it to be complete, and that nothing could go beyond it: volume, majesty, might, are the first ideas which it conveys: on nearer and more familiar inspection I appreciated other attributes and beauties—the emerald crest—the seas of spray—the rainbow wreaths. Pictures and panoramas had given me a correct apprehension of the form and outline; but they fail, for the same reason as language would, to impart an idea of the whole effect, which is not picturesque, though it is sublime; there is also the technical drawback in painting of the continuous mass of white, and the line of the summit of the Fall is as smooth and even as a common mill-dam. Do not imagine, however, that the effect could be improved by being more picturesque; just as there are several trivial and unsightly buildings on the banks, but Niagara can be no more spoiled than it can be improved. You would, when on the spot, no more think of complaining that Niagara was not picturesque, than you would remark in the shock and clang of battle that a trumpet sounded out of tune. Living at Niagara was not like ordinary life; its not over loud, but constant solemn roar, has in itself a mysterious sound: is not the highest voice to which the Universe can ever listen, compared by inspiration to the sound of many waters? The whole of existence there has a dreamy but not a frivolous impress; you feel that you are not in the common world, but in its sublimest temple.

I naturally left such a place and such a life with keen regret, but I was already the last visiter of the year, and the hotels were about to close. I was told that I had already been too late for the best tints of autumn (or fall, as the Americans picturesquely term that season), and that they were at no time so vivid that year as was usual; I saw, however, great richness and variety of hue; I think the bright soft yellow of the sugar maple, and the dun red of the black oak, were the most remarkable. These and the beech, the white cedar, the hemlock spruce, the hickory, with occasionally the chesnut and walnut, seemed the prevailing trees in all this district. I can well imagine a person being disappointed in the American Forest; trees, such as those at Wentworth and Castle Howard (may I say?) seem the exception, and not the rule. The mass of them run entirely to height, and are too thick together, and there is a great deal too much dead fir; still there is a great charm and freshness in the American forest, derived partly perhaps from association, when you look through the thick tracery of its virgin glades.

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On my going back I paid two visits at country houses; one to an old gentleman, Mr. Wadsworth, most distinguished in appearance, manner, and understanding, who had settled where I found him fifty years before, when he had not a white neighbour within thirty miles or a flour mill within fifty; he lived entirely surrounded by Indians, who have now disappeared. On some occasion, there had been a review of a corps of militia. A neighbouring Indian Chief had been present, and was observed to be very dejected; Mr. Wadsworth went up to him, and offered refreshment, which was usually very acceptable, but he declined it. Upon being pressed to say what was the matter, he answered with a deep sigh, pointing to the east, "You are the rising sun"—then to the west, "We are the setting." The face of the country is now, indeed, changed; a small flourishing town, the capital of the county, stretches from the gate; and the house overlooks one of the richest and best cultivated tracts in America, the valley of the Genessee. I fancy that quotations of the price of Genessee wheat are familiar to the frequenters of our corn markets. My host was one of the comparatively few persons in the United States who have tenants under them holding farms; among them I found three Yorkshiremen from my own neighbourhood, one of whom showed me what he called the gainest way to the house, which I recognised as a genuine Yorkshire term; he told me that his landlord was the first nobleman in the country, which is clearly not an Americanism. While on this topic I may mention that, on another occasion, I was taken to drink tea at a farmer's house in New England. We had been regaled most hospitably, when the farmer took the friend who had brought me aside, and asked what part of England Lord Morpeth came from? "From Yorkshire, I believe," said my friend. "Well, I should not have thought that from his manner of talking," was the reply.

My other visit was to Mr. Van Buren, who had been the last President of the United States, and who, I suspect, shrewdly reckoned on being the next. It seemed, indeed, at that time to be the general expectation among his own, the democratic, or as they were then commonly called, the Loco-foco party. He was at that time living on his farm of Kirderhook; the house was modest and extremely well ordered, and nothing could exceed the courtesy or fullness of his conversation. He abounded in anecdotes of all the public men of his country. In his dining room were pictures of Jefferson and General Jackson, the great objects of his political devotion. On my return through Albany, I had an interview with Mr. Seward, then for the second time Governor of the State of New York. I find that I noted at the time, that he was the first person I had met who did not speak slightly of the Abolitionists; he thought that they were gradually gaining ground. He had already acted a spirited part on points connected with slavery espe-

cially in a contest with the legislature of Virginia concerning the delivery of fugitive slaves.

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I approached the city of New York by the Hudson. The whole course of that river from Albany, as seen from the decks of the countless steamers that ply along it, is singularly beautiful, especially where it forces a passage through the barriers of the Highlands, which, however, afford no features of rugged grandeur like our friends in Scotland; but though the forms are steep and well-defined, their rich green outlines of waving wood, inclosing in smooth many-curved reaches the sail-covered bosom of the stately river, present nothing but soft and smiling images. I then took up my winter quarters at New York. I thought this, the commercial and fashionable, though not the political capital of the Union, a very brilliant city. To give the best idea of it, I should describe it as something of a fusion between Liverpool and Paris—crowded quays, long perspectives of vessels and masts, bustling streets, gay shops, tall white houses, and a clear brilliant sky overhead. There is an absence of solidity in the general appearance, but in some of the new buildings they are successfully availing themselves of their ample resources in white marble and granite. At the point of the Battery, where the long thoroughfare of Broadway, extending some miles, pushes its green fringe into the wide harbour of New York, with its glancing waters and graceful shipping, and the limber, long raking masts, which look so different from our own, and the soft swelling outline of the receding shores; it has a special character and beauty of its own. I spent about a month here very pleasantly; the society appeared to me on the whole to have a less solid and really refined character than that of Boston, but there is more of animation, gaiety, and sparkle in the daily life. In point of hospitality, neither could outdo the other. Keeping to my rule of only mentioning names which already belong to fame, I may thus distinguish the late Chancellor Kent, whose commentaries are well-known to professional readers. He had been obliged, by what I think the very unwise law of the State of New York, to retire from his high legal office at the premature age of sixty, and there I found him at seventy-eight, full of animation and racy vigour, which, combined with great simplicity, made his conversation most agreeable. Washington Irving, a well-known name both to American and English ears, whose nature appears as gentle and genial as his works—I cannot well give higher praise: Mr. Bryant, in high repute as a poet, and others. I had the pleasure of making acquaintance with many of the families of those who had been the foremost men in their country, Hamiltons, Jays, Livingstones. I lodged at the Astor House, a large hotel conducted upon a splendid scale; and I cannot refrain from one, I fear rather sensual, allusion to the oyster cellars of New York. In no part of the world have I ever seen places of refreshment as attractive—every

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one seems to eat oysters all day long. What signifies more, the public institutions and schools are there also extremely well conducted. The churches of the different denominations are very numerous and well filled. It is my wish to touch very lightly upon any point which among us, among even some of us now here, may be matter of controversy; I, however, honestly think that the experience of the United States does not as yet enable them to decide on either side the argument between the Established and Voluntary systems in religion: take the towns by themselves, and I think the voluntary principle appears fully adequate to satisfy all religious exigencies; then it must be remembered that the class which makes the main difficulty elsewhere, scarcely if at all exists in America; it is the blessed privilege of the United States, and it is one which goes very far to counterbalance any drawbacks at which I may have to hint, that they really have not, as a class, any poor among them. A real beggar is what you never see. On the other hand, over their immense tracts of territory, the voluntary system has not sufficed to produce sufficient religious accommodation; it may, however, be truly questioned, whether any establishment would be equal to that function. This is, however, one among the many questions which the republican experience of America has not yet solved. As matters stand at present, indifference to religion cannot be fairly laid to her charge; probably religious extremes are pushed farther than elsewhere; there certainly is a breadth and universality of religious liberty which I do not regard without some degree of envy.

Upon my progress southward, I made a comparatively short halt at Philadelphia. This fair city has not the animation of New York, but it is eminently well built, neat and clean beyond parallel. The streets are all at right angles with each other, and bear the names of the different trees of the country; the houses are of red brick, and mostly have white marble steps and silver knockers, all looking bright and shining under the effect of copious and perpetual washing. It still looks like a town constructed by Quakers, who were its original founders; but by Quakers who had become rather dandified. The waterworks established here are deservedly celebrated; each house can have as much water as it likes, within and without, at every moment, for about 18s. a year. I hope our towns will be emulous of this great advantage. I think it right to say that in our general arrangements for health and cleanliness we appear to me very much to excel the Americans, and our people look infinitely healthier, stouter, rosier, jollier; the greater proportion of Americans with whom you converse would be apt to tell you they were dyspeptic, whether principally from the dry quality of their atmosphere, the comparatively little exercise, which they take, or the rapidity with which they accomplish their meals, I will not

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take upon myself to pronounce. There is one point of advantage which they turn to account, especially in all their new towns, which is, that their immense command of space enables them to isolate almost every house, and thus secure an ambient atmosphere for ventilation. In my first walk through Philadelphia I passed the glittering white marble portico of a great banking establishment, which, after the recent crash it had sustained, made me think of whited sepulchres. Near it was a pile with a respectable old English appearance, of far nobler association; this was the State House, where the Declaration of American Independence was signed—one of the most pregnant acts of which history bears record. It contains a picture of William Penn and a statue of Washington. While I was there, a sailor, from the State of Maine, with a very frank and jaunty air, burst into the room, and in a glow of ardent patriotism inquired, “Is this the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed?” When he found that I was an Englishman, he seemed, with real good breeding, to be afraid that he had grated on my feelings, and told me that in the year 1814 our flag had waved over the two greatest capitals of the world, Washington and Paris. I looked with much interest at the great Model Prison of the separate system. I was favourably impressed with all that met the eye; but I refrain from entering upon the vexed question of comparison between this and the silent and other systems, as I feel how much the solution must depend upon ever recurring experience. The poor-house, like that at New York, is built and administered on a very costly scale, and also has a great proportion of foreigners as inmates, and of the foreigners a great proportion Irish. This seems to enhance the munificence of the provision for destitution; at the same time it is not to be forgotten that the foreign labour is an article of nearly essential necessity to the progress of the country. On the only Sunday which I spent in Philadelphia, I went to a church which was not wanting in associations; the communion plate had been given by Queen Anne, and I sat in the pew of General Washington. I was told by some one that his distinguished contemporary, Chief Justice Marshall, said of him, that in contradiction to what was often thought, he was a man of decided genius, but he was such a personification of wisdom, that he never put any thing forward which the occasion did not absolutely require. It seemed to me that there was at Philadelphia a greater separation and exclusiveness in society, more resemblance to what would be called a fashionable class in European cities, than I had found in America elsewhere.

My next brief pause was at Baltimore. At a halt on the railroad on the way thither, I heard a conductor or guard say to a negro, “I cannot let you go, for you are a SLAVE.” This was my first intimation that I had crossed the border which divides Freedom from Slavery. I quote from the entry which I made upon noting

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these words that evening :—" Declaration of Independence which I read yesterday—pillar of Washington which I have looked on to-day—what are ye ?"

I must now give myself some little vent. It was a subject which I felt during my whole sojourn in America, as I feel it still, to be paramount in interest to every other. It was one on which I intended and endeavoured to observe a sound discretion; we have not ourselves long enough washed off the stain to give us the right to rail at those whom we had originally inoculated with the pest; and a stranger abundantly experiencing hospitality could not with any propriety interfere wantonly upon the most delicate and difficult point of another nation's policy. I could not, however, fail often and deeply to feel, in the progress of my intercourse with many in that country—" Come not, my soul, into their secret; to their counsel, my honour, be not thou united." At the same time I wished never to make any compromise of my opinion. I made it a point to pay special respect to the leading Abolitionists—those who had laboured or suffered in the cause—when I came within reach of them; at Boston, I committed the more overt act of attending the annual anti-slavery fair, which then was almost considered something of a measure. I was much struck in the distinguished and agreeable companies which I had the good fortune to frequent, with a few honourable exceptions, at the tone of disparagement, contempt, and anger, with which the Abolitionists were mentioned; just as any patrician company, in this country, would talk of a Socialist or Red Republican. I am, of course, now speaking of the free Northern States; in the South an Abolitionist could not be known to exist. My impression is, that in the subsequent interval the dislike, the anger, has remained, and may, probably, have been heightened, but that the feeling of slight, of ignoring (to use a current phrase) their very existence, must have been sensibly checked. There were some who told me that they made it the business of their lives to superintend the passage of the runaway slaves through the free States; they reckoned, at that time, that about one thousand yearly escaped into Canada. I doubt whether the enactment and operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill will damp the ardour of their exertions. It may be easy to speak discreetly and plausibly about the paramount duty of not contravening the law; but how would you feel, my countrymen, if a fugitive was at your feet and the man-hunter at the door? I admit that the majesty of the law is on one side; but the long deep misery of a whole human life is on the other. What you ought to feel is fervent gratitude to the Power which has averted from your shores and hearths this fearful trial, and, let me add, a heartfelt sympathy with those who are sustaining it.

At Baltimore I thought there was a more picturesque disposition of ground than in any other city of the Union: it is built on swel-

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ling eminences, commanding views of the widening Chesapeake, a noble arm of the sea. There are an unusual number of public monuments for an American town, and hence it has been christened the Monumental City. I found the same hospitality which had greeted me every where, and the good living seemed to me carried to its greatest height; they have in perfection the terrapin, a kind of land tortoise, and the canvass-back duck, a most unrivalled bird in any country. With reference to the topic I have lately touched upon, a Slave-holders' Convention was being held at the time of my visit for the State of Maryland. They had been led to adopt this step by their apprehensions both of the increase of the free coloured population, and what they termed their demoralising action on the slaves. The language, as reported, did not seem to have been very violent, but they very nearly subjected to lynch-law a man whom they suspected to be a reporter for an abolitionist newspaper. I trust we are not going to copy that system in this country. I dined with the daughter of Charles Carroll, who, when signing the Declaration of Independence, was told by a bystander that he would incur no danger, as there were so many of the same name—"of Carrollton," he added to his name, and I think it is the only one upon the document which has any appendage. Being thus nobly fathered, it is rather curious that this venerable lady should have been the mother of three English Peeresses. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore was one of the company: he wore his long violet robes, which I have never seen done on similar occasions, either in Ireland or in this country.

From Baltimore I transferred myself to Washington, the seat of Government and capital of the American Union. I never saw so strange a place; it affords the strongest contrast to the regularity, compactness, neatness, and animation of the Atlantic cities I had hitherto visited. It is spread over a very large space, in this way justifying the expression of some one who wished to pay it a compliment, but did not know very well what attribute to select, so he termed it a "city of magnificent distances," over which it extends, or rather sprawls; it looks as if it had rained houses at random, or like half a dozen indifferent villages scattered over a goose common. Here and there, as if to heighten the contrast with the meanness of the rest, there are some very handsome public buildings; and the American Capitol, the meeting-place of the legislature and the seat of empire, though not exempt from architectural defects, towers proudly on a steep ascent, commanding the subject town and the course of the broad Potomac, which makes the only redeeming feature of the natural landscape. In short, while almost every other place which I saw in America gives the impression of life and progress, Washington not only appears stagnant, but retrograde. No busy commerce circulates in its streets, no brilliant shops diversify its mean ranges of ill-built houses; but very few equipages move along its wide, splashy, dreary avenues. I saw it, too, in the

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prime of its season, during the sitting of Congress. When it is not sitting the members of the legislature and officers of the government dispose themselves over the breadth of the Union, and leave the capital to the clerks of the public offices, and—does it not seem profanation to say it?—the *Slaves*, who are still permitted to inhabit what should rightfully be the Metropolis of Freedom. It is at least gratifying to know that, in the last session of Congress, the slave trade has been abolished in the district of Columbia, the small portion of territory immediately annexed to Washington. When they are here, the members of Congress are mostly packed together in large and very inferior boarding-houses, a great portion of them not bringing their wives and families over the immense distances they have to traverse; hence it also happens that Washington will appear to the stranger not merely one of the least thriving but also the least hospitable of American cities. I spent nearly a month there, and it was the only place in which I (what is termed) kept house, that is, I resided in private lodgings, and found my own food, a method of life, however, which, in the long run, has more comfort and independence than that of the huge hotels. It was a contrast, however, to the large armies of waiters to which I had grown accustomed, to have no one in the house but an old woman and a negro boy, the first of whom my English servant characterised as cross, and the second as stupid. I believe it was the policy of the founders of the Republic to place the seat of government where it would not be liable to be distracted by the turmoil of commerce, or over-awed by the violence of mobs; we have heard very lately of speculations to remove the seat of the French Government from Paris. Another cause which has probably contributed to check any designs for the external improvement and development of Washington, must have been the doubt how far in a nation which is extending its boundaries westward at so prodigious a rate, it will be desirable or possible long to retain as the seat of Government a spot which will have become so little central.

What gave most interest to my stay at Washington naturally was the opportunity of attending the sittings of Congress. The interior of the Capitol is imposing, as well as the exterior; in the Centre Hall there were five large pictures, illustrating the prominent points of American history, which must be more agreeable to American than to British eyes. There is also a fine colossal statue of Washington, who is universally and not unduly called the father of his country. The Chamber where the senate meets is handsome and convenient. The general aspect of the assembly, which (as is well known) shares largely both in the legislative and executive powers of the constitution, is grave and decorous. The House of Representatives, the more popular branch of the Government, returned by universal suffrage, assemble in a chamber of very imposing appearance, arranged rather like a theatre, in shape like the

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arc of a bow, but it is the worst room for hearing I ever was in : we hear complaints occasionally of our Houses of Parliament, old and new, but they are faultless in comparison. In parts of the House it is impossible to hear any body, in others it answers all the purposes of a whispering gallery, and I have heard members carry on a continuous dialogue while a debate was storming around them. Both in the Senate and in the House every member has a most commodious arm-chair, a desk for his papers, and a spitting-box, to which he does not always confine himself. I came very often, and it was impossible to surpass the attention I received ; some member's seat in the body of the House was always given to me, and I was at liberty to remain there during the whole of the debate, listen to what was going on, or write my letters, as I chose. The palpable distinction between them and our House of Commons I should say to be this, we are more noisy, and they are more disorderly. They do not cheer, they do not cough, but constantly several are speaking at a time, and they evince a contemptuous disregard for the decisions of their Speaker. They have no recognized leaders of the different parties, the members of Government not being allowed to have seats in either House of Congress, and the different parties do not occupy distinct quarters in the Chamber, so that you may often hear a furious wrangle being carried on between two nearly contiguous members. While I was at Washington, the question of slavery, or at least of points connected with slavery, gave the chief colour and animation to the discussions in the House of Representatives. Old Mr. Adams, the ex-president of the United States, occupied, without doubt, the most prominent position ; he presented a very striking appearance, standing up erect at the age of 73, having once filled the highest post attainable by an American citizen, with trembling hands and eager eyes, in defence of the right of petition—the right to petition against the continuance of Slavery in the district of Columbia, with a majority of the House usually deciding against him, and a portion of it lashed into noise and storm. I thought it was very near being, and to some extent it was, quite a sublime position, but it rather detracted from the grandeur of the effect at least, that his own excitement was so great as to pitch his voice almost into a screech, and to make him more disorderly than all the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old game-cock, and occasionally showed great energy and power of sarcasm. I had certainly an opportunity of forming my opinion, as I sat through a speech of his that lasted three days ; but then it is fair to mention that the actual sittings hardly last above three hours a day—about four dinner is ready, and they go away for the day, differing much herein from our practice ; and on this occasion they frequently allowed Mr. Adams to sit down to rest. All the time I believe he was not himself for the discontinuance of slavery, even in the district of Columbia, but he contended that the Constitution had accorded the free right of peti-

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tion. One morning he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, which raised a great tempest. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a fine and graceful speaker, moved a vote of censure upon him. Another member, whom I need not name, the ablest and fiercest champion whom I heard on the Southern or Slave-holder side, made a most savage onslaught on Mr. Adams; then up got that "old man eloquent," and no one could have reproached him with not understanding how to speak even daggers. His brave but somewhat troublous spirit has passed from the scenes upon which he played so conspicuous a part, but he has left behind him some words of fire, the sparks of which are not yet extinct. Nothing came of all this stir; I used to meet Mr. Adams at dinner while it went on, very calm and undisturbed. After seeing and hearing what takes place in some of these sittings, one is tempted to think that the Union must break up next morning; but the flame appeared generally to smoulder almost as quickly as it ignited. The debates in the Senate, during the same period, were dignified, business-like, and not very lively; so it may be judged which House had most attraction for the passing traveller. I heard Mr. Clay in the Senate once, but every one told me that he was labouring under feebleness and exhaustion, so that I could only perceive the great charm in the tones of his voice. I think this most attractive quality was still more perceivable in private intercourse, as I certainly never met any public man, either in his country or in mine, always excepting Mr. Canning, who exercised such evident fascination over the minds and affections of his friends and followers, as Henry Clay. I thought his society most attractive, easy, simple, and genial, with great natural dignity. If his countrymen made better men Presidents, I should applaud their virtue in resisting the spell of his eloquence and attractions; when the actual list is considered, my respect for the discernment elicited by Universal Suffrage does not stand at a very high point. Another great man, Daniel Webster, I could not hear in either House of Congress, because he then filled, as he does now, the high office of Secretary of State; but it is quite enough to look on his jutting dark brow and cavernous eyes, and massive forehead, to be assured that they are the abode of as much, if not more, intellectual power than any head you perhaps ever remarked. For many, if not for all reasons, I am well content that he should be again at the head of the American Cabinet, for I feel sure that while he is even intensely American, he has an enlightened love of peace, and a cordial sympathy with the fortunes and glories of the old, as well as the new Anglo-Saxon stock. The late Mr. Calhoun, who impressed most of those who were thrown in his way with a high opinion of his ability, his honesty, and, I may add, his impracticability, I had not the good fortune to hear in public, or meet in private society. It is well known that his attachment to the maintenance of slavery went so far as to lead him to declare that real freedom could not be main-

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tained without it. Among those who at that time contributed both to the credit and gaiety of the society of Washington, I cannot forbear adding the name of Mr. Legare, then the Attorney-General of the Union, now unhappily, like too many of those whom I have had occasion to mention, no longer living. He appeared to me the best scholar, and the most generally accomplished man, I met in all the Union. I may feel biassed in his favour, for I find among my entries, "Mr. Legare spoke to night of Pope as he ought."

I have not mentioned what might be thought of a very prominent object at Washington—the President of the United States. He resides for his term of office at a substantial plain building, called the White House. Mr. Tyler filled the office when I was there, and appeared a simple, unaffected person. Washington is the head quarters of another branch of the Constitution, which works perhaps with less of friction and censure than any other, the Supreme Court of Judicature. The large federal questions between State and State give great weight and interest to its proceedings. I heard an interesting cause between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania; it was an action to try the constitutional validity of an Act of the State of Pennsylvania, which gave a trial by Jury to the fugitive slave. How this subject pursued and pervaded every thing! It was argued with great ability on both sides; it was ultimately ruled against the power of the free states to pass such an act; and the recent Fugitive Slave Law may probably have arisen out of some such debateable questions of right; at all events, it has entirely swept away the intervention of a jury.

The last day of my abode at Washington was spent becomingly at Mount Vernon, the residence, and now the grave, of Washington. It is well placed on a wooded hill above the noble Potomac, here a mile and a half broad. The tomb is a sad affair for such a man; it has an inscription upon it denoting that it was erected by John Strutters, marble mason! It is placed under a glaring red building, something between a coach-house and a cage; the Senate once procured the consent of the family to have it removed to the Capitol, when a bricklayer, a labourer, and a cart arrived to take it off one morning, at which their indignation naturally rose. There are few things remarkable in the house, except the key of the Bastille sent by General Lafayette to General Washington, and a sword sent to him by Frederick the Great, with this address, "From the Oldest General of the age to the best." I was gratified to see a print from my picture of the Three Maries. Did it ever excite the interest and the piety of Washington?

I made a rapid journey, by steamboat and railroad, through the States of Virginia and North Carolina; the country wore a universal impress of exhaustion, desertion, slavery. It appears to be one of the trials for the cupidity of man that slavery, notwithstanding all its drawbacks, has a certain degree of adaptation, not I trust in the mercy of God, a necessary adaptation, to the culture of fertile soils

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in hot climates ; but in sterile or exhausted soils, where the energy of man must be called out to overcome difficulties, it is evident that slavery has no elastic spring or restorative power.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, has a certain resemblance in position to its namesake in Surrey ; I saw the local legislature in session ; it was very full of coarse-looking farmers from the Western portion of the state ; it struck me that the acute town lawyers must manage matters much as they choose. I never saw a country so hopeless as all that I passed through in North Carolina—a flat, sandy waste of pines, with scarcely a habitation. I spent a fortnight at Charleston, the capital of her more energetic sister, South Carolina ; this town and state may be looked upon as the headquarters of the slave-holding interest ; and repeatedly, when they have thought the policy of the North too encroaching, either upon questions relating to what they term their peculiar institutions, which is their euphonious description of slavery, or when we should feel a juster sympathy with them, upon questions relating to the protection of the northern manufactures in opposition to a liberal commercial policy, they have not only held the very highest tone in favour of a dissolution of the Union, but have proceeded to overt acts of resistance. I am bound to say that I spent my time there very pleasantly ; there was much gaiety and unbounded hospitality. I have made no disguise of what my opinions upon slavery were, are, and ever must be ; but it would be uncandid to deny that the planter in the Southern States has much more in his manner and mode of intercourse that resembles the English country gentleman than any other class of his countrymen ; he is more easy, companionable, fond of country life, and out-of-door pursuits. I went with a remarkably agreeable party to spend a day at the rice plantation of one of their chief proprietors ; he had the credit of being an excellent manager, and his negroes, young and old, seemed well taken care of and looked after ; he repelled the idea—not of educating them—that is highly penal by the law of the State, but of letting them have any religious instruction. I was told by others that there was considerable improvement in this respect. Many whom I met entertained no doubt that slavery would subsist among them for ever ; others were inclined to think that it would wear out. While I was willing not to shut my eyes to any of the more favourable external symptoms or mitigations of slavery, other indications could not come across my path without producing deep repugnance. On the very first night of my arrival, I heard the deep sound of a curfew bell ; on inquiry I was told, that after it had sounded every night at about nine o'clock, no coloured person, slave or *free*—mark that—might be seen in the streets. One morning, accordingly, I saw a great crowd of coloured persons in the street, and I found they were waiting to see a large number of their colour, who had been taken up the night before on their return from a ball, escorted

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in their ball dresses from the Gaol to the Court-house. Indeed, it was almost principally with relation to the free blacks that the anomalous and indefensible working of the system appeared there to develop itself. I was told that the slaves themselves looked down upon the free blacks, and called them rubbish. I must not omit to state that I saw one slave auction in the open street, arising from the insolvency of the previous owner; a crowd stood round the platform, on which sat the auctioneer, and beside him were placed in succession the lots of from one to five negroes. The families seemed to be all put up together, but I imagine they must often be separated; they comprised infants and all ages. As far as I could judge, they exhibited great indifference to their changing destiny. I heard the auctioneer tell one old man, whom I could have hardly distinguished from a white person, that he had been bought by a good master. One could not help shuddering at the future lot of those who were not the subjects of this congratulation.

I went into the Head Court of Justice at Charleston, and found seven persons present; five of them were judges, one was the lawyer addressing them, the other was the opposing counsel, who was walking up and down the room. I attended a meeting of the convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina; whether it may be for encouragement or warning to those who wish for the introduction or revival of such synods at home, I mention the point then under discussion; it was how far it was proper to show deference for the opinion of the Bishop.

In point of neatness, cleanliness, and order, the slave-holding States appeared to stand in about the same relation to the free, as Ireland does to England; every thing appears slovenly, ill-arranged, incomplete; windows do not shut, doors do not fasten; there is a superabundance of hands to do every thing, and little is thoroughly done. The country round Charleston for scores, and I believe hundreds of miles, is perfectly flat, and full of swamps, but there I had the first indications of the real genius of the south, in the white houses lined with verandahs, the broad-leaved deep green magnolias and wild orange trees in the gardens, the large yellow jessamine and palmeto in the hedges, and the pendant streamers of grey moss on the under branches of the rich evergreen live oak, which supplies unrivalled timber for ship-building.

I left Charleston in a small American mail-packet, for the island of Cuba. I must not dwell on the voyage, which, from our being much becalmed, lasted twelve days, double its due; we were long off the low flat coasts of Georgia and Florida, and I felt inclined to say with Goldsmith—

“And wild Altama echoed to our woe.”

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On the 14th of March we passed under the impregnable rock of the Castle, called the Moro, and, answering the challenge from its terraced battlements, we found ourselves in the unrivalled harbour of the Havana. How enchanting, to the senses at least, were the three weeks I spent in Cuba! How my memory turns to its picturesque forms and balmy skies. During my whole stay, the thermometer scarcely varied from 76 to 78 degrees in the shade. I am disposed to wonder that these regions are not more resorted to by our countrymen for enjoyment of life, and escape from death. Nothing was ever so unlike either Europe or America as the Havana; at least I had never been in Spain, the mother country, which I suppose it most resembles. The courts of the gleaming white houses have a Moorish look, the interiors are much covered with arabesques, and on the outside towards the street they have immense open spaces for windows, in which they generally find it superfluous to put any glass; the carriages are called *Volantès*, and look as if they had been intended to carry Don Quixote. Then how delicious it used to be, late in the evening, under a moonlight we can scarcely imagine, to sit in the square called the Place of Arms, where in a space flanked by some gleaming palm trees, and four small fountains, a gay crowd listened to excellent music from a Spanish military band. It is certainly the handsomest town I saw in the New World, and gives a great idea of the luxury and splendour of Spain in her palmy days. The billiard rooms and ice-saloons streamed with light; the great theatre is as large and brilliant as almost any in Europe. Again, how full of interest were some visits I paid in the interior, both to Spanish and American households. I cannot condense my impressions of the scenery better than by repeating some short stanzas which with such influences around me I could not help perpetrating. I hope that while they bear witness to the intoxicating effects of the landscape and the climate, they do not wholly leave out of view the attendant moral.

Ye tropic forests of unfading green,
Where the palm tapers, and the orange glows,
Where the light bamboo weaves her feathery screen,
And her tall shade the matchless seyba throws:

Ye cloudless ethers of unchanging blue,
Save as its rich varieties give way
To the clear sapphire of your midnight hue,
The burnished azure of your perfect day.

Yet tell me not my native skies are bleak,
That flushed with liquid wealth, no cane-fields wave;
For Virtue pines, and Manhood dares not speak,
And Nature's glories brighten round the Slave.

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Among the country houses I visited was the sugar estate of one of the chief Creole nobles of the island—(I do not know whether my hearers will be aware that the proper meaning of a Creole is a person of European descent born in America)—I was treated there with the most refined and courteous hospitality; and what a view it was from the terrace of golden cane-fields, and fringing woods, and azure sea! The treatment of the domestic slaves appeared kind and affectionate, and all the negro children on the estate repeated their catechism to the priest, and were then brought in to dance and romp in the drawing-room. Generally there does not appear to be the same amount of repulsion between the white and coloured races as in the United States, and there is the pleasant spectacle of their being mixed together in the churches. Still the crying conclusive fact remains, that the average negro population died off in ten years, and had to be recruited by continuous importations, which are so many breaches of the solemn treaties between Spain and us. On one coffee estate which I visited—(and generally the coffee cultivation is far lighter than that of the sugar cane)—a still darker shade was thrown upon the system, as I was told from a most authentic source that there was great difficulty in preventing mothers from killing their offspring. General Valdez, who was captain-general of the island during my visit, is thought to have exerted himself honestly in putting down the slave trade. I believe it has been as much encouraged as ever under some of his successors. The politics of Cuba are rather delicate ground to tread upon just now, and are likely to be continually shifting; it appeared to me that all the component parties held each other in check, like the people who are all prevented from killing each other in the farce of the Critic. The despotism and exclusiveness of the mother country were complete; every one gave the same picture of the corruption and demoralization which pervaded every department of administration and justice. The Creoles are prevented from rising against this system, from dread of the Negroes rising against them, over and above the large Spanish force always kept on foot there; the Americans, who have got possession of a large proportion of the estates, do not like to hazard any attempt at annexation, without at least adequate aid from other quarters, as they would have to deal with the Spanish army, some of the Creoles, and all the Negroes; and the Negroes, the most deeply wronged party of any, would bring down on themselves in case of any general rising amongst them, the Spaniards, Creoles, Americans within, and Americans without. May the providence of God reserve for these enchanting shores more worthy destinies than they have ever yet enjoyed!

I availed myself of the magnificent accommodation of one of our West India line-of-packet steamers, which deposited us at the mouth of the Mississippi. I repined at the course of the vessel, receding from the sun, and at first I thought everything looked

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dingy, after the skies and vegetation of the tropics. I missed especially the palm, the cocoa, and the seyba, but there was still the orange tree, and, what they have not in Cuba, the magnolia, a forest tree in full blossom: the sugar plantations of Louisiana seemed kept in very trim order: we passed the ground made memorable by the victory of General Jackson over the English, and soon drew up among the numerous tiers of masts and steamboats that line the crescent outline of New Orleans.

The good I have to say of New Orleans must be chiefly confined to the St. Charles Hotel, which is the most splendid of its kind that I saw even in the United States. When it is at its full complement five hundred and sixty dine there every day—three hundred and fifty of whom sleep in the house; there are one hundred and sixty servants, seven French cooks; all the waiters, whites—Irish, English, French, German, and American; the very intelligent proprietor of the hotel told me he thought the Irish made the best; he has them all together every day at noon, when they go through a regular drill, and rehearse the service of a dinner. Nothing can be more distinct than the appearance of the American and French portions of the town; the American is laid out in broad streets, high houses, and large stores; the French in narrow streets, which suits a warm climate better perhaps, and a great proportion of one-storied houses, which they thought a better security against hurricanes. I spent my time not unpleasantly, particularly two days at the plantation of an opulent proprietor, where the slaves seemed the subject of much thoughtful attention as far as their physical condition is concerned: the weather at this season,—the middle of April,—was delicious, but it is the last place in the world I should choose for a residence. For long periods the climate is most noxious to human life; it is the occasional haunt of the yellow fever, the river runs at a higher level than the town, and the putrid swamp is ever ready to ooze through the thin layer of rank soil above it; and, worse than any merely natural mal'aria, the dregs of the worst type of the French and American character, notwithstanding the more wholesome elements by which their influence is undoubtedly tempered, impart a moral taint to the social atmosphere.

Though in my journey henceforward I passed over immense spaces, and saw great varieties of scenes and men, yet as it became now more of a matter of real travelling, and did not show me so much of the inner social life, it will be a relief to you to hear, especially after the lengthened trespass I have already made on your attention, that I shall get over the remaining ground far more rapidly. I went from New Orleans to Louisville on board the *Henry Clay* steamer, 1,500 miles, which lasted six days; the first 1,100 miles were on the Mississippi. It is impossible to be on the Father of Waters, as I believe the name denotes, without

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some emotion; its breadth hardly appears so imposing as that of many far inferior streams; at New Orleans it must be under three-quarters of a mile, but its width rather paradoxically increases as you recede from its mouth; its colour is that of a murky, pulpy, yellowish mud, but still its full deep brimming volume pleases, chiefly, I suppose, from the knowledge that thus it rolls on for five thousand miles, and waters a valley capable of feeding the world; there is little break of outline, but the continuous parallel lines of forest are partially dotted, first by the sugar fields of Louisiana, then by the cotton enclosures of the states of Mississippi and Tennessee, then by the rich meadows of Kentucky. For the last four hundred miles we left the sovereign river, and struck up the Ohio, christened by the French the beautiful river, and deserving the name from the swelling wooded slopes which fringe its current; its soft native name of Ohio means "the gently flowing." Louisville is a flourishing town; thence I dived into the interior of Kentucky, and paid a visit of two or three days to Mr. Clay, at his country residence of Ashland. The qualities which rivet the senate and captivate his adherents, seemed to me both heightened and softened by his frank, courteous, simple intercourse. He lives with his family in a modest house, among fields of deep red soil and the most luxuriant grass, growing under very thriving and varied timber, the oak, sycamore, locust tree, cedar, and that beautiful ornament of American woods, the sugar maple. He likes showing some English cattle. His countrymen seem to be in the habit of calling upon him without any kind of previous introduction. Slavery, generally mild in the pastoral state of Kentucky, was certainly seen here in its least repulsive guise; Mr. Clay's own negro servant, Charles, was much devoted to him; he took him with him on a tour into Canada, and when some abolitionists there wanted him to leave his master, "Not if you were to give me both your Provinces," were the reply.

My next halt was at the White Sulphur Springs in the western portion of Virginia. The season had not yet commenced, early in May, so I was in sole possession of the place. One of my southern friends had kindly placed a delightful little cottage at my disposal, and I enjoyed in the highest degree the unwonted repose in the solitude of virgin forests, and the recesses of the green Alleghanies. Here were my brief Farewell lines to the small temple-like cupola over the bright sulphur well from which I used to drink many times in the day:—

Hail dome! whose unassuming circle guards
Virginia's flowing fountain: still may health
Hover above thy crystal urn, and bring
To cheeks unused their bloom! may Beauty still

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Sit on thy billowy swell of wooded hills,
 And deep ravines of verdure ; may the axe,
 Improvement's necessary pioneer,
 Mid forest solitudes, still gently pierce,
 Not bare their leafy bowers ! This votive lay,
 Like wreath of old on thy white columns hung,
 Albeit of scentless flowers from foreign soil,
 Scorn not, and bid the Pilgrim pass in peace.

I had, at this time, much travelling in the stage coaches, and I found it amusing to sit by the different coachmen, who were generally youths from the Eastern States, pushing their way in life, and full of fresh and racy talk. One said to me, lamenting the amount of debt which the State through which we were travelling had incurred, "I suppose your State has no debt,"—a compliment I could not quite appropriate. Another, who probably came from New York, where they do not like to use the word Master in speaking of their employers, but prefer an old Dutch name, Boss, said to me, "I suppose the Queen is your Boss now."

I again turned my face to the West, and passed Cincinnati, which, together with all that I saw of the State of Ohio, seemed to me the part of the Union where, if obliged to make the choice, I should like best to fix my abode. It has a great share of all the civilization and appliances of the old settled States of the East, with the richer soil, the softer climate, the fresher spring of life which distinguish the West. It had besides to me the great attraction of being the first Free State which I reached on my return from the region of Slavery, and the contrast in the appearance of prosperity and progress is just what a friend of freedom would always wish it to be. One of my visitors at Cincinnati told me he remembered when the town only contained a few log cabins ; when I was there it had 50,000 inhabitants. I shall not easily forget an evening view from a neighbouring hill, over loamy corn fields, wooded knolls, and even some vineyards, just where the Miami River discharges its gentle stream into the ample Ohio. I crossed the States of Indiana and Illinois, looked for the first time on the wide level and waving grass of a prairie—stopped a short time at St. Louis, once a French station, now the flourishing capital of the State of Missouri. I passed the greatest confluence of rivers on the face of our globe, where the Mississippi and Missouri blend their giant currents ; the whole river ought properly to have gone by the name of the Missouri, as it is by far the most considerable stream, its previous course before the junction exceeding the entire course of the Mississippi both before and after it ; it is the Missouri, too, which imparts its colour to the united stream, and for two or three miles you distinguish its ochre-coloured waters as they line the hitherto

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clear current of the Upper Mississippi. At Jacksonville, in Illinois, I was told a large colony of Yorkshiremen were settled, and I was the more easily induced to believe it, as it seemed to me about the most thriving and best cultivated neighbourhood I had seen. I embarked at Chicago on the great lakes : but here I must desist from pursuing my devious wanderings on those large inland seas, and on the opposite shore of Canada. Many thousands of miles have I steamed away over Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario; the Rideau Canal, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers; some of these I traversed twice, and they supplied some of the most interesting and picturesque features of my long journeyings. I should have scrupled in any case to touch upon the politics of Canada, and indeed my pauses at any fixed spot were too short to qualify me for the attempt, even if it had been desirable. It is a magnificent region, especially its western portion—happy in climate, soil, and scenery. I will, however, only attempt to dash off two slight sketches from my Canadian recollections. Here is the first. I stood in a terraced garden on the summit of a high promontory, running with a steep angle into the basin made by the river St. Lawrence, of which it is no exaggeration to say that the water is as clear, bright, and, above all, green as any emerald; here, upon I believe the most imperial site in the world, stand the citadel and city of Quebec: the shipping was lying in great quantity close under the rocky steep, and was dotted for a considerable way along the shining river; in front was the island of Orleans, well-shaped and full-peopled; ridge upon ridge beyond, ending with Cape Tourment, descended on the river; the shore on either side gleamed with white villages, and the town below seemed to climb or almost leap up the straight precipice, broken with high convent roofs and glittering tinned spires. The flag of England waved upon the highest bastion that crowned the rock, the band of the Queen's Guards was playing in the garden, the clearest blue of western skies was above my head, and, rising above the whole glowing scene, was the commemorative pillar to that General Wolfe, who on this spot transferred to us Englishmen, by his own victory and death, and with the loss of forty-five men, the mastery of a continent.

The only other scene I will attempt to sketch shall be in the centre of Lake Huron, on one of its countless islands. I am justified in using that epithet, since not long ago our Government ordered a survey to be made of the islands; they counted 40,000, and then gave it up, and some of these were of no contemptible size, one of them being ninety miles long. I was one of a party which at that time went annually up the lake to attend an encampment of many thousand Indians, and make a distribution of presents among them. About sunset our flotilla of seven canoes, manned well by Indian and French Canadian crews, drew up, some of the rowers cheering the end of the day's work with snatches

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of a Canadian boat-song. We disembarked on some rocky islet which, as probably as not, had never felt the feet of man before ; in a few moments the utter solitude had become a scene of bustle and business, carried on by the sudden population of some sixty souls ; tents had been pitched in which we were to sleep ; small trees had been cut for fuel ; fires had been lighted round which the motley crews were preparing the evening meal ; some were bathing in the transparent little bays, some standing on a jutting piece of cliff, fishing ; and here and there an Indian in the water, motionless, watching with an intent gaze, a spear in his hand ready to dart on his prey beneath. A large oil cloth had been spread for our party on a convenient ledge of rock ; hot pea soup, hot fish, the chace of the day, and large cold rounds of beef, showed that, though we were in the desert, we did not fare like anchorites ; and the summer moon rose on the scattered fires, and the gay bivouac, and the snatches of song and chorus that from time to time woke the unaccustomed echoes of Lake Huron.

Entering the United States again, I made a rapid journey, by Lakes Champlain and George, by Ticonderoga and Saratoga, historic names ; spent four very delightful days in most attractive society in a New England village, revived the beauteous impressions of the Hudson, and, taking leave of friends not soon to be forgotten, on the quay of New York, left the hospitable shore.

You will have perceived that in these desultory notes I have not attempted to pronounce any formal judgment upon the American people, or the great experiment they are conducting in the face of the world. The extreme diversity of habits, manners, opinions, feelings, race, and origin, in the several parts of the wide extent of country I traversed, would render the difficulty, great in any case, of such an undertaking, still more subtle and complicated. The striking contrasts in such a shifting and variegated aspect of society make me feel that any such general and dashing summary could only be attempted after the fashion of a passage which I have always much admired in Gibbon, where, wishing to give a fair view of the poetical character of Claudian, he sums up separately his merits and defects, and leaves his reader to strike the just balance. In some such mode it might be stated that North America, viewed at first with respect to her natural surface, exhibits a series of scenery, various, rich, and, in some of its features, unparalleled ; though she cannot, on the whole, equal Europe in her mountain elevations, how infinitely does she surpass her in rivers, estuaries, and lakes. This variegated surface of earth and water is seen under a sky warm, soft, and balmy in some—clear, blue, and brilliant in all its latitudes, with a transparency of atmosphere which Italy does not reach, with varieties of forest growth and foliage unknown to Europe, and with a splendour of hues in autumn before which painting must despair. With respect to the moral aspect, I naturally feel the difficulty of any succinct or comprehensive summary

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infinitely heightened. The feature which is the most obvious, and probably the most enviable, is the nearly entire absence, certainly of the appearance, and, in a great degree, of the reality of poverty; in no part of the world, I imagine, is there so much general ease and comfort among the great bulk of the people, and a gushing abundance struck me as the prominent characteristic of the land. It is not easy to describe how far this consideration goes to brighten the face of nature, and give room for its undisturbed enjoyment. Within a mere span of time, as compared with the general growth and progress of nations, the industry, at once steady and persevering, of the inhabitants, has cleared enormous tracts of forest, reared, among their untrodden glades, spacious and stately cities, opened new highways through the swamp and the desert, covered their unequalled rivers with fleets of steam-boats and craft of every form, given an extension to canals beyond all previous experience, and filled land and water with hardy miracles of successful enterprise. The traveller, wafted with marvellous ease by steam-boats and railways over prodigious spaces, cannot but indulge in what may appear a mere superficial satisfaction at the accommodation he meets with in the hotels of the principal cities, which are regulated on a scale, and with a splendour and even cleanliness which he will find scarcely rivalled in the capitals of Europe. However absorbed in the pursuits of business, agriculture, and trade, the citizens of these young republics may be, and though it would seem to be their obvious vocation in life to cultivate almost boundless wastes, and to connect almost interminable distances, circles are nevertheless to be found among them which in point of refined and agreeable intercourse, of literary taste, and general accomplishment, it would be difficult for the same capitals of the elder world to surpass; the Bench and Bar, as well as other professions, can boast both of the solid and brilliant qualities by which they are adorned; and while much occurs in Congress that must be deemed rough and unseemly, the chords of high and generous feeling are frequently struck within its walls to accents of noble eloquence; in the universal fluency of their public speaking they undoubtedly surpass ourselves. In rural life I doubt whether the world can produce more examples of quiet simplicity and prosperous content than would be found, I might say most prominently, in the embowered villages of New England, or the sunny vallies of Pennsylvania. I am sure that I am not wanting in respect for the operative classes of this district, but I cannot conceal from myself that the appearance of the female factory population of Lowell presents some points of favourable contrast. Among the more opulent portion of society, and idle man without regular profession or fixed pursuit is the exception which excites observation and surprise. The purity of the female character stands deservedly high, and society has been deemed by some to be rendered less agreeable by

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the rigid devotion of the young married women to their households and nurseries. It is something to have travelled nearly over the whole extent of the Union without having encountered a single specimen either of servility or incivility of manner; by the last I intend to denote intentional rudeness. Elections may seem the universal business, topic, and passion of life, but they are, at least with but few exceptions, carried on without any approach to tumult, rudeness, or disorder; those which I happened to see were the most sedate, unimpassioned processes I can imagine. In the Free States, at least, the people at large bear an active, and I believe, on the whole, a useful part in all the concerns of internal government and practical daily life; men of all classes, and especially of the more wealthy and instructed, take a zealous share in almost every pursuit of usefulness and philanthropy; they visit the hospitals and asylums, they attend the daily instructions of the schools, they give lectures at lyceums and institutes. I am glad to think that I may be treading in their foot-steps on this occasion. I have already mentioned with just praise the universal diffusion and excellent quality of popular education, as established especially in the States of New England, the powerful Empire State of New York, and, I may add, the prosperous and aspiring State of Ohio. Without venturing to weigh the preponderating recommendations or deficiencies of the Voluntary System, I may fairly ask, what other communities are so amply supplied with the facilities of public worship for all their members? The towns, old and young, bristle with churches; they are almost always well filled; the Sabbath, in the Eastern and Northern States at least, is scrupulously observed, and with the most unbounded freedom of conscience, and a nearly complete absence of polemical strife and bitterness, there is apparently a close union of feeling and practice in rendering homage to God.

Though it would appear difficult, and must certainly be ungracious, to paint the reverse side of such a country and such a people, a severe observer would not be long at fault. With respect to their scenery itself, while he could not deny that within its vast expanse it contained at times both sublimity and beauty, he might establish against it a charge of monotony, to which the immense continuities of the same surfaces, whether of hill, valley, wood, lake, or river—the straight unbroken skirt of forest, the entire absence of single trees, the square parallelograms of the cleared spaces, the uniform line of zig-zag fences, the staring squareness of the new wooden houses, all powerfully contribute. In regard to climate, without dwelling on such partial influences as the malaria which desolates the stunted pine-barrens of North Carolina, and banishes every white native of South Carolina from their rice-plains during the entire summer, the hot damps which festoon the trees on the southern coast with a funereal drapery of grey moss, the yellow fever

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which decimates the quays of New Orleans, and the feverish agues which line the banks of the Mississippi, it would be impossible to deny the violent alternations of temperature which have a more general prevalence, and it is certain that much fewer robust forms and ruddy complexions are to be seen than in our own more even latitudes. Passing from the physical to the moral atmosphere, amidst all the vaunted equality of the American freemen, there seemed to be a more implicit deference to custom, a more passive submission to what is assumed to be the public opinion of the day or hour, than would be paralleled in many aristocratic or even despotic communities. This quiet acquiescence in the prevailing tone, this complete abnegation of individual sentiment, is naturally most perceptible in the domain of politics, but I thought that it also in no inconsiderable degree pervaded the social circle, biassed the decisions of the judicial bench, and even infected the solemn teachings of the pulpit. To this source may probably in some measure be traced the remarkable similarity in the manners, deportment, conversation, and tone of feeling, which has so generally struck travellers from abroad in American society. Who that has seen, can ever forget the slow and melancholy silence of the couples who walk arm-in-arm to the tables of the great hotels, or of the unsocial groups who gather round the greasy meals of the steam-boats, lap up the five minutes' meal, come like shadows, so depart? One of their able public men made an observation to me, which struck me as pungent, and perhaps true, that it was probably the country in which there was less misery and less happiness than in any other of the world. There are other points of manners on which I am not inclined to dilate, but to which it would at least require time to be reconciled. I may just intimate that their native plant of tobacco lies at the root of much that we might think objectionable. However necessary and laudable the general devotion to habits of industry and the practical business of life may be, and though there are families and circles in which no grace, no charm, no accomplishment, are wanting, yet it cannot be denied, that among the nation at large, the empire of dollars, cents, and material interests, holds a very preponderating sway, and that art and all its train of humanities exercise at present but an enfeebled and restricted influence.

If we ascend from social to political life, and from manners to institutions, we should find that the endless cycles of electioneering preparations and contests, although they may be carried on for the most part without the riotous turbulence, or overt bribery, by which they are sometimes but too notoriously disgraced among ourselves, still leave no intermission for repose in the public mind; enter into all the relations of existence; subordinate to themselves every other question of internal and foreign policy; lead their public men, I will not say their best, but the average of them, to pander to the worst prejudices, the meanest tastes, the most malig-

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nant resentments of the people; at each change of administration incite the new rulers to carry the spirit of proscription into every department of the public service, from the minister at a great foreign court, to the post-master of some half-barbarous outpost,—thus tending to render those whose functions ought to withdraw them the most completely from party influences the most unscrupulous partizans; and would make large masses welcome war and even acquiesce in ruin, if it appeared that they could thus counteract the antagonist tactics, humiliate the rival leader, or remotely influence the election of the next President. It is already painfully felt that as far as the universal choice of the people was relied on to secure for the highest office of the state the most commanding ability or the most signal merit, it may be pronounced to have failed. There may be less habitual and actual noise in Congress than in our own Parliament, but the time of the House of Representatives, not without cost to the constituent body which pays for their services, is continuously taken up, when not engrossed by a speech of some days' duration, with wrangles upon points of order and angry recriminations; the language used in debate has occasionally sounded the lowest depths of coarse and virulent acrimony, and the floor of the legislative hall has actually been the scene of violent personal encounter. The manners of the barely civilized West, where it has been known that counsel challenge judges on the bench, and members of the legislature fire off rifles at the Speaker as he sits in the chair, would appear to be gradually invading the very inner shrine of the Constitution.

Having done justice to the strictness and purity of morals which distinguish many of the more settled portions of the continent, it cannot be concealed that the reckless notions and habits of the vagrant pioneers of the West, evinced as these are by the practices of gambling, drinking, and licentiousness, by an habitual disregard of the Sabbath, and by more constant swearing than I ever heard any where else, fearfully disfigure that great valley of the Mississippi, destined inevitably, at no distant day, to be the preponderating section of the entire Union. It is at this day impossible to go into any society, especially of the older and more thoughtful men, some of whom may themselves have borne an eminent part in the earlier struggles and service of the commonwealth, without hearing the degeneracy of modern times, and the downward tendency of all things, despondingly insisted upon. At the period of my visit, besides the numerous instances of individual bankruptcy and insolvency, not, alas! peculiar to the New World, the doctrine of repudiation, officially promulgated by sovereign States, had given an unpleasant confirmation to what is perhaps the prevailing tendency among retired politicians.

I have reserved for the last topic of animadversion the crowning evil—the capital danger—the mortal plague-spot—Slavery. I have not disclaimed the original responsibility of my own country

in introducing and riveting it upon her dependencies; I do not disguise the portentous difficulties in the way of adequate remedy to the great and growing disease. But what I cannot shut my eyes on is that while it lasts, it must still continue, in addition to the actual amount of suffering and wrong which it entails on the enslaved, to operate with terrible re-action on the dominant class, to blunt the moral sense, to sap domestic virtue, to degrade independent industry, to check the onward march of enterprise, to sow the seeds of suspicion, alarm, and vengeance in both internal and external intercourse, to distract the national councils, to threaten the permanence of the Union, and to leave a brand, a bye-word, and a jest upon the name of Freedom.

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Having thus endeavoured, without consciousness of any thing mis-stated or exaggerated, though of much that is wanting and incomplete on either side, to sum up the good and the bad, I leave my hearers to draw their own conclusions from the whole; there are large materials both for approval and attack, ample grounds both for hope and fear. Causes are occasionally at work which almost appear to portend a disruption of the Federal Union; at the same time a strong sentiment of pride about it, arising partly from an honest patriotism, partly from a feeling of complacency in its very size and extent, may tend indefinitely to postpone any such pregnant result; but whatever may be the solution of that question, whatever the issue of the future destinies assigned to the great American Republic, it is impossible to have contemplated her extent, her resources, the race that has mainly peopled her, the institutions she has derived or originated, the liberty which has been their life-blood, the industry which has been their offspring, and the free Gospel which has been published on her wide plains and wafted by her thousand streams, without nourishing the belief, and the hope, that it is reserved for her to do much, in the coming generations, for the good of man and the glory of God.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

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The great event of the year 1851 has passed into history, in whose pages men must in future read the records of the most gigantic project that has ever been attempted for bringing together the industrial products of the world, and calling into peaceful competition the civilised inhabitants of the earth. From these memorials of the rise, progress, and successful issue of the Great Industrial Exhibition the philosopher and the political economist—the statesman and the manufacturer—the speculative as well as the practical man—will be able to draw deductions of vast importance to the well-being of society. For upwards of five months was witnessed the unparalleled spectacle of myriads of people of all nations and of all classes flocking daily to render homage at the shrine of industry, unrestrained by any stronger power than the presence of a handful of policemen, and the influence of the moral sentiment which makes men living under a free constitution respect the laws. The result has justified the glowing eulogium pronounced by Lord Carlisle, who, when the design was yet struggling into birth, said, at the York banquet, that “the promoters of the Exhibition were giving a new impulse to civilisation, and bestowing an additional reward upon industry, and supplying a fresh guarantee to the amity of nations. The nations were stirring at their call, but not as the trumpet sounds to battle; they were summoned to the peaceful field of a nobler competition: not to build the superiority or predominance of one country on the depression and prostration of another—but where all might strive who could do most to embellish, improve, and elevate their common humanity.”

Origin.

It must be borne in mind that although the example of our neighbours, the French, had a powerful effect in stimulating our efforts, and that the results following the quinquennial expositions held at Paris were such as to induce other nations to follow her example by the institution of industrial exhibitions, which have been attended with the most encouraging success, England, Ireland, and Scotland, had for upwards of a century their several associations for the encouragement of arts and manufactures. In each of these associations we perceive a distinct acknowledgment of the exhibition principle, as also that of a public recognition of ingenuity and skill by rewards of medals and certificates. “The Society of Arts” had, from its very commencement, in 1753, acted more or less in this direction; but it was not until after his Royal

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Highness Prince Albert had become its president that it began to develop its energies for promoting the important objects for which it had been instituted. So far back as the early part of the year 1845 the earliest suggestion of forming in England great periodical exhibitions of the products of industry, in connection with the society, was communicated by Prince Albert to some members of the society. An attempt to carry his royal highness's suggestion into effect was made by the Society of Arts on the 21st of May, 1845, when Mr. Fothergill Cooke, one of the members, proposed that a "National Exhibition of the Products of Industry, in Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," be established in connection with the society, and that the funds, in the first instance, be raised by way of loan, Mr. Cooke placing £500 himself at the disposal of the society for that purpose. The commencement of the undertaking was communicated in June to his royal highness, as president of the society, and in the course of that month a committee was formed to carry the proposition into effect. Mr. Kemp offered a loan of £500, and Mr. Stephenson one of £1,000 to carry out the proposition. The members of the committee, who were most zealous in promoting the design, subscribed £150 to meet immediate expenses; notwithstanding which, the attempt failed. The English people were, in fact, not prepared to receive the project; they were imperfectly acquainted with the value of such exhibitions, or their influence on the character as well as the commerce of a nation. The public were, therefore, indifferent—manufacturers lukewarm—some of the most eminent even hostile to the proposition. The committee neither met with sufficient promise of support in money, sufficient public sympathy, nor sufficient co-operation among manufacturers to see their way to success. The attempt was consequently abandoned.

In March, 1849, the Society of Arts announced to the public that a series of periodical exhibitions of industry would speedily be commenced. Petitions were presented to both houses of parliament by the society, requesting their co-operation in this great object; and in June a statement of these preliminary operations was submitted to Prince Albert by Mr. Scott Russell, who gave it as his opinion that, the apathy of the people being removed, and the assistance of government promised, the co-operation of the community at large might be confidently expected. Some members of the society who had visited the great exposition of Paris had returned with a strong conviction that such an exposition would be surpassed in this country. Mr. Digby Wyatt, who had made a report of the French exposition to the society, concurred in these opinions.

Upon these assurances his Royal Highness Prince Albert resolved to come forward, and give to the project the weight and influence of his immediate and personal direction. A meeting was held, by his Royal Highness's command, at Buckingham

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Palace, on the 30th of June, 1849, at which his Royal Highness communicated his views fully regarding the formation of a great collection of works of industry and art in London in 1851, for the purposes of exhibition, and of competition and encouragement. It was at this meeting, also, that his Royal Highness first stated the four great divisions—Raw Material—Machinery and Mechanical Inventions—Manufactures—Sculpture and Plastic Art—of which he proposed the exhibition should consist; and that he further gave to the proposed exhibition that great feature of universality which formed the chief characteristic of his plan.

The preliminary arrangements were carried on until the next interview with his Royal Highness, on the 14th of July. At this meeting the general outline of a plan of operation was resolved on by Prince Albert as to the duties and powers of the commissioners, the nature and mode of conducting the Exhibition, the description of the prizes, and the method of deciding them. Meanwhile the gentlemen in communication with the prince were anxiously engaged in organising the means of raising the necessary funds to be placed at the disposal of the committee. At length, two capitalists were induced to undertake the risk upon terms that might be considered equitable. These terms were substantially that Messrs. Munday should advance £20,000 to form a prize fund, undertake the cost of erecting a building, pay all preliminary expenses, and take the whole risk of loss; but, in case of the Exhibition being more than sufficient to cover five per cent. on the money advanced, the capitalists agreed to give a clear third of such additional receipts to form a fund available for future exhibitions. On the 11th of October, 1849, the deeds of contract were signed, and the payment of £20,000 completed by the capitalists.

In order that no time should be lost, commissioners were appointed by his Royal Highness "to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and obtain further evidence with reference to the great Exhibition of 1851, in order that his Royal Highness might bring the results of such inquiry before her Majesty's government." The reports obtained from the intelligent gentlemen to whom this duty was confided were most satisfactory. Local committees were appointed throughout the country to promote the great undertaking, and by the end of November more than 3,000 influential names were sent in as supporters of it. By January, 1850, the executive committee had obtained 6,000 names.

Royal Commission.

Matters having now reached the proper stage for giving them the stamp of royal authority, it was publicly intimated that her Majesty's government were about to issue a royal commission, which accordingly appeared in the Gazette of January 5th, 1850.

The organisation of the gigantic scheme under its new aspect was carried on with immense vigour. London appropriately took the lead in starting the subscriptions, at a most influential meet-

ing, held at the Mansion House, on the 25th of January, when the meeting pledged itself to use its utmost exertions to promote the success of the exhibition. Subscriptions were announced, amounting to upwards of £10,000, her Majesty heading the list with £1,000, and Prince Albert with £500. Westminster followed with a great meeting at Willis's Rooms, on the 21st of February, which was attended by most of the foreign ambassadors.

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While matters were thus progressing satisfactorily in London, it was found that considerable apathy existed in the provinces, and a vast amount of ignorance and misrepresentation had to be removed. At this juncture an event occurred—without which no great public object is ever brought to a consummation in England—a dinner, whilst it singularly facilitated the labours of the assistant commissioners, exercised a paramount influence upon the fortunes of this great undertaking. The Lord Mayor of London had conceived the idea of inviting the chief magistrates of the various towns, cities, and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom to a grand banquet to be given in the Mansion House, in honour of the great Exhibition. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort condescended to be present on the occasion, and the leading men of all the political parties in the country willingly lent their aid to the promotion of the scheme. It need not be said that the invitation was at once accepted by the chief magistrates of the municipalities, and the result was a gathering, on the occasion, which for brilliancy and distinction, both of rank and talent, the Mansion House had not seen for many years.

We cannot attempt to give even an outline of the speeches made on that occasion by the noble and distinguished guests at the civic banquet. The speech of Prince Albert, in responding to the toast, "Success to the Exhibition of 1851," was truly characterised by Lord Stanley, (now Earl Derby) as "the most truthful, the most able, the most feeling, the most religious, and the most eloquent statement," that had ever been put forth; it produced a powerful impression on his hearers, and, through the medium of the press, upon the country at large. The effects of this great banquet were most beneficial in stimulating general sympathy with the Exhibition, which now began to take a certain, though gradual, hold of the public mind. Local committees were rapidly formed in the provinces, and subscriptions began to pour in with increasing liberality.

A return banquet was given by the Lord Mayor of York, in conjunction with the municipalities of the United Kingdom, to the Prince Consort and the Lord Mayor of London, on a scale of regal magnificence, in the Guildhall at York, on the 25th of October, and at which nearly 100 mayors and heads of boroughs were again present, as also most of her Majesty's ministers, the royal commissioners, and various other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, in all 248 guests.

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The hospitable challenge given by England to all nations found everywhere a most ready acceptance, and the comprehensive liberality which characterised all the arrangements of the great scheme, elicited universal surprise and admiration. Everywhere the busy note of preparation was sounded. Commissioners were nominated in each country in furtherance of the undertaking, composed of the most distinguished men in science, arts, and manufactures, the government of the respective countries undertaking the gratuitous charge of the transport of all articles free of duty, either import or export.

Upon consideration of the subject of prizes for successful competition in the several departments of the Exhibition, the commissioners, after due deliberation, determined to have medals of various sizes and different designs struck for distribution; it being found that the prevalent opinion of the country was that honorary distinction would prove the most generally satisfactory to manufacturers.

The commissioners next invited, by advertisement, the artists of all countries to compete for the designs for the reverses of three bronze medals illustrative of the objects of the Exhibition, for which they offered three prizes of £100 each, and three prizes of £50 each for the most meritorious. On the 20th of June, the committee appointed for the purpose reported to the commissioners that they had selected the following:—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| No. 1. Mons. Hippolyte Bonnardel... of Paris | } £100 each. |
| 2. Mr. Leonard C. Wyon of London | |
| 3. Mr. G. G. Adams..... of London | |
| 4. Mr. John Hancock of London | } £50 each. |
| 5. Mons. L. Wiener..... of Brussels | |
| 6. Mons. Gayrard of Paris | |

M. Bonnardel's Medal shows Mercury holding a female figure by the hand (apparently intended to represent Industry, from the anvil, locomotive, &c., near her), in front of a figure of Britannia, standing on a slightly raised platform, with both hands extended, holding wreaths: flags of different nations make up the background. Motto—"Est etiam in magno quædam respublica mundo."

Mr. Wyon's Medal—Britannia seated, is placing with one hand a laurel wreath on the head of an emblematical figure of Industry; and leading her forth with the right hand. Behind, are representations of the four quarters of the world, who have brought Industry to Britannia. To the right are emblems of the four sections:—1. The cotton plant and wheat-sheaf; 2. A wheel; 3. A bale of goods; 4. A vase. Motto—"Dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit."

Mr. G. G. Adam's Medal is a gracefully modelled group, in low relief, of Fame, Industry, and Commerce. Motto—"Artificis tacitæ quod meruere manus."

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One of the first considerations of the royal commissioners, on their appointment, was to come to some decision as to the best means of raising a proper receptacle for the contributions they were about to invite from the four quarters of the globe. The surprising number of 233 competitors entered the lists, 38 of the plans being by foreigners—France, 27; Belgium, 2; Holland, 3; Hanover, 1; Naples, 1; Switzerland, 2; Rhine Prussia, 1; Hamburg, 1—128 by residents in London and its environs; 51 by residents in provincial towns of England; 6 by residents in Scotland; 3 by residents in Ireland; and 7 were anonymous.

Sketch of
the Crystal
Palace.

Although plans were produced in every architectural variety, not one of them fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by the nature of the undertaking. The building committee, having minutely discussed the excellence and defects of the designs submitted to them, determined on preparing a design of their own; availing themselves, as they had announced, of the suggestions which the several plans offered them. The intended dimensions of the building were 2,200 feet long, 450 feet wide, and 60 feet in height. The great dome, which was added by the building committee, with the intention of giving a fixed character to the structure, was to have been 100 feet in height and 200 feet in diameter; it would therefore have been 11 feet in diameter larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and 45 feet larger in diameter than that of St. Paul's Cathedral. The plan of the commissioners met, however, with the fiercest opposition on all sides, and the design, which they had so carefully elaborated, was superseded by the simple proposition of a gentleman who had no reputation either as a builder or architect, but who had been known to the scientific world up to that time only as an indefatigable and sagacious botanist and horticulturist; this was Mr. Paxton, who in an incredibly short space of time conceived the idea and completed the plan of the Crystal Palace, which has been itself one of the most wonderful objects of the Exhibition.

Mr. Pax-
ton's Plan.

Mr. Stephenson laid Mr. Paxton's plan before the building committee, who at first did not approve of the idea; but it gradually grew into favour, and, by showing the advantage which such an erection would have over one composed of fifteen millions of bricks and other materials, which would have to be removed at a great loss, "the committee did, in the end," says Mr. Paxton, "reject the abortion of a child of their own, and unanimously recommended my bantling."

The ground plan of the building was a parallelogram 1,851 feet long, by 456 feet wide in the broadest part, with a transept of 408 feet long and 72 feet wide, intersecting the building at right angles in the middle. The side walls rose in three steps; the outer wall rose from the ground 24 feet high; the second rose 20 feet higher,

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or 44 feet from the bottom of the pillars below; and the third rose 20 feet higher than the second, or 64 feet from the bottom of its supporting pillars, giving within the building a great central avenue, or nave, 72 feet wide, and on each side of it three avenues 24 feet wide, and two 48 feet wide, the transept being 108 feet high, to give ample room for the trees which remained under it. The roofs of the different sections of the main building consisted of a series of ridges and valleys, of eight feet span, running transversely, so that there was a valley at the top of each column. The transept had a semicircular roof, with a radius of 36 feet. The space occupied on the ground floor was 772,784 square feet, and that of the galleries above 217, 100 square feet, making together about 21 acres. The quantity of glass required was about 900,000 superficial feet, and its weight was estimated at 400 tons. There were 2,224 cast iron girders, in addition to 1,128 intermediate bearers; 358 wrought iron trusses for supporting the roof, 34 miles of gutters for carrying water to the columns, and 202 miles of sash bars. The total cubic contents of the building were 33,000,000 feet.

There were four exits at the east end, four at the west, and six on the south side. The main entrances were three in number—one at the south end of the transept, nearly opposite the Prince of Wales's Gate, richly ornamented, extending along its entire breadth, with seven pairs of doors, each eight feet span; the other entrances were at the ends of the centre aisle, each with nine doors of a similar width.

In the language of Mr. Paxton, the plan is so simple in all its parts and details, that, "a section of one part shows the whole, for it is only by multiplication of those parts that the stupendous structure is extended;" resting in every part on columns 24 feet apart, which formed regular avenues throughout the building.

Extent of
the Building.

The tender of Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the construction of the building was accepted on the 26th of July, and the contract signed for £79,800, for what is technically called "use and wear;" if the structure remained and became the property of the public, the cost was to be £150,000. The first column was fixed on the 26th of September. To give an idea of the enormous extent of the building, it may be noticed that the width of the main avenue was within ten feet double that of St. Paul's Cathedral, whilst its length was more than four times as great. The walls of St. Paul's are fourteen feet thick, those of the Crystal Palace were only eight inches. St. Paul's occupied thirty-five years in building, whilst the Hyde Park building occupied less than half the number of weeks.

It would be impossible to enter into a description of the details of this splendid structure, upon which about 1,800 men were employed, amongst whom a sum of £2,500 was, on an average, paid away weekly. During the progress of the works they were visited by the most distinguished persons in the country; the number of

visitors, however, becoming seriously inconvenient, it was determined that a fee of five shillings should be charged for admission, the proceeds of which should go to an accident relief fund for the workmen.

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As some doubts had been started respecting the stability of the edifice, it was determined to subject it to the severest test in order to disarm the fears of the public. Messrs. Maudslay and Field, the eminent engineers, suggested a method for setting the question at rest, beyond all cavil and timidity. Accordingly, seven frames were made, each capable of holding thirty-six cannon-balls of 68lbs. each; these were rolled along a temporary gallery, similar, in every respect, to the actual gallery, by the united strength of a large party of Sappers. The result was completely satisfactory; the pillars and girders betrayed no sign of weakness, and the flooring of the gallery did not vibrate nearly as much as that of a drawing-room during a ball.

Much diversity of opinion prevailed respecting the charges of admission, Mr. Paxton proposing that after the first fortnight the Exhibition should be opened *gratis* to the whole world. The proposition was deservedly rejected, and the executive committee fixed upon the following scale of charges for admission:—

Season tickets for a gentleman (not transferable)...	£3	3	0
Season tickets for a lady (ditto).....	2	2	0
On the first day of Exhibition, season tickets only were available; and no money was received at the doors of entrance on that day.			
On the second and third days the price of admission on entrance was (each day)	£1	0	0
On the 4th day of exhibition, 5th May.....	0	5	0
Reduced on the 22nd day (26th May) to	0	1	0
From the 26th May the prices of admission were as follows:—			
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week	£0	1	0
On Fridays.....	0	2	6
On Saturdays.....	0	5	0

The commissioners reserved to themselves the power of raising the price of season tickets should circumstances render it desirable. This power they attempted to exercise when the official announcement, on the 24th of April, was made of her Majesty's intention to open the Exhibition in person. In four days the sale of season tickets shot up from 7,000 to between 11,000 and 12,000; and so overwhelming was the demand that the commissioners thought it necessary to check it, by raising the prices to *three guineas* for ladies, and *four guineas* for gentlemen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, feeling, however, that the Queen's visit ought not to have influence in increasing the charge for admission upon the public, intimated his wish that the old arrangement should still be carried out, and his view of the matter was of course adopted.

At a meeting of the royal commissioners it was finally decided

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Opening
of the
Exhibition.

that exhibitors should not be admitted to witness the ceremonial without season tickets, and a further issue was determined upon, the whole of the first of 15,000 having been disposed of. This decision caused great dissatisfaction.

Never did St. James's and Hyde Parks present a more gay and animated appearance than on the glorious first of May, 1851, when the stupendous project of the Great Exhibition was translated from a great thought into a great deed, and Queen Victoria proclaimed, from her imperial throne in the Crystal Palace, the joyous jubilee of labour and industry amongst the nations of the world. At an early hour all the approaches and avenues leading thereto were thronged by immense multitudes, wending their way up Constitution Hill or through the Green Park towards the Crystal Palace. As the hour approached for her Majesty's departure from Buckingham Palace, the crowd in the large area immediately opposite increased in density, and it was not without considerable exertions on the part of the police that anything like a clear avenue could be preserved for the royal procession.

The rapidity with which the royal *cortège* passed prevented any recognition on the part of the crowd of the distinguished occupants of the various carriages; but it is scarcely necessary to say that her Majesty and the royal children were, along the whole line, greeted with those genuine tributes of respect and affection which it is at once her Majesty's high merit to deserve, and her happiness to receive, whenever she appears amongst her subjects.

Some idea may be formed of the immense number of vehicles which were proceeding from all parts of London to the Park, when it is stated, from a calculation which was made by persons interested in arriving at the facts, that if the carriages had been placed in a direct line, they would have extended over a space of near twenty miles. Of the vehicles which arrived at the park gates up to twelve o'clock at noon there were 1,050 state carriages and carriages of noblemen, and others of the highest rank, 800 broughams, 600 posting and hack carriages, 1,500 hack carriages and cabs, 300 clarences, and 830 vehicles of other descriptions.

Her
Majesty's
arrival at
the Crystal
Palace.

At twelve o'clock precisely her Majesty descended from her carriage, and, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, stood within the precincts of the Crystal Palace. As her Majesty passed into the building the troops presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, a soldier stationed on the roof hoisted the standard of England on the flag-staff, and cheer after cheer burst forth from the multitudes around.

The spot selected as the most central for the chair of state of her Majesty was the intersection of the transept with the nave. Imagine the latter a vast avenue, crowded with a gorgeous succession of great works of art, and examples of decorative taste and skill—statues, carved screens, enormous furniture pieces, gigantic models, arranged in one great motionless procession from east to west. At

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the point of intersection of the transept stood a magnificent crystal fountain, and round the glittering pile stretched a circular basin. To the south rose another succession of statues and works of art. To the north, just beyond the point of junction with the nave, and between the fountain-basin, was another assemblage of statues, smaller fonts, models, and Eastern exotic trees, palms, and palmettos, carrying the mind away at once to the desert and the tropics; between these two groups of objects, extending along the transept, a large open space was taken up by a dais raised by three or four steps from the general level of the floor. Upon the dais stood a chair of state, of crimson velvet and gold, and above the chair hung a glorious canopy, also of velvet and gold, surmounted by plumes of snow-white ostrich feathers.

It was towards half-past ten o'clock that the appearance of notabilities in the crowd began to excite attention, and to give rise to sundry local and partial bursts of cheering. The Duke of Wellington was, as usual, early in the field. All at once his grace appeared, giving his arm to the Marchioness of Douro, when a vigorous cheer instantly broke forth. The duke, who was evidently in high spirits, acknowledged the greeting, and then there suddenly passed through the crowd, the *mot d'ordre*, "This is the duke's birthday—his eighty-second birthday;" and immediately another and a louder cheer rang up from the thronged nave, and was caught and re-echoed down the long vistas of aisle and gallery. As the morning advanced every arrival of a distinguished personage was greeted with lusty cheers by the few who chanced, from their immediate vicinity, to be cognisant of the fact; and these partial outbreaks of enthusiasm, relieved from time to time by a few full preluding chords of the organs, impatient, as it were, to break into their jubilant outburst of harmony—formed the principal features of more than one tedious waiting hour.

All around the square described was ranged the gaily dressed throng of expectant company. Here they sat and stood in serried files of gaily tinted colour; there they rose into pyramids and ledges, clustering up upon the spacious platforms. Above towered the spacious galleries, sweeping away into long vistas of symmetrically disposed lines, bright and garish with never-ending changes of colour and costume, and fluttering with the waving handkerchiefs, ribbons, and scarfs which flickered down the long ranks of richly-dressed ladies. Shortly after the square had been finally formed, ministers, ambassadors, distinguished peers and commoners, poured in from every avenue; and the effect of the vast variety of uniforms in every possible style and of every possible colour, continually intermingling and interchanging their hues and metallic shades, of gold and silver richness—the effect of such a picture, carried out by the stately lines and gorgeous adornments of the galleries, became every moment more sparkling, and more and more bewildering.

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At half-past eleven o'clock, the great square space was occupied by groups of officers, diplomatists, and statesmen. There stood, blazing with crosses, orders, and decorations, the representatives of every civilised country upon the face of the earth. France is there, indicated by all her republican diplomatists; Russia sends her representatives in green and silver; Prussia's distinguishing colour is blue; Austria is arrayed in silver and white; while the Fez cap and the far more picturesque turban mark the emissaries of the Mussulman. A still more thorough going Oriental—a Chinese, clad in his homespun silks—adds another feature to the glittering group. All the official personages have descended from platforms and galleries into the central square, and the whole vast assemblage stands tiptoe with expectation.

They have not to wait long. Through the glass walls of the Crystal Palace is seen a wavering and a movement among the thronging crowd outside. Then come the faintly-heard sounds of distant cheering. In another moment the gay plumes and glancing corslets of the Guards are seen dashing along at a high trot, and then carriage after carriage known to be the vehicles of the royal party, flash along the line of transparent wall. A moment of solemn silence succeeds, when out there burst, clear, and high, and loudly pealing, the resonant notes of the trumpets. Still, her Majesty did not at once enter. She had passed first to the robing-room, and a second flourish of trumpets announced her actual approach, when the bronze and gilded gate leading to the transept was flung open—the full crash of chorus, band, and organ burst into "God save the Queen," only to be drowned in a moment by the outbreak of acclamation which simultaneously rose from floor and galleries, from nave and aisles, as the royal procession appeared; and amid the whole expectant and upstanding multitude every hat was waved.

Following the Lord Chamberlain and a group of the principal officers of the royal household, all of them walking backwards and ushering in her Majesty, came the Queen, leaning upon Prince Albert's arm, and holding the Prince of Wales by the hand. The Prince Consort conducted in like manner the Princess Royal. Her Majesty was attired in pink and white, the bosom of the dress glittering with pearls. In her hair sparkled a diamond tiara, and upon the top of her head she wore a miniature jewelled crown. Prince Albert was dressed as a field marshal in the British army. The Prince of Wales wore a plaid and kilt of the Royal Stuart tartan, and the Princess Royal a frock similar in colour and material to that of her illustrious mother. Behind the royal group defiled a glittering line of lords and ladies, the uniforms and court dresses of the gentlemen contrasting delightfully with the ball toilettes of the bevy of maids of honour and ladies in waiting whom they led in. Close to her Majesty came the Prince of Prussia,

with the Duchess of Kent on his arm; and then followed a long line of court-officials.

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Having arrived at the temporary throne, the ministers, and the great officers of the household, gathered around the sovereign in one of the most splendid groups ever brought together. The Queen, standing erect, with the prince and her children on each side, looked for a moment proudly over the assemblage, when there pealed forth another trumpet burst, and as the vast multitude, moved by the impulse, again waved hats and handkerchiefs, the sudden stir through all the aisles and galleries, the flutter of drapery, and flash and glimmer of light upon satin, silk, and velvet, showed like a vast, vivid, gleaming sunburst playing upon the crowd. The effect, as may be conceived, was extremely splendid. This last ebullition over, the actual business of the opening commenced.

Prince Albert descended from the throne, and joined the group of royal commissioners. Then advancing at their head, he proceeded to read in a clear and emphatic tone the Report of the Commissioners:—

“May it please your Majesty—We, the commissioners appointed by your Majesty’s royal warrant of the 3rd of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty’s royal charter of the 15th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty’s auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time. Report of the Commissioners.

“By virtue of the authority graciously committed to us by your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty was pleased to refer to us—namely, into the best mode of introducing the productions of your Majesty’s colonies and of foreign countries into this kingdom—the selection of the most suitable site for the Exhibition, the general conduct of the undertaking, and the proper method of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

“In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by your Majesty’s royal charter of incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have, moreover, referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to committees, composed partly of our own members, and partly of individuals distinguished in the several departments of science and the arts, who have cordially responded to our applications for their assistance at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

“Among the earliest questions brought before us, was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered for exhibition should be admitted into the building. We considered that

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it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged that it should depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we therefore decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made on the admission of such goods. We considered also that the office of selecting the articles to be sent should be entrusted, in the first instance, to local committees, to be established in every foreign country, and in various districts of your Majesty's dominions; a general power of control being reserved to the commission.

"We have now the gratification of stating that our anticipations of support in this course have in all respects been fully realised. Your Majesty's most gracious donation to the funds of the Exhibition was the signal for voluntary contributions from all, even the humblest classes of your subjects, and the funds which have thus been placed at our disposal amount at present to about £65,000. Local committees, from which we have uniformly received the most zealous co-operation, were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in many of your Majesty's colonies, and in the territories of the Honourable East India Company. The most energetic support has also been received from the governments of nearly all the countries of the world, in the most of which commissions have been appointed for the special purpose of promoting the objects of an exhibition justly characterised in your Majesty's warrant as an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

"We have also to acknowledge the great readiness with which persons of all classes have come forward as exhibitors. And here again it becomes our duty to return our humble thanks to your Majesty for the most gracious manner in which your Majesty has condescended to associate yourself with your subjects, by yourself contributing some most valuable and interesting articles to the Exhibition.

"The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate, was about 15,000, of whom nearly one half were British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; and 4. Sculpture and Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie in the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this your royal park, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honoured by your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September. Within the short period of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors, and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building had been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than 18 acres, measuring 1,851 feet in length, and 456 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than ten miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure the commissioners were indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom their acknowledgments were justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

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"With regard to the distribution of rewards to deserving exhibitors, it was decided that they should be given in the form of medals, not with reference to merely individual competition, but as rewards for excellence in whatever shape it might present itself. The selection of the persons to be so rewarded had been entrusted to juries composed equally of British subjects and of foreigners, the former having been selected by the commission from the recommendations made by the local committees, and the latter by the governments of the foreign nations the productions of which were exhibited. The names of these jurors, comprising as they did many of European celebrity, afforded the best guarantee of the impartiality with which the rewards would be assigned.

"It affords us much gratification that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this undertaking, and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition is the same day that was originally named for its opening, thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial co-operation amongst nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

"Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgments of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and laborious task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of your Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

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Her Majesty's reply to the address is as follows :—

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Her
Majesty's
Reply.

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the royal commission ; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that by God's blessing this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence, for the good and the happiness of mankind."

The whole of these proceedings took place amid deep and respectful silence. Prince Albert then, having received from one of the members of the commission the various editions of the catalogues published, presented them to her Majesty, and then resumed his place by her side. After a brief pause, the Archbishop of Canterbury came forth, and in a loud and sonorous voice offered up the prayers of the church on behalf of the enterprise. After having repeated the Lord's Prayer, the most reverend prelate proceeded with the office of religion as follows :—

The Open-
ing Prayer.

"Almighty and Everlasting God, who dost govern all things, both in heaven and earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy ; accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, and receive these our prayers, which we offer unto Thee this day in behalf of the kingdom and people of this land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied upon us blessings which Thou mightest most justly have withheld. We acknowledge that it is not because of works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee with the voice of thanksgiving ; and that instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us fresh cause to praise Thee for Thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bonds of peace and concord the different nations of the earth. For with Thee, O Lord, is the preparation of the art in man. Of Thee it cometh that violence is not heard in our land, wasting nor destruction within its borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nation does not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. It

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is of Thee that peace is within our walls, and plenteousness within our palaces. It is of Thee that men go to and fro in safety, and knowledge is increased throughout the world; for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, as if our own power, or the might of our own hands, had gotten us this wealth. Teach us ever to remember that all this store which we have prepared cometh of Thine hand, and is all Thine own. Both riches and honour come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O God, we thank Thee, we praise Thee, and entreat Thee so to overrule this assemblage of many nations, that it may tend to the advancement of the glory, to the diffusion of Thy Holy Word, to the increase of general prosperity, by promoting peace and goodwill among the different races of mankind. Let the many mercies which we receive from Thee dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, who art the Author and Giver of them all. And, finally, O Lord, teach us to use those earthly blessings which Thou givest us richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that love and serve Thee, through the merits and mediation of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever."

At the close of a prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the choir joined in singing the "Hallelujah Chorus;" and the effect of this performance may be estimated from the fact that the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, contributed their entire vocal strength, while there were also present pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, part of the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and many other performers, both foreign and English.

The procession moved to the west end of the nave on the north side, and as it passed, the glazed roof of the building vibrated with enthusiastic cheers. The *coup d'œil* varied at every step, yet was always picturesque and beautiful. But there was so much to think of, so many points to observe, and the admiration of all had already been so largely taxed, that each new-telling characteristic of the progress scarcely produced its deserved impression. Displays of textile fabrics, of hardware, of cutlery, and of furniture, vistas of courts and alleys filled with the richest materials, objects that at any other time would have been noticed with interest and regard, hardly claimed a moment's attention in that remarkable progress. Still upon the mind the grand impression left was the magnificence of the general spectacle, the loyalty of the great assemblage, the cordial understanding between the sovereign and the flower of her

Procession.

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people, above all, the hearty union of all classes in celebrating with becoming pomp this inauguration of a temple dedicated to industry and peace. At length the procession reached the transept, round the south end of which it proceeded, and then swept into the foreign department of the exhibition. Here immense efforts had been made to prepare for its suitable reception. France had collected the choicest specimens of her manufactures, and though only two days ago her division was in confusion, and the possibility of her taking a suitable part in the opening pageant doubtful, one could not help admiring the tasteful manner in which her exhibitors had decorated the portion of their collection which was within sight. Other countries, more forward in their preparations, were of course able to make a more satisfactory appearance. The return along the north side of the nave renewed the enthusiasm of the foreigners and visitors assembled there. The cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs went on continuously around the building, and at last, having completed a progress more triumphant in its peacefulness and spirit of good-will than the proudest warlike pageant that ever ascended the Capitol of ancient Rome, the Queen returned once more to the position in the transept where her throne was placed.

And now the last act of the ceremonial remains to be recorded. The Marquis of Breadalbane, in a loud tone of voice, announced that the Queen declared "the Exhibition opened." A flourish of trumpets proclaimed the fact to the assembled multitudes. The Royal family, attended by the Court, withdrew from the building, the choir once more took up the strain of the National Anthem; the barriers, which had hitherto restrained the spectators within certain limits, were withdrawn, and the long pent-up masses poured over every part of the building, unrestrained by policemen, and eager to gratify their curiosity.

Such was the State opening of the Great Exhibition—a pageantry which no one who witnessed it can ever forget, and which is stamped on the history of this age and country in characters which will not easily be effaced.

Progress of
the Exhi-
bition.

The admission on the second and third days after the opening being £1, the number of visitors, though great, was nothing in comparison with the multitude who thronged to see it when the price was reduced to the low scale of one shilling on four days in the week. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Exhibition almost daily, with the Prince of Wales, and one or more of the royal children; they were always amongst the very earliest visitors, and appeared without any state, examining attentively the varied stores which art and industry had contributed to that magnificent store-house. During the second week the East India Company first unveiled the celebrated Durri-i-Noor, or Sea of Light, diamond, one of the trophies of Lahore, and divided public attention with the far-famed Koh-i-Noor, or Mountain of Light, which was inclosed in

a large iron cage, constructed so as to be let down each evening into an iron box, or safe, beneath the floor, secured by one of Chubb's patent locks, which, according to Mr. Hobbs's successful experiment, could have afforded little security against the clever American picklock. The aristocratic season, as it might be called, terminated on the 26th of May, when the *oi polloi* were permitted to see the accumulated wonders, at the small charge of one shilling; two days in each week, Friday and Saturday, being reserved for the exclusives, at higher prices.

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On the 20th of May the chairman of the local commissioners entertained the foreign commissioners at a splendid dinner at the Castle Tavern, Richmond, when, for the first time in the world, the representatives of the arts and industry of every civilised country were assembled at the same social board. Lord Ashburton presided, and upwards of one hundred and eighty guests sat down to dinner.

Dinner to
the Foreign
Commis-
sioners.

Notwithstanding the great influx of visitors to London, and the vast sums of money that continued to flow into the coffers of the Exhibition, the stagnation in every business in London was unparalleled. The arts and sciences alike felt the depression, and the outcry was as general as it was distressing. The climax of this cheerless state of things seemed to have been reached at the beginning of the month of June, when the middle classes began to pour into London; from that period to the close of the Exhibition, little was heard of the stagnation of trade, except in a few peculiar cases. The theatres began to fill, the exhibitions and out-of-door places of public amusement to be thronged, lodging-houses and hotels were full of visitors, and cabs, omnibuses, and railroads had more traffic than they knew how to manage.

A curious fact respecting the reduction of the price of admission to one shilling deserves to be mentioned. So general was the opinion that there would be a fearful rush of the mob to the Exhibition on the first cheap day, that few persons cared to venture themselves in the anticipated crush, the consequence was that only 21,528 persons entered the building on that day, and the receipts at the door fell to £920. By Thursday, however, public apprehension had been removed, 55,000 visitors entered the building, and the sum taken in shillings at the door amounted to £2,879.

Reduction
of the Price
of admis-
sion to 1s.

On Monday, June 2, her Majesty met, by appointment, about 300 of the exhibitors, who attended to give any explanation she might require relative to the articles exhibited. The popular tide now began to flow in right earnest towards the Exhibition, which had been visited by some 300,000 persons during the week ending the 8th of June. In the Whitsuntide week, the holidays afforded a favourable opportunity for multitudes of the working classes to indulge their curiosity by a visit to the Crystal Palace, in which from 40,000 to 60,000 persons had been collected together on the

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The Com-
missioners
visit Bir-
mingham,

shilling days. During the week ending the 15th of June, Russia opened her department, which, though not complete, excited a considerable share of public attention. A magnificent collection of jewels was added to the Exhibition by Mr. T. Hope, amongst which was a pearl said to be the largest in the world.

On the 19th of June the royal and foreign commissioners, and about 250 ladies and gentlemen, visited Birmingham, on the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of that town. Having inspected some of the principal manufacturing establishments, the visitors partook of a grand *dejeuner* at the Botanic Gardens, at which the Mayor presided. On Tuesday, the 24th, the King of the Belgians, and his three children, accompanied her Majesty and Prince Albert in their visit to the Exhibition. During the latter part of the month, and up to the close of the Exhibition, large numbers of operatives in various manufacturing establishments; sailors, from ships at Portsmouth, bodies of troops stationed in or near London, farm labourers, and children in public schools, were permitted to visit the world's fair. This praiseworthy indulgence was productive of no ill result; on the contrary, the poor people who had, by the kindness of their employers and superiors, been enabled to participate in the enjoyment of viewing the most magnificent collection of works of industrial arts ever brought together, returned with renewed spirit to their usual occupations.

On Saturday, the 12th of July, the royal commissioners were entertained at Liverpool, a splendid dinner being given to them on board the Atlantic American steamer, by W. Brown, Esq., M.P. That week Mr. Hobbs, an American artist in lock-picking, succeeded in picking one of Chubb's patent locks, on a door at the State Paper Office, and undertook to pick Bramah's famous lock, for which a prize of 200 guineas had been long offered to any person who could succeed in picking it.

The third month of the Exhibition being open, was completed on the 1st of August; yet public curiosity, so far from being satiated, appeared only to have been whetted. The total number of persons who had visited it since the commencement amounted to 3,182,074.

The prorogation of parliament on Friday, the 8th of August, thinned the town of what is termed the "fashionable world;" but their absence was more than compensated by the crowds of provincials and foreigners that now came flocking from every quarter to the metropolis. On Fridays and Saturdays the admission was reduced from five shillings to half-a-crown. The Lord Mayor and corporation, with the royal commissioners, were *feted* during the week at Paris by the municipal body there; and Mr. Paxton was entertained at Derby.

The attendance of visitors began to diminish towards the close of the month of August, at which period the farmers were busy

with the harvest. On the 7th of September, eighty-three workmen, sent over by the government of Sardinia to make observations on the various manufactures, visited the Exhibition.

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Towards the middle of September, the harvest work being pretty well over, the attendance began again to increase daily, the working classes from the provinces now arriving in large numbers. Notwithstanding the near approach of the close of the Exhibition, several additions to it were made in the beginning of October, the most remarkable being a specimen of Californian gold, weighing 135lb., of which 85lb. are estimated to be pure gold, which was placed in the American department.

The last week of the Exhibition far exceeded any of its predecessors in the multitudes that thronged its avenues and galleries; thousands, who had postponed their visit to the last, in the hope that the order for closing it would be enlarged, now found that they must make the most of the few days left them for seeing it, and numbers, who had already seen it, determined to have one last look at it before the curtain had dropped upon the glorious scene. Amongst the visitors on Monday, the 6th of October, was the Duke of Wellington. The eagerness of the crowd was so great to see the veteran warrior, that it was with some difficulty he escaped from being trampled down by his enthusiastic admirers.

On Saturday, the 11th of October, the edict of the royal commissioners was carried into execution with rigid exactness; the Great Exhibition closed its wonderful career, and the public took their last farewell of its splendours. After being open for five months and eleven days, and concentrating in that time a larger amount of admiration than has, probably, ever been given within the same period to the works of man, the pageant terminated, and the doors of the Crystal Palace were closed for ever to the *paying* world. The weather was splendid, and the sun looked down warmly upon the only building in the world which does not inhospitably exclude its rays. At nine o'clock the portals for the admission of visitors were opened, and such was the desire to be present at the close of this great demonstration of industry and art, that within an hour very nearly five thousand persons entered the building. Foremost and earliest were Lord J. Russell and his lady. On entering the building at the south transept his lordship passed down the eastern nave, and occupied himself for some time in viewing the colossal sculpture, and other *chef d'œuvres* of art, in that part of the building.

There were 53,061 visitors altogether, and, as might have been expected, they busied themselves during the entire day in examining once more all the objects which on former occasions had chiefly attracted their interest. Some few were strangers, taking at one view their first and last look of a spectacle which in grandeur they may not hope soon to see equalled. There was also a slight sprinkling of the humbler orders present, and among them a band

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of hop-pickers, with wreaths of the plant around their hats. In the main, however, the assemblage belonged to the middle and wealthier classes, and consisted of *habitués* of the exhibition, or, at least, of people who had been there several times before. Faces that had not been seen in the interior since the first month after the opening were recognised among the crowd, and it was evident that every rank and grade of society was fairly represented upon an occasion interesting alike to all.

As the day wore on, a remarkable concentration of people in the nave began to be discernible. The side avenues and courts were deserted, and from end to end of the building nothing was to be seen but a great sea of human beings filling up the centre, and agitated by a thousand different currents of curiosity, which kept the mass in motion without progress. Time passed, and the circulation in the transept became rather impeded. The people seemed to be taking up their position there, and the galleries, as far as the eye could reach, were occupied by spectators, who, as they gazed on the vast assemblage beneath, evidently appeared to expect that some public demonstration was about to be made. As it drew towards five o'clock, the organs, which had been played constantly during the early part of the day, became silent, and nothing was to be heard but that strange and mysterious hum of voices which, rising from all large assemblages, is imposing, but which, in the Crystal Palace, swelling upwards from more than 50,000 people, leaves an impression upon the mind not soon to be forgotten. The vast multitude had now become stationary, and were evidently awaiting in silent, but intense excitement, the last act of a great event, immortal in the annals of the nineteenth century. It was a most solemn and affecting scene, such as has rarely been witnessed, and for which an opportunity cannot soon again arise. Words cannot do it justice, and fail utterly to convey the mystery and the grandeur thus embodied to the eye.

Not only the days, but the minutes of the Great Exhibition were numbered, and the first sign of its dissolution was given by Osler's crystal fountain. Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from its summit suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came. Mr. Belshaw appeared at the west corner of the transept gallery on the south side, bearing a large red flag in his hand, which he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building were hurling into the air the well-known notes of the National Anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitudes uncovered; and those who witnessed this act of loyalty from an advantageous position, will long remember the effect which it produced upon their minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of up-turned animated

faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound, in which the voices of the people were heartily joined. But, for want of any previous order or arrangement, the multitudinous chorus was a very discordant demonstration of loyalty. Foreigners would undoubtedly have managed this matter better and more effectively. About the feeling which accompanied the singing of "God Save the Queen" there could be no mistake, for as soon as it had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give.

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The cheers continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floors. Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled; and, as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were stretched out before them. To the lasting honour of the Americans, they bore a distinguished part in this display of gratitude to the Queen, and joined to a man, in their department, in the chorus to the National Anthem, and in the excess of their enthusiasm encored it lustily. And now the time arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out.

In the gallery, immediately over the Indian department, Mr. Dilke presented himself bearing a red flag, on which was inscribed the well-known passage from Shakspeare's *Tempest* :

"Our revels now are ended : these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air ;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,—
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wrack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the signal was given; during this interval, the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building.

The clangour of the campagnolian concert was found insufficient to break up the living mass; and in addition to the bells of all nations, China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up some fine savage notes from her tomtoms, before the signs of an intention to depart were unmistakably manifested. The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or fuse them; but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting towards

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the exit-doors, and they gradually increased in volume and rapidity as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas-lamps were lighted, and the building, divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character. The crowds flowed out faster every minute, and first the western, and then the eastern portions of the nave, began to show vacant spaces. In the meantime, the ringing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, and for the exhibitors and others.

The police and the Sappers next appeared on the scene, first in small knots, and then, when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line. By gently pressing on them, they at last induced them to go; but it was dark before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling. The executive committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when the crowd had dispersed, and many and hearty were the congratulations which they exchanged on the happy termination of their brilliant labours.

The admissions on Monday and Tuesday were confined to the exhibitors, each of whom were allowed to pass in two friends. No money was taken at the doors, and the regulations of the executive committee being at an end, the Exhibition appeared to be transformed into a huge bazaar, in which the buyers and sellers were doing a brisk trade, and the articles were apparently changing hands, both in the British and foreign departments, with an alacrity that must have been highly satisfactory. Several objects of interest had been removed, and amongst them the great Indian diamond, the Koh-i-Noor, had disappeared on Monday from its iron cage, and the scene in which it had for five months played so brilliant a part.

Her Majesty's last visit.

On Tuesday, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, inspected for the last time the Exhibition, in which she had taken so deep an interest. The royal party arrived from Windsor shortly before ten o'clock, and were received at the private entrance by Mr. Dilke, and other officers of the establishment. The route taken by her Majesty was a somewhat extensive one, and included the circuit of the whole of the central galleries, both foreign and British. Her Majesty passed up the staircase in the Zollverein department, and made a tour round the extreme east end, passing through the Austrian and French galleries, where the gorgeous collection of silks, satins, embroideries, velvets, &c., were displayed. She then made the circuit of the British galleries, through long avenues of silks, ribands, and lace, sparkling ranges of gold and silver plate, and cases and caskets of glittering gems, any of them fit to grace a regal diadem. Passing through the horological department, the royal party reached the extreme west of the building, and here her Majesty paused

a moment to look down the long and splendid pageant, extending nearly half a mile before her, and revealing almost at a glance an amount and variety of industrial riches and treasures of art as was never before collected under one roof.

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During her circuit, she examined with great interest the service of plate made from Californian gold. She admired in passing the magnificent porphyry vase exhibited by the King of Sweden, and paid special attention to the display of French jewellery at the stall of Froment Meurice. In the Tunisian department she carefully surveyed the attractive contributions from that portion of the world. She also examined very minutely the woven fabrics, and some new specimens of gold printing upon alpaca wools, introduced by the Messrs. Liddiards. She spent some time in examining the trophy which represents the staple manufactures of Manchester, and looked carefully over the sketches of artistic objects shewn by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and over Mr. Lloyd's splendid views of the building. Her visit terminated a little before twelve o'clock, with an inspection of the bronze of the negro girl in front of the Sevres room.

The closing scene of the Grand Exhibition, which had for more than five months attracted the admiration and wonder of millions, was in every way undeserving of its celebrity, after having triumphantly completed its design and purpose. Regarding the ceremonial as virtually private, it was not surprising that it should have assumed as formal, reserved, and business-like a character as circumstances permitted—that there should have been barely enough display to keep the twenty or twenty-five thousand people who witnessed it in good humour, and that, in point of scenic effect, it should fall far short of the popular demonstration, unaided by any programme, which took place on the preceding Saturday. The weather was greatly against it, for it rained incessantly throughout the day; and the depressing influence of exposure to wet and mud is too well known to require any comment. So heavily did it rain that an idea at one time was entertained of removing the canvass from the roof of the nave, and thus securing a novel effect in the interior, was abandoned. The leakage also, for the first time since opening, was felt to be an inconvenience; and umbrellas were even raised as a protection to ladies's dresses at one or two points in the transept.

The arrival of about twenty-five thousand people at the building in the midst of so much wet and discomfort, testifies pretty strongly to the interest with which the final ceremony was regarded; nor, had the issue of admissions been twice, or even three times as numerous, is there any reason to believe that a corresponding increase in the attendance would not have been manifested.

The ceremony, as before stated, being virtually of a private character, and the visitors being composed chiefly of the middle

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class, there was nothing like the numerous array of carriages which blocked up the streets on May-day, and rendered it impossible for vehicles no nearer the building than the head of the Haymarket to proceed at anything faster than a snail's pace. But there was, nevertheless, a vast mass of vehicles in requisition. Piccadilly, after ten o'clock, was no street for a man in a hurry, and at Hyde-park-corner the crowd of carriages rendered progress difficult. The scene near Apsley House reminded one of the opening day, except as regarded the miserable weather. There was the same lock and block of vehicles, the same signalling and tugging at horses' heads by policemen, the same incessant popping out, from the cab windows, of half-lengths of enraged gentlemen, watches in hand, and execrations on lip, as the time approached at which the doors were to be closed. The concourse became so thick that at last those who desired to reach the building in time, were turned by the police down Grosvenor-place, and then, by traversing the region south of the Park, and achieving on foot a sort of north-west passage, hundreds of splashed and energetic visitors succeeded in reaching the door, at which many who scorned to deviate from their course, or abandon their carriages, did not arrive before the fatal 11.30 had been marked on the electric clock. The scene of shouting and screaming, of splashing horses and terrified equestrians—of ladies picking their tedious and muddy way across the road, in equal fear of the wet and the wheels—of their cavaliers, with mud-speckled coats, loudly threatening reckless coachmen with the utmost rigour of the law—of visitors whose tickets clearly told them to present themselves at a certain door, but who pertinaciously insisted upon coming in at any and every door, and were perfectly furious when the plain English on their cards was pointed out to them by impatient policemen,—this scene, which was chiefly in course of performance at the south entrance, must have afforded unjustifiable amusement to any unphilanthropical spectator who was not actually engaged in it.

Of the aspect which the interior of the Crystal Palace presented before twelve o'clock, when the business of the day commenced, it is unnecessary to say much. On a spacious platform, erected on the site of the crystal fountain, and covered with scarlet cloth, a large table had been placed, with chairs of all nations arranged round it for the accommodation of the royal commission. For his royal highness, as president, the splendid ivory throne presented by the Rajah of Travancore to her Majesty, was placed, and, to render his position more conspicuous, it was raised a little above the level of the platform. Under this chair of state a small, but superb Indian carpet was spread. The area of the transept had been reserved for the foreign and local commissioners, the jurors, the lady exhibitors, and others entitled to a special privilege of entry, and seats for them were disposed in such a manner round the platform, that they had the utmost facilities which the construction of the build-

ing afforded for seeing and hearing the proceedings. Exhibitors, members of the Society of Arts, chairmen, secretaries, and members of local committees, and all others not entitled to enter at the south entrance, were admitted at the eastern and western ends of the building, and, of course, took up such positions in the nave, or the galleries overlooking it, as appeared to them best adapted for securing a good view of the ceremony. The various flags and banners with which the interior was ornamented, and other objects likely to obstruct the sight, were removed.

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As the time appointed for commencing the business of the day approached, the choir formed by the Sacred Harmonic Society took up its position in the south gallery of the transept, and in the absence of Mr. Costa, Dr. Wylde presided. The reserved seats were occupied by a numerous and distinguished company.

Precisely at twelve o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared upon the platform, and was cordially welcomed by the assembly. He was dressed in plain clothes, but wore the insignia of the Garter. At the moment of the prince making his appearance the choir and orchestra performed the first verse of the National Anthem.

Lord Canning, who had taken his place on the west side of the platform, then rose, and read the Report of the Juries :—

" Having had the honour of acting as president of the council of ^{Report of} chairmen of the juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal ^{the Juries.} Highness, and her Majesty's commissioners, the reports of the several juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

" In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the principles upon which, by the authority of her Majesty's commissioners, the juries were constituted.

" The various subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into thirty classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for single juries, and were therefore divided into sub-juries. This increased the number of acting juries to thirty-four.

" Each of these thirty-four juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. The British juries were selected by her Majesty's commissioners from lists furnished by the local committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The foreign jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportions amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the foreign commissioners sent here to represent their respective governments.

" In the event of a jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of associates. These associates, who acted as

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advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any jury.

" Each jury was superintended by a chairman, chosen from its number by her Majesty's commissioners. The deputy chairman, and the reporter, were elected by the jurors themselves.

" Such was the constitution of the thirty-four juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six groups, each group consisting of such juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature, and, before any decision of a jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled group of which that jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

" The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected, from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.

" Each group of juries received the assistance of a deputy commissioner and of a special commissioner, appointed by her Majesty's commissioners, to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the juries composing the group.

" It was further determined by her Majesty's commissioners that the chairmen of the juries, consisting of British subjects and of foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a council, and that the duties of the council should be to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by her Majesty's commissioners, the different prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

" These are the most important features of the system upon which the jurors found themselves organized. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

" The council of chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors, they had also decided that the prizes should consist in three medals of different sizes, and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree, for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

" The council of chairmen found, to their regret, that it would

be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three medals, by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn.

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"Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the prize medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production of workmanship had been attained; utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to a confirmation by the groups.

"In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the condition of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent; and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the council of chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its group.

"The principle thus described met the views of her Majesty's commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a minute which they communicated to the council of chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the national exhibitions of France and Germany, and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the national exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

"It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the council of chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a council medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, there-

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fore, that the award of a council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize medal. It is, rather, a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry, more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

" This is to be borne in mind in considering the list of awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness ; and I trust that it will be found that the juries have succeeded in doing justice to the exhibitors of every nation and class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of her Majesty's commissioners.

Instruc-
tions to the
Juries.

" One of the first instructions addressed to the juries by the council of chairmen was to the effect that the prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognising no distinction of nations.

" It is gratifying to add that the jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that, notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

" It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and her Majesty's commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the council of chairmen, for the guidance of the juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

" The number of prize medals awarded is 2,918. The number of council medals is 170.

" It is important to observe, that no more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving of reward.

" The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the exhibitor ; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

" Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of exhibitors was

about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one jury; whilst in other cases towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the catalogue.

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"In these circumstances, the juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

"It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part."

His lordship was cheered at the close of his address, and concluded by presenting a list of the names of those exhibitors entitled to rewards, together with the reports of the juries.

His Royal Highness then delivered the following reply, the party on the platform standing while he spoke. When his Royal Highness came to the passage specially referring to individuals, the persons alluded to advanced on different sides of the platform, listened to the words directed to themselves, and bowed their acknowledgments:—

"My Lord,—The royal commissioners are much indebted to Prince your lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the juries entrusted with the award of the prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure that they have noticed in the lists of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputation in statemanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts—of men in every respect well calculated, not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection,

Albert's
Reply.

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but also to maintain the high character which the commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

" In no department of the vast undertaking which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task ; and from all that has come to the knowledge of the royal commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

" But although the high character of the jurors would have fully justified the commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might, at first sight, appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible, for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into the merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may, in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the royal commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the juries, those principles to which your lordship has referred.

" It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public had the commissioners instructed the juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the exhibitors ; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was, upon the whole, most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the exhibi-

tors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits, if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same medal.

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"The commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the council of chairmen a peculiar or 'council' medal in the cases to which your lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufacture have, in this Exhibition, been brought under the notice of the public; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment, on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

"The grant of the council medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty, that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

"It now remains for the commissioners once more to return to your lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as associates or experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the commissioners are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the jurors and associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a special medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services. Special Medal.

"It is the intention of the commissioners to publish not only the names of those whom the juries have awarded prizes, but also the valuable reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the juries have been conversant. The royal commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those

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jurors who have accepted the laborious office of reporters to the juries; and they doubt not that their reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

"It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the royal commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from foreign countries. The foreign commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

"To the Society of Arts, which by its exhibition of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the royal commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me, as their president, in the application which I made to the crown for the issue of a royal commission.

"The commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the sectional committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

"To the local commissioners and members of local committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

"And, finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty goodwill and assistance of the whole body of exhibitors, both foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for their general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with due reward.

"In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign

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and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts, and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests; a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of nature's productions, conceived by human intellect, and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependance upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind."

The prince's elocution is remarkably distinct, yet little beyond an occasional word or two was heard by the majority of those within the privileged square, owing to the immense extent of the edifice. Much applause followed the close of the address.

The Bishop of London (in full canonical costume) then offered up the following prayer of thanksgiving; the audience, of course, standing:—

"O Almighty and most Merciful God, Father of all mankind, Who has made of one blood all nations of men, to serve and worship Thee, and by their words and works to glorify Thy holy Name; Who didst send Thine only Son into the world to reconcile it unto Thee, and to unite all men in one brotherhood of holiness and love, we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly beseech Thee to accept our offering of prayer and praise. From Thee alone proceed all good counsels and all useful works; and by Thee alone are they conducted to a prosperous end.

"We acknowledge with all humility and thankfulness the gracious answer which Thou hast vouchsafed to the prayers of our Queen and her people, in blessing with a wonderful measure of success an undertaking designed to exhibit the glories of Thy creation, to promote the useful exercise of those faculties which Thou hast implanted in the sons of men, and to encourage the growth of peace and brotherly love.

"We humbly thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast graciously prospered the counsels of him who conceived, and of those who have carried out that great design; and that Thou hast mercifully protected from harm the multitudes who have thronged this building. We acknowledge it to be of Thy goodness that a spirit of order and mutual kindness—of loyalty to our sovereign, of obedi-

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ence to the laws, and of respect for the sanctity of Thy Sabbaths—has been manifested by the people of this country, in the sight of those who have been here gathered together from all parts of the world.

“We thank Thee, also, that Thou hast disposed the hearts of many nations to enter upon a generous and peaceful competition in these arts which, by Thy merciful appointment, minister to the comfort of man, and redound to Thy glory, as the giver of every good and perfect gift.

“We devoutly pray that all may be led to acknowledge Thy power, wisdom, and goodness, in the achievements of man’s industry and skill; and may depart to their several homes to ‘speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God.’ Continue to them, we beseech Thee, Thy favour and protection; let Thy good providence conduct them in safety to their native land, and bless them with prosperity and peace. Grant, O Lord, that this gathering of Thy servants from every nation may be the token and pledge of a continued intercourse of mutual kindness between the different branches of Thy universal family. May it contribute to the growth of Christian love, and hasten the coming of that blessed reign of peace, when ‘nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.’

“Lastly, we pray Thee with Thy favour to behold our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family; to continue to this nation the manifold gifts which Thy goodness has so long abundantly showered upon it; to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, to bless Thy people committed to their charge. Give them grace, that they may in all things seek Thy honour and glory, and be diligent in the heavenly work of enlightening and purifying mankind, of diffusing through the world the blessings of peace, and of extending the kingdom of Thy dear Son, who has taught us to approach Thee as our common parent, and to say:

“Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. AMEN.

“The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. AMEN.”

The ceremony being ended, another sign was made, and the immortal “Hallelujah Chorus” rose in its majesty of devotional gratulation. This composition, it will be remembered, was performed on the day of the inauguration, and it will be thought to have been equally, if not even more, fittingly chosen, as the con-

cluding utterance of national sentiment on the day of the triumphant close. The chorus being over, Prince Albert withdrew, and was followed by the royal and foreign commissioners, the latter being afterwards introduced to his royal highness in the commissioners' room, for the purpose of a final leave taking. The prince soon afterwards took his departure. Many thousands, however, still lingered in the building, as loth to take a last farewell of that noble achievement of art and industry—the wonder of the world, and a proud witness of the reliance of foreign nations upon the stability and honour of England, and of the respect which the people pay to the laws under whose protection they live. Such a spectacle may never again be presented to the world, in this or any other country.

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The balance-sheet of the Crystal Palace offers several curious particulars. Altogether more than half a million of money was received by the Exhibition authorities; the exact sum being £505,107 5s. 7d. This amount includes some very curious items. More than four hundred pounds were paid for the use of the washing places, and no less than £2,427 on account of other essential conveniences attached to the building. The small fee, exacted for taking care of sticks and umbrellas, produced £831 3s. 3d.; the royalty taken upon the shilling catalogues turned £3,200 into the Exhibition exchequer; whilst a still larger sum, £5,500 resulted from the sale of the privilege to feed the visitors with buns, pound cake, ices, ginger beer, and the other dainties of the refreshment counters. Of the money received at the doors, £275,000 was in silver, and £81,000 in gold. The weight of the silver coin so taken (at the rate of 28lbs. per £100) would be thirty-five tons, and its bulk 900 cubic feet! The rapid flow of the coin into the hands of the money-takers prevented all examination of each piece as it was received, and £90 of bad silver was taken; but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin; but a much more noticeable fact is, that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half-crown and five-shilling days. The cash was received by eighteen money-takers; on the very heavy days six extra ones being employed during the busiest hours. From them it was gathered by three or four money-porters, who carried it to four collectors, charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers, who verified the sum, and handed it to the final custody of the chief financial officer, Mr. F. G. Carpenter, who locked each day's amount in his peculiar iron chest in the building till next morning, when, in boxes, each holding £600, it was borne off in a hackney cab in charge of a Bank of England clerk and a bank porter.

The first shilling day produced the smallest daily amount received, which was £920 2s.; the last shilling day but one afforded the largest daily taking, it being £5,283 3s.

A. D. 1851 The last week gave the heaviest receipts. They amounted to £29,794 11s. 6d. The lightest week was the first five-shilling week, £10,298 9s.; the next lightest week, being the first shilling week, when £11,123 5s. was taken. The money was received in all forms, ranging between farthings and ten-pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited, change was given. Occasionally foreigners gave napoleons, and these coins being mistaken for sovereigns, they received nineteen shillings out, and liberty of admission into the bargain. The moneys of America, Hamburg, Germany and France, were often tendered and taken. What may be called the daily receipts were as follows:—

Season tickets	£67,610	14	0
Receipt at doors.....	356,808	1	0
Retiring rooms	2,427	19	9½
Washing rooms	440	11	11½
Taking charge of umbrellas	881	3	3
Profits from medals struck in the building	881	16	10

£429,000 6 10

The other receipts were:—

Subscriptions	67,399	3	10
Catalogue contract.....	3,200	0	0
Refreshment contract	5,500	0	0
Sale of weather charts		7	14 11

Grand total £505,107 5 7

General
Refresh-
ment Room

The following statistics of the quantity and kinds of refreshments supplied in the central court and exhibitors' dining-rooms, by Mr. Younghusband, during the time the Exhibition remained open, will be read with interest. It must be borne in mind that, independently of the large quantities specified below, there were two refreshment courts, one at the east and the other at the west end of the building, under the management of Messrs. Masters, of Oxford-street, from whence there has been no returns; but the supplies in these two departments must also have been very considerable, although by no means equal to those in the central court. The daily receipts fluctuated considerably, the country visitors being the worst consumers, while the Fridays and Saturdays, when the London fashionable world came to eat ice and sponge cake, were usually the most productive. Mr. H. Stephens, who acted as cashier to Mr. Younghusband, said, that the whole of the base coin taken at the counters, during the season, did not amount to £5. The number of persons employed by Mr. Younghusband in the building was 280.

Bread.....	24,536	quartern loaves
Biscuits	3,783	
Penny cottage loaves.....	57,528	

French rolls	7,617	A. D.
Banbury cakes	84,070	
Threepenny pound cakes	36,950	1851
Currant pound cakes.....	28,828 pounds	
Savoy cakes	20,415 „	
Italian cakes	2,197 „	
Bath buns.....	311,731	
Plain buns.....	460,667	
Coffee	9,181 pounds	
Chocolate	3,788 „	
Soda-water	48,869	
Lemonade	130,697	
Ginger-beer.....	565,050	
Total	536,617 bottles	
Milk	17,257 quarts	
Cream	14,047 „	
Pickles	1,046 gallons	
Rough ice	180 tons	
Salt	16 „	
Potatoes.....	30 „	
Ham	29 „	
Meat	113 „	

Within the building the property of 17,000 exhibitors was collected, the value of which amounted to upwards of five millions; yet the depredations were only such as, by their trivial character, proved the excellence of the police arrangements, and the vigilance of the officers. The total number of charges made at the police-station at the Prince of Wales's Gate, relating to offences within the building, was twenty-five, of which nine were for picking pockets, six for attempts to do so, and ten for petty larcenies at stalls. Such facts speak for themselves, and certainly constitute one of the proudest boasts connected with the Exhibition.

A careful examination of the aggregate result of the labours of the jurors shows that the number of awards of all classes, council and prize medals, and "honourable mentions," is 5,084; of this number 2,039 have been awarded to the United Kingdom, and 3,045 to the foreign exhibitors.

The pencil of that talented artist, Mr. H. C. Selous, has been, for some time past, employed upon a grand historical picture of "The Inauguration of the Great Exhibition," under the sanction and patronage of the executive committee. The picture will, when completed, contain upwards of one hundred portraits, amongst which will be those of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have condescended to give the artist sittings for that purpose, and have expressed a most flattering opinion respecting the fidelity of the portraits of the illustrious and eminent personages engaged in the ceremony of the inauguration.

In accordance with a suggestion made in the month of June by

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- Trade Museum at Kew.
- Lecture at the Society of Arts.
- Testimonial to the Police.
- The last Contribution.
- Professors Ansted and Solly to the executive committee, and by them recommended to the notice of the royal commissioners, it has been determined to form a museum for the purpose of preserving, were practicable, articles, or specimen of articles, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, illustrative of the present state of industrial products of various countries. The value of such a collection, for the purpose of promoting an improved system of industrial education, cannot be too highly estimated. Every large proportion of the exhibitors have announced their intention of presenting their goods to the commissioners for that purpose. Amongst the contributors we may mention Messrs. Peter Lawson and Sons, of Edinburgh, who have presented their superb collection of the vegetable productions of Scotland. The magnitude of the gift may be conceived from the circumstances that they paid for the cases and plate-glass alone the sum of £860, of which £630 was for plate-glass.
- Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Prince Albert addressed autograph letters of thanks to all the foreign commissioners. His Royal Highness also wrote to the council of the Society of Arts, and, after making a due acknowledgment of the services of the society, suggested the expediency of having the beneficial results of the Exhibition discussed in a series of lectures, to be delivered weekly, during the forthcoming session of the society, by persons the most eminent in their respective departments. The letter of his Royal Highness was laid before the council, who cordially entered into the proposal.
- The committee of watch, clock, and chronometer exhibitors forwarded to the superintendent of the A division of the metropolitan police, an expression of their admiration and satisfaction at the vigilance, courtesy, and attention of the police, stationed in the vicinity of their goods in Class 10, and they accompanied it with a silver watch of a superior quality, to be presented to Police-constable Jones, 343 A., who was especially attached to their department. It is worthy of remark, that in the large and highly-valuable collection of goods in this department, not a single loss or accident had occurred since the opening of the building.
- The last addition to the contents of the Crystal Palace arrived on the closing day; it consisted of a number of the play-bills, printed on board the vessels engaged in the Arctic search. These bills announce, in large type, "The last Night for the Season," at the "Royal Arctic Theatre," the "New Pantomime Zero," got up "at an enormous outlay;" "A Grand Fancy Dress Ball," and a grand gala at the opening of "The Royal Arctic Casino," and a variety of attractive entertainments, with which our gallant crews whiled away the tedium of eternal snow, and the fatigues of a harassing search.
- Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Paxton, received the honour of knighthood on Thursday, the 23rd of October, 1851.

It has already been remarked that the total number of Exhibitors was 17,000. Amongst them, were her Majesty and Prince Albert, whose contributions were of the most beautiful and costly kind. The articles which attracted most attention were a cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood, symbolising the union of the Royal House of England with that of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha; a Berlin wool carpet, thirty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, executed by one hundred and fifty ladies of Great Britain; the shield, presented by his majesty the King of Prussia to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of the baptism of the infant prince, for whom his majesty acted as sponsor; and the great diamond of Rungeet Singh—"Koh-i-Noor," valued at £2,000,000 sterling.

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Having given an outline of the origin, progress, and close of this unparalleled Exhibition, we proceed to notice the part which Yorkshire gentlemen have borne in it; the names of the individuals and firms connected with the county, who have been exhibitors, and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors.

JURORS, AND ASSOCIATE JURORS.

The following gentlemen acted as Jurors and Associates :—

Manufacturing Machines and Tools.—Charles Gascoigne Maclea, Leeds, mechanical engineer.

Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.—H. S. Thompson, Moat Hall, near York.

Woollen and Worsted.—Henry Forbes, deputy chairman, Bradford, merchant; Henry Brett, Huddersfield, woollen merchant; John Cooper, Leeds, woollen merchant and manufacturer.

ASSOCIATES.

John Barnes, Leeds, salesman; Joseph Bateson, Leeds, merchant; Thomas Dewhirst, Bradford, worsted spinner; Benjamin Harrison, Bradford, worsted manufacturer; Henry Jennings, Leeds, merchant; Darnton Lupton, Leeds, woollen merchant; Emelius Preller, Bradford, yarn merchant; and George Tetley, Bradford, merchant.

Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.—Charles Tee, deputy chairman, Pindar Oak, Barnsley, manufacturer; and John Wilkinson, Leeds, flax spinner.

Mixed Fabrics, including Shawls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods. Titus Salt, Bradford, merchant and manufacturer; and Frederick Schwann, Huddersfield, merchant.

Cutlery and Edge Tools.—Lord Wharnccliffe, chairman and reporter, Wortley Hall, near Sheffield; Alderman Charles Peace, Sheffield, late cutlery and edge tool manufacturer. *Associate* :—James Ragg, Sheffield, scissors manufacturer.

- A. D. *Iron and General Hardware.*—E. Stirling Howard, Sheffield,
grate manufacturer.
1851 *Working in Precious Metals, &c.*—Robert Younge, Sheffield.

EXHIBITORS.

The following are the names of Exhibitors, residing in various parts of the county, as contained in the official catalogue, published by authority of the royal commission.

Mining and Mineral Products.

Slater and Wright, Whitby, manufacturers. Specimens of jet, and articles manufactured for ornamental purposes.

Ellis,—, Harrogate. Collection of the different mineral waters of Harrogate and the analysis.

Mitchell, W. B. Sheffield, exhibitor. Minerals from the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

Flather and Haden, Sheffield. Prepared Trent sand, or wharpe. Prepared Welch rotten-stone. Prepared lime, used for polishing Britannia metal, brass, copper, German silver, electro-plated, and silver goods.

Pease, J. Darlington. Coal from Pease's West collieries; coke made from the above. Fire-clay, fire-bricks, drain-pipes, coping, ridge tiles, &c.

Sowden, M. Burley, near Leeds, producer. Hard delf-stone grit, close in the grain, and suitable for headstones, steps, &c.

Freeman. S. Cromwell Bottom, near Halifax, producer. Laminated flag-stone; black stone, from Ringby, and from the Elland Edge quarry; sand-stone from the quarries at Greetland, near Halifax.

Haigh, J. Godley Cottage, near Halifax producer. Freestone, from Northowram quarries, near Halifax, rough and dressed. Flag for causeways, &c. Millstone grit, from Halifax.

Walsh, J. E. executors of, Leeds, proprietor. Sand-stone, used for docks, bridges, locks, engine beds, &c. Potternewton stone, used for landings, sills, &c.

Stocks, M. Shebden Hall, near Halifax, proprietor. Specimens of ashlar building stone, from the Shebden-head quarries, near Halifax.

Powell, F. Knaresborough, collector. Building stones, from quarries near Knaresborough.

Driver, W. 4, Lyon's Inn, Strand, Middlesex, producer. Specimens from the Chevin stone quarry, Otley.

Day and Twibell, Barnsley, proprietors. A column of coal, three feet square at the base, showing the entire thickness, and the different qualities of the seams or beds which are found together, and generally known by the name of the Barnsley thick coal, from the Mount Osborne collieries, Barnsley.

Field, Coopers, and Faulds, Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, proprietors. Silkstone Main house coal, from the Silkstone bed. Worsborough Park hard or steam coal, and soft or house coal, from the Barnsley bed.

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Firth, Barber, and Co. Oaks colliery, Barnsley, producers. Coal for steam ships, for converting iron into steel, for smelting iron, from the Oaks colliery.

Clarke, R. C. executor of, Silkstone, near Barnsley, producer. Coal, from the old Silkstone colliery.

Sutcliffe, J. C. Barnsley, manufacturer. Model of Honey Well coal mine.

Beecroft, Butler, and Co., Kirkstall Forge, manufacturers. Double fagoted railway axles; railway tire-bars; double fagoted and cars, carriage axles. Double worked cable chain iron, bent cold. Railway carriage wheels, &c., showing the mode of manufacture, fibre in fracture, &c. Self-acting regulating damper for high-pressure boilers. Registered improved moveable eccentric tumbler.

Bewick, J. Grosmont, near Whitby, agent. Calcareous ironstone from the valley of the Esk. Sandstone from Fairhead, near Grosmont. Petrified shells, &c.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

English's Patent Camphine Co., Hull, manufacturers. Specimens of hearth-rug manufacture. Oleaginous seeds, tar, and turpentine; and their products.

Bower, J. Hunslet, Leeds, manufacturer. Carbonate of soda, particularly adapted for scouring wool or woollens.

Walker, R. Victoria Works, Beverley, manufacturer. Carbonate of lime, from the quarry, Victoria Works, and Paris white, manufactured from it.

Blundell, Spence, and Co., Hull, and 9, Upper Thames Street, inventors and manufacturers. Colours for oil painting and paper staining. White ox-chloride of lead: patent. White zinc paint. New drying oil. Anti-corrosion and stucco paint. Patent dryer. Composition for ships' bottoms. Oils, black lead, and varnishes. Patent hydraulic seed presses.

Wood and Bedford, Leeds, manufacturers. Specimens of the varieties of lichen used in the manufacture of cudbear, archill, and litmus, and of the substances obtained from them.

Marshall, J. Leeds, manufacturer. Samples of indigo, carmine, archill, cudbear, lac dyes, turmuric; and specimens of thirty-six kinds of European and native manufacture of lac dye in India.

Substances used as Food.

Leonard, J. and T. P. Hull, proprietors. Beef, prepared, cured, and rolled, so as to keep good for any length of time. The process of curing and mode of preparing invented by J. Tupling.

A. D. Reckitt, and Son, Hull, manufacturers. Starch, &c. from wheat, potato, and sago.

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Vegetable and Animal Substances used in Manufactures.

Harrison, R. and J. Hull. Varieties of English and foreign wood.

Bauwens, L. F. Grease Works, Wakefield, manufacturer. Products of various patent processes used in extracting pure oils and greases from the refuse soap-suds of woollen, silk, and other manufactures.

Hives and Atkinson, Leeds, importers and manufacturers. Samples of flax, from the Courtrai and Ikeren districts, Belgium. Yellow flax, from Trimmingham, Norfolk. Blue flax, grown in Yorkshire. Chinese reed and China grass, raw and manufactured.

Cator, G. A. Selby, manufacturer. Flax grown in Yorkshire, raw and manufactured.

Marshall, and Co., Leeds, importers and manufacturers. China grass and Courtrai flax, dressed and manufactured.

Robinson, J. & Co. Huddersfield, inventors and manufacturers. Archill paste and cudbear, patent process. Liquid archill for dyeing and printing. Samples of worsted yarn dyed in the best cudbear.

Sands, W. & Co. Leeds. Specimens of "burry" wool in the original state, with specimens of the same cleaned by machinery.

Good, Floodman, & Co. Hull, importers. White Iceland wool.

Lippert, D. Leeds, importer. Fleeces of German wool.

Armitage Brothers, Huddersfield, importers and manufacturers. Woaded black elephant beavers, of Port Philip wool. Albert check and Albert cloth, the two sides being different colours. "Exhibition" cloths, 56 inches wide, weighing only twelve ounces to the yard. Scoured Sidney skin wool, grown in New South Wales, and washed by J. T. Armitage and Co., of Sidney.

Machines for direct use, including Carriages, Railway and Marine Mechanism.

Todd, C. Leeds, inventor and designer. Model of a girder, or vertebral arch, originally invented and designed for a bridge to cross the river Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, in one span of 1,263 feet.

Carrett, W. E. Leeds, inventor and patentee. A steam pump, combining a high-pressure engine, and an improved suction and force pump. A portable high-pressure boiler.

Green, E. Wakefield, inventor and manufacturer. Patent fuel economiser, applicable to steam-boilers. Warm air apparatus.

Dodds and Son, Rotherham, inventors and manufacturers. Four horse portable steam-engine, for thrashing, &c. Model of locomotive engine, without boiler, fitted with Dodds' patent wedge motion.

Jessop's patent steeled tyre bar and railway bar. Model railway bar straightening press, on truck.

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Linton, J. Selby, inventor and manufacturer. Improved locomotive, in miniature, working high-pressure steam expansively, with power to cut off the steam at any part of the stroke, and finally condensing the steam.

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Wilson, E. B. & Co. Leeds, manufacturers. Locomotive double boiler tank engine.

Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson, Leeds, manufacturers. Locomotive tank engine, length of stroke twenty-two inches; diameter of cylinder eleven inches, of driving wheel six feet, of fore and hind wheels three feet eight inches.

Shaw, J. & Co. Paddock, near Huddersfield, inventors. Patent signals and points or switches on railways.

Elliott, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Quadrant weighing machine.

Wilson, C. Engine driver on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. Small locomotive engine.

Banks, L. Hull, designer and manufacturer. Twin geometric staircase.

Manufacturing Machines and Tools.

Milligan, W. Bradford, inventor. Power-loom, made by Hodgson and Haley, to show the taking-up motion. Patented.

Douisthorpe, G. E. Leeds, inventor. Double wool-combing machine.

Sutcliffe, R. Idle, near Bradford, inventor. Patent spinning frame, for spinning and doubling cotton, &c.

Crabtree, T. Godley, near Halifax, manufacturer. Card setting machine, for producing the complete card from the wire and leather or cloth.

Berry, B. & Sons, Bowling, near Bradford. Machinery for the manufacture of worsted yarns, exhibited in operation.

Binns, W. Bradford, manufacturer. Six pitch wool combs, used in the preparation of wool for the worsted silk trade.

Watkins, W. & T. Bradford, inventors. Ironstone porcelain guides, used in the roving and spinning of worsted, silk, cotton, flax, &c.

Lawson & Sons, Leeds, inventors and manufacturers. Machinery for the preparation and spinning of flax.

Marriott, W. Leeds. Registered machine for packing dry substances, and for printing labels.

Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Hunslet, near Leeds, manufacturers. Self-acting slide lathe with screw-cutting apparatus, self-acting surface motion, and improved disengaging motion.

Sandford, Owen, and Watson, Phoenix Iron Works, Rotherham, inventors, designers, and manufacturers. Improved screw-cutting

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lathe, of very simple construction. Patent railway wheels, made entirely of wrought iron, in one entire piece.

Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Leeds, manufacturers. Self-acting slide lathe, with bed eighteen feet long, headstock fifteen inches, centres, self-acting surfacing, and screw-cutting motion, &c. Self-acting drilling and planing machine.

Bradley, R. and Co. Wakefield, inventors and manufacturers. A machine for moulding bricks. A working model of a colliery.

Crosskill, W. Beverley, patentee and manufacturer. Patent mills for grinding coffee, drugs, &c., mineral substances, and paints or liquid substances. Patent wheels, &c.

Bedford, J. Leeds, manufacturer. Flour-dressing machine, complete.

Ashby, W. S. Sheffield, the inventor. Upright flour-dressing machine.

Syke & Ogden, Huddersfield, inventors and cleaners. Drawings illustrative of patent and improved wool-cleaning machine. Samples of burry and motey wool, cleaned from the burs and motes, &c.

Civil Engineering, and Building Contrivances.

Roebuck, J. J. Huddersfield, producer. Model of No. 4 skew arch of the Huddersfield viaduct, built in stone, over the Bradford Road, &c.

Sadler, J. H. Leeds, inventor and patentee. A bridge for railway or other purposes, composed of a series of girders balanced upon piers, presenting singly, the appearance of the letter T.

Ness, Mary, Huddersfield, inventor. Window-cleaner, for the protection of female servants.

Green, W. J. C. Thornhill, near Dewsbury, inventor. A portable crane, to load or unload boats, carts, waggons, &c.

Golden and Son, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Bentley's patent double gun, with improved locks, &c.

Naylor, I. Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, inventor. Patent alarm-gun for the protection of property and game.

Southwood, J. Halifax. Three models of a blasting gun. No. 1. for blasting downwards. No. 2. for lifting perpendicularly. No. 3. for cutting sideways or forwards.

Pilkington, J. Goole, Leeds, inventor. A wrought-iron keelson for wood-built ships: being tubular and water-tight, assists in ballasting vessels when clear of cargo, by opening a valve to admit water, &c.

Turnbull, E. Whitby, manufacturer. Models of a 74-gun ship, of the time of Lord Nelson, and of the steam-ship *Phoenix*.

Ellis, W. (School of Design,) Sheffield, designer. Figure-head, for the yacht *Fairy Queen*, belonging to G. P. Naylor, Esquire, of Sheffield.

Gale, J. and R. Whitby, inventors and manufacturers. Model of

life-boat, emptying itself, when full of water, in the short space of four seconds, by means of two apertures in the bottom.

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Harland, E. Scarborough, inventor. Cylindrical life-boat.

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Slater and Wright, Whitby, inventors. A life-boat and carriage, not liable to upset on being struck by a sea on one side. Jet, from Boulty alum works, for making brooches, bracelets, necklaces, rings, &c.

Carte, A. G. Citadel, Hull, inventor and manufacturer. Pocket apparatus and sea service rocket apparatus, for throwing a line to a stranded ship. Self-acting life-bouy, by means of which the lives of nearly 400 persons have been saved since 1838. Self-adjusting cork life-belt. Alarm-signal, for the protection of houses, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.

Busby, W. Newton-le-Willows, Bedale, manufacturer. Carts for farming purposes. A light horse-hoe, for ridge work, improved by the exhibitor. Deep ploughs, drills, &c.

Gregory, R. Beverley, inventor and manufacturer. Model of a draining-machine.

Sawney, W. Beverley. Winnowing-machine. Iron model bridge.

Race, E. Beverley, inventor and manufacturer. Model of a new tipping waggon.

Seaward W. Oulton, near Leeds, designer. Tree-remover, for transplanting large shrubs and trees. Conifera supporter, to prevent cypresses, arbor-vitæ, &c. from being broken down by snow, &c.

Jennison, J. Frodingham, Driffield, inventor. York's corn stacks. Stack-level, to assist the stack-builder. Hedge models, &c.

Brooke, M. Batley, near Dewsbury, inventor and manufacturer. New machine for reaping corn.

Tyson, I. Selby, designer. Model of farm-stead and buildings where steam power is used.

Barker, J. Dunnington, near York, inventor and manufacturer. Iron wheel plough. Wood swing plough. Expanding parallel horse-hoe, with a Norwegian harrow attached. Iron sliding horse-hoe, &c. One-horse Yorkshire cart, &c.

Rowbottom, J. Halifax. Beehive, or bees'-skip, for taking honey without destroying the hive or bees.

Holmes, W. Howden, inventor. Springing thrashing instruments. Life-boat, constructed so as to prevent upsetting from a sudden gust of wind.

Butterley, R. Sheffield, manufacturer. Reaping-hooks, sickles, Andrew hook, Kendal hook, bean or brushing hook, Scotch hook, baggin and yowing hooks, &c.

Philosophical, Musical, Horological, and Surgical Instruments

Sanders, J. Sheffield. Clock.

Stoker, J. Doncaster, inventor and manufacturer. Angular terrestrial globe and spherical geographical clock.

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Driver, J. Wakefield, designer and manufacturer. Chime-clock, showing the time in any part of the world. A compensating clock without pendulum.

Young, J. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Skeleton time-piece.

Phillips, J., F.R.S. York, inventor. An electrophorus; rain gauge; maximum thermometer; anemometer, for collieries, hospitals, &c.; and air barometer, of very cheap construction, suited to collieries. Block of stone, coloured by infiltration, as nature colours her marbles.

Scholefield, D. Huddersfield, manufacturer. Portable metronome, for denoting time in music.

Merryweather, G. Whitby, designer and inventor. Tempest prognosticator, for the protection of life and property.

Gray and Lawson, Sheffield, inventors and manufacturers. Newly-registered double-action fountain syringes. Stomach pumps, speculums, and midwifery, cupping, and teeth instruments.

Chadburn Brothers, Sheffield and Liverpool, manufacturers. Spectacle glasses and lenses. Telescopes and microscopes, in various stages of manufacture. Agricultural and surveyors' levels, magnets, steam and vacuum gauges, barometers, syringes, galvanoelectric machines. Craig's charactograph, &c.

Braithwaite, S. Wakefield, inventor and manufacturer. Registered ventilating eye-shades.

Sharp, S. Sheffield, manufacturer. Set of ten lenses, complete, for a single microscope, from 1-10th to 1-100th of an inch focal length.

Winter, J. Leeds, manufacturer. Walking-stick, containing an electro-galvanic machine and battery complete.

Shaw, T. Sheffield. Small magnets. Compound magnet with four bars, for a magneto-electric machine.

Brown, R. Sheffield, designer and manufacturer. Improved magnetic lightning conductor. Five-pointed diverging magnetic conductor, mounted upon electric-rod.

Greaves, E. Sheffield, manufacturer. Æolian pitch pipes. Æolian violin mute. Chromatic æolian pitch pipe. Sostenuto tuning-forks. Pair of chromatic tuning-forks. Registered portable metronomes. Printers' counting machines.

Heaps, J. K. Leeds, manufacturer. Violoncello constructed upon improved principles.

Forster and Andrews, Hull, manufacturers. Original model of transposing organ, which enables the performer to change the pitch of the instrument five semi-tones higher or lower from a given pitch: the manuals remaining stationary.

Eagland, T. Leeds, manufacturer. Teale's trusses. Bandage for prolapsus. Knee-joint extensor.

Brunton, J. Huddersfield, manufacturer. Artificial legs.

Swithenbank, J. Bradford, manufacturer. Artificial legs.

Ellis, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Amputating and post-mortem instruments. Pocket instruments and scalpels, lancets and trusses.

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MANUFACTURES.—*Cotton.*

Brook, J. and Brothers, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Specimens of raw cotton, carded cotton, rovings, throstle yarns, sewing threads, thread and crotchett cotton, &c.

Woollen and Worsted. Mixed Fabrics including Shawls.

Shuttleworth, W. and Co. North Bierley, near Bradford, spinners and manufacturers. Plain fustain. Low and fancy figured and shot silk stripes and cheques. Silk stuff—mourning. Low plain mixture.

Brook and Son, Upperthong, near Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woaded black broad cloth, doeskin and cassimere.

Lupton, W. and Co. Leeds, Proprietors. Olive cloth. Blue carriage lining, and blue cloth, indigo dye.

Middlebrook, J. Birstall. Cloth flannel, of extra width, and of the natural colour of the wool.

Oddy, S. Armley, near Leeds, manufacturer. Coloured fine wool shawls, with rich embroidered corners, &c.

Pease, Heaton, and Co. Leeds. Barege-de-laine cloth, all wool. Saxe-Coburg cloth. Super de-laine cloth. Satin twill, finish of a new description.

Pawson, Son, and Martin, Stonebridge Mill, near Leeds, manufacturers. Specimens of cloths, piece-dyed, wool-dyed, woaded colours, &c.

Robinson, T. Dewsbury. Three-points Mackinaw, super merino, merino bath, and rosed blankets.

Smithson, T. Bramley, manufacturer. Woollen cloths, piece-dyed. Wool-dyed and woaded colour, &c.

Smith and Son, Leeds, proprietors. Piece-dyed sound wool black cloths. Mohair cloths, best quality.

Swaine, J. and E. and Co., Gomersall, manufacturers. Superfine wool-dyed indigo blue Witney duffils.

Sykes, D. and Co. Leeds. Black milled cloth.

Webster, T. Leeds, manufacturer. Superfine broad woollen cloth.

Walker, J. and Co. Leeds, manufacturers. Mohair cloths, various colours, for making and trimming ladies' paletots.

Woodhouse, J. Holbeck, near Leeds, manufacturer. Cloth, woollen weft and cotton warp, fast colour blue. Cloth, common colour, black.

Wilkinson, W. and E. Leeds, manufacturers. Crape, all wool. Cord, all wool, for summer cloth, manufactured in the worsted manner.

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Wilkinson, G. Leeds, inventor and manufacturer. New ship sheathing. Patent padding and wadding. Medical cloth backed with India rubber, &c. Gun wadding.

York and Sheepshanks, Leeds, manufacturers, dyers, and finishers. Woaded wool black; second woollen cloth. Piece-dyed black, and black medium, and fast dye.

Yewdall and Son, Rawden, manufacturers. Woollen cloths of different qualities; milled hair-list and double milled hair-list cloths.

Bateson and Co. Leeds, manufacturers. Specimens of cloths, piece and wool-dyed.

Bramley Woollen Cloth Company, Bramley, dyers and manufacturers. Specimens of black cloth, wool-dyed, true and common colour.

Baumont, W. Pudsey, manufacturer. Black cloths, made from Sydney and Saxony wool, piece-dyed.

Birmley and Sons, Heckmondwike. English, Witney, and Irish blankets. American Mackinnow and scarlet striped blankets. American blankets, for clothing purposes.

Walshaw and Sons, Halifax, dyers. Specimens of variously died two-fold thirties worsted warp.

Clarke, J. Leeds, inventor. Covering for the walls of apartments, having the appearance of superfine cloth.

Crabtree, W. Dewsbury, manufacturer. Bath blankets, fine, and striped with fancy colours at the ends.

Cromack, J. J. Leeds, manufacturer. Woaded black cloth, and fast black cloth.

Cheetham, C. G. and W. Calverley, manufacturers. Specimens of bottle green broad cloths.

Ellis, J. W. Armley, manufacturer. Cloth used in Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande: made of Buenos Ayres wool and cotton warp.

Firth and Sons, Heckmondwike, manufacturers. Blankets, coatings of alpaca wool, mohair, and camel's hair. Cotton diaper rugs.

Fenton, W. Eccleshill, manufacturer. Billiard cloths, green, crimson, and scarlet.

George, T. W. and Co. Leeds, dyers and finishers. Worsted lastings in fast black, not woaded.

Gill and Bishop, Leeds, manufacturers. Brown, gentian, drab, and black mohair.

Gott and Sons, Leeds, manufacturers. Woollen cloths for the home trade, and for the American, China, and Russian markets.

Gray, S. Calverley, manufacturer. Woollen cloths: drab and blue prunell livery cloth; Russian green prunell habit-cloth.

Green and Son, Leeds, manufacturers. Orleans cloth, in blacks and various shades.

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Hotham and Whiting, Leeds, manufacturers. Yorkshire flannel.

Hartley and Son, Wortley, designers and manufacturers. Heather tweeds for shooting-coats, made from Australian wool.

Haley, A. and C. Bramley, manufacturers. Woollen cloths, made in the white.

Holdsworth, J. and Co. Halifax, manufacturers. Durant, for lining rich damasks. Cotillion. Printed Tournays. Damasks. Table covers. Ponceau watered moreen. Cobourg and Orleans cloths. Serge de Berri, &c.

Hayley, J. and Sons, Bramley, manufacturers. Woollen cloths, made in the white.

Hargreave and Nusseys, Farnley Low Mills, designers and manufacturers. Royal chameleon, elastic; transferable cloth; Vicuna fur, with woollen back; dyed black cloth, from colonial wool.

Hague, Cook, and Wormald, Dewsbury. Blankets and blanket goods. Spanish striped cloths, and cloths for the China market.

Burnley, S. Batley, manufacturer. Wool and silk printed tweed. Logwood blue, gentianella blue, and indigo pilot cloth.

Hudswell and Son, Batley, manufacturers. Fancy wrapper for travelling, and fancy wrapper for overcoats, &c. of English wool.

Sheard and Sons, Batley, manufacturers. Lodged blue pilot cloth. Blue mixture, steel mixture, and Oxford mixture Peter-shams.

Sheard and Senior, Batley, manufacturers. Pilot cloth. Mixture frieze coating. Carriage or railway wrappers, &c.

Wilson, D. Batley, manufacturer. Indigo blue pilot cloth.

Brooke and Sons, Honley, near Huddersfield, manufacturers. Specimens in each stage of the manufacture of broad woollen cloth. Assortment of broad woollen cloth.

Walker and Sons, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Buffalo, alpaca, mohair, and dog-hair cloth, for ladies' cloaks and men's overcoats; a new kind of material.

Learoyd, E. Huddersfield, manufacturer. Specimens of cashmere merinos, for ladies' boot tops.

Taylor, J. Meltham, near Huddersfield, manufacturer. Fancy woollens.

Shaw, P. Lockwood, Huddersfield, manufacturer. Woaded black broad woollen cloths.

Peace A. and Co. Clayton West, Huddersfield, manufacturer. Silk chiné dress. Silk and wool dress. Vesting silk and wool.

Hinchliffe and Son, Newmill, near Huddersfield. Woaded mixed doeskin, mixed durables, exhibited for cheapness and utility.

Hirst and Green, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woolseys: cotton and woollen stuffs.

Kenyon, J. and J. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woollen Silesian stripes for gentlemen's dresses.

Bennett, J. and A. Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, manufac-

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turers. Cloths from Prussian and Cashmere wool. Double Napier cloths, of Vicuna wool, &c.

Crosland, W. and H. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woollen fancy pantaloon cloths, new designs and improved elasticity.

Aked and Sons, Halifax, manufacturers. Pantaloon; fancy checks; mixture coatings; plain lastings, and super worsted crapes; cashmeres, &c.

Shaw, J. W. and H. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woaded wool-dyed and piece-dyed black cloths, &c.

Midgley Brothers, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Super Angola mixture for trousers.

Hastings Brothers, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Cloths, doeskins, and cassimeres.

Wrigley and Sons, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Bright blue cloth, for carriage linings.

Vickerman and Beaumont, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Black broad cloths, cassimeres, and doeskins, piece-dyed.

Lockwood and Keighley, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Patent woollen cords, velvet and leather cloths, chiefly for trousers.

Barnicot and Hirst, Huddersfield, Wilshaw, and Meltham, manufacturers. Buckskin, Orleans, doeskins, and hair-line, for trousers, made from middle-price Port Phillip wool.

Barber and Sons, Holmfirth, manufacturers. Drab kersey for trousers or coats.

Holmes and Sons, Scholes, near Holmfirth, manufacturers. Woaded black doeskin and Vienna.

Mallinson and Sons, Huddersfield. Wool-dyed black doeskins, exhibited as specimens of manufacture and finish.

Beardsell, I. and Co. Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woaded broad coating, made of Australian and Silesian wool. Fancy woollen trouserings.

Shaw, Son, and Co. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Woollen cloths. Fancy trouserings; reversible cloth. Pattern cards of fancy goods.

Taylor and Son, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Fancy waistcoatings; woollen trousers' goods; shawls and scarfs; ladies' and children's dresses.

Wrigley, J. and T. C. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Moscow beaver; Moskitto; Janus; partridge mixture, for shooting-coats; reversible cloth, finished on both sides; fancy trouserings, &c.

Willott, W. and Co. Huddersfield. Drab livery, kersey, &c. Woaded wool-dyed black cassimere, and wool-dyed black doeskin.

Day and Son, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Merinos, for the tops of ladies' boots, &c. Cashmerettes, cotton or silk shot with woollen.

Sykes and Sons, Leeds. Woollens, fast, common, and woaded colours, wool-dyed and piece-dyed.

Hinchliff, J. & G. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Drab kersey ; doeskin ; fancy woollen trouserings.

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Starkey, J. and A. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Drab woollen cords ; drab thickset constitution ; fancy, plain, and woollen velveteens.

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Clay, J. T. Rastrick, Huddersfield, manufacturer. Woollen trouserings, from fine Saxony and Australian wool ; waistcoatings, union cloth, and Vicuna cloth.

Haggas and Sons, Keighley, manufacturers. Samples of Orleans, lustreen, worsted lining, and mohair.

Schawnn, Kell, and Co. Bradford, proprietors. Merinos, Cobourgs, lastings, alpacas ; silk and cotton dresses ; cotton and worsted checks ; cotton and wool plaids, &c.

Oldfield, Allan, and Co. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Specimens of the various stages of the fancy woollen manufacture ; patterns of fancy woollen trouserings, and broad cloth for overcoats ; doeskin and crape trouserings, made from waste, &c.

Ripley and Son, Bradford, dyers. Orleans cloths and Cobourg cloths ; French de laines and Merinos, ombré damasks, and alpaca and balzarine brocades ; damask table cover ; and plain balzarines.

Harris and Tison, Bradford, manufacturers. Circassian cloth ; the weft is a combination of the finest wool, &c. ; cloth woven from the hair of the Angola rabbit.

Horsfall, J. G. and Co. Bradford, manufacturers. Henrietta cloth, silk and worsted ; fine Saxony cloth, all wool ; fine Cobourg cloth, cotton and worsted ; Cobourg cloth.

Salt, Titus, Bradford, manufacturer. Alpaca manufactures ; specimens of British and American alpaca wool, &c ; mohair manufactures, and specimens of mohair ; moreens made from English and Russia wool, with specimens of Russia wool.

Quitow, Schlesinger, and Co. Bradford, proprietors. Berlin wool, spun and dyed in England ; flax produced by the new patent process of Mr. P. Claussen ; yarns spun from the above flax, alone, and mixed with cotton, wool, and silk.

Thomas, W. Haworth, Keighley, manufacturer. Dyed wool, combed ; wool dyed yarns, in hanks and on spools ; dyed yarn, floated with silk.

Townend, S. Thorton, near Bradford. Worsted, heald, and genappe yarns, spun from English wools ; healds, or harness for weaving ; braids and poplins made from genappe yarn.

Whitley, J. Morton, near Bingley, manufacturer. Alpaca yarns prepared for weaving ; mixed alpaca and mohair yarns.

Sharp, D. W. Bingley. Alpaca yarns, prepared by Ross's new process ; mohair yarn and slivers, combed ; worsted yarn.

Milligan and Son, Bingley, manufacturers. Patent embroidered alpaca and silk furniture cloths, satin striped dress goods and da-

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masks; alpaca gogram coatings; mohair mixtures; specimens of alpaca and mohair.

Stowells and Sugden, Bradford, manufacturers. Crimson and white two-fold mohair yarn.

Rogers, G. Bradford, manufacturer. Cobourg cloths; Henriettes, or princetta cloths, silk warps.

Tremel, A. and Co. Bradford, manufacturers. Plain alpaca lustres and chameleons; figured Orleans; twilled satteens; figured Circassians in cotton warps, and piece dyed; madonnas, or mixed alpaca lustres; silk warp alpaca lustres, in natural colours, and piece dyed; mixed alpaca coatings, &c.

Armitage, G. and Co. Bradford, dyers. Orleans, Cobourg, and Brazilian cloth; mohair, silk and mohair, and silk and alpaca figures. Exhibited as specimens of dyeing.

Jowett, T. and Co. Bingley. Mixed fabrics, composed of cotton, alpaca, silk, and China grass, for vestings, dresses, &c. woven by power looms.

Foster and Son, Black Dike Mills, near Bradford, manufacturers. Goods made of cotton and alpaca; of cotton, silk, and alpaca; of silk and alpaca; and of cotton and mohair; fancy coatings; vestings; Chiné; damasks; alpaca, mohair, and worsted yarns.

Craven and Son, Thornton, near Bradford, manufacturers.—Lustre Orleans, in different qualities, blacks and colours.

Gregory, T. and Brothers, Shelf, near Halifax. Aprons, made of alpaca, and of mohair and cotton; dress-length, mohair and cotton, and worsted, cotton, and silk.

Clapham, W. Wilsden, near Bingley, manufacturer. Cobourg cloths of various qualities and colours.

Wall, Cockshot and Wall, Linton Mills, near Skipton, manufacturers. Shaded tapestry ground, with silk figure, shot and printed ground Orleans, &c.

Morton, D. Baildon, near Bradford, manufacturer. Ends of union tweeds; cotton warp and woollen weft.

Milner, J. and Co. Clayton, near Bradford, manufacturers.—Orleans, worsted weft and cotton warp.

Kershaw, S. and H. Laister-dyke, near Bradford. Black Orleans cloth.

Townend, R. and E. Cullingworth, near Bradford, manufacturers. Worsted heald and worsted genappe yarns; mohair poplin; worsted and mohair and alpaca yarns; worsted weft and warp yarns.

Craven and Harrop, Bradford, manufacturers. Cobourg and Paramatta cloths; full twill cloths; shawl cloths; merino, Orleans, and alpaca cloths. Moreens. Union and worsted damasks. Canton cloths; lining and serge cloths, &c.

Dalby, J. Bradford, manufacturer. Bombazines; silk crapes; silk stripes and check; worsted crapes and chinés; alpaca lustres;

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alpaca and worsted figured cloakings and linings; Orleans and Cobourgs, &c. Dyed by Ripley and Son.

Bottomley and Sons, Shelf, near Halifax, designers and manufacturers. Figured Angora, and gauze lace, composed of mohair and silk. Figured mohair lustre, and Orleans of worsted and cotton. Mohair, and Orleans serge. Mohair lustre, &c.

Bottomley, J. Bradford, manufacturer. Plain and figured Orleans, embroidered with silk and black alpaca, &c. Crape embroidered with alpaca, and also with silk. Silk and worsted mixed lustres, embroidered with two colours of silk.

Peel, W. and Co. Bradford, manufacturers. Cobourg cloths; silk warp paramattas, Brazilians, and silk warp double twills.

Shepard and Perfect, Halifax, manufacturers. Cotton and worsted, all worsted, and silk and worsted damasks. Victoria velvet damasks. Table covers. Worsted ponchos, &c. Patterns, registered.

Holdsworth, J. Wakefield, dyer and finisher. Pieces of stuff, mixed fabric of cotton and worsted, and cotton and mohair, figured and plain.

Clay and Sons, Halifax, manufacturers. Linsey, for jackets; plaiding, for drawers; cricket jackets; raised and milled kersey; fearnought; blue flannel; ironing blanket, &c.

McCrea, H. C. Halifax, manufacturer. Furniture damasks, piece and yarn dyed. Table covers, all registered. Poncho stuffs, all worsted, used in South America.

Ward, J. W. Halifax. Cotton and worsted damasks, jacquard weave. Worsted damask for draperies. Victoria table cloth, from cotton and worsted, fast colours.

Akroyd and Son, Halifax, manufacturers. Table covers; damasks; articles for ladies' dresses; plain goods, all worsted; plain goods, worsted and cotton; ponchos; yarns.

Brown, W. Halifax. Damasks and table covers, cotton and worsted, cotton, silk, and worsted.

Wilson, J. Ovenden, near Halifax, manufacturer. Ponchos, Mantuas, and shawls; in woollen, cotton, and worsted.

Cowgill, Jessop, and Co. Huddersfield, manufacturers. Cashmerettes for coats and ladies' boots.

Beardsell and Son, Holmebridge, designers and manufacturers. Woollen pantaloons, plain and fancy.

Clapham, J. Bradford, manufacturer. Net, cotton and alpaca; net, cotton and worsted; Cobourg cloth, cotton and worsted; diagonal lining, cotton and alpaca.

Hoadley and Pridie, Halifax, manufacturers. Damasks, for furniture purposes, manufactured of silk, cotton, and wool, either separately or in combination.

Hoyle, W. and R. Halifax, manufacturers. Lasting serge de Berri and satin Francais, silk and worsted. Victoria cord, cotton

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and worsted; and worsted. Merino, cotton and woollen, for ladies' boots, &c.

Johnson, J. Lockwood, near Huddersfield. Floss yarns, in various shades.

Jubb and Sons, Batley, manufacturers. Wool dyed Witney and pilot cloth. Woollen fabric, with cotton lining. Blue pilot cloth, piece dyed.

Jubb, J. Batley, manufacturer. Stout blue pilot cloth for railway guards and enginemen's great coats.

Marriott and Son, Wakefield, and London. Knitting worsted lambs' wool yarn, soft and hard spun.

Merritt, W. Leeds, manufacturer. Jar of size from chemical and animal substances.

Norton, J. Clayton West, near Huddersfield, manufacturer. Model of manufacturing premises. Summer shawls and coatings. Registered winter woollen shawls, waistcoatings, cloakings, glove cloths, trouserings, &c.

Poppleton, R. Wakefield, manufacturer. Manufactured knitting worsted and yarns.

Rand and Sons, Bradford, manufacturers. Cobourg cloths, cotton and worsted; the same, with silk warp; merinos, moreens, single and double twill. Several of the pieces exhibited are of the finest description of worsted goods.

Schwann, F. Huddersfield and Leeds. Shoe threads, composed of flax.

Schwann, F. Huddersfield. Fancy vesting and pantaloons stuffs. Cashmerettes and merinos. Beavers and pilot cloths. Tweeds. Plaids and checks. Buckskins, &c. of mohair, alpaca, and Vicuna. Elephant and rhinoceros skins. Shawls, carpets, blankets, &c.

Schofield, J. Rastrick, near Huddersfield, manufacturer. Fancy trouserings. Silk, woollen, and cotton waistcoatings. Patent British cashmeres, all wool. Fancy bed furniture. Fancy dresses and shawls.

Semon, Siltzer, and Co., Bradford, proprietors. Orleans cloth, manufactured by Chapman and Whitaker, Baildon; by Lund, Keighley; and by Turner, Horton. Orleans cloth, by Milner and Co. Clayton all dyed by J. M. Kirk. Lastings, serges de Berri, and damasks, by Taylor and Sons, Ovenden: dyed by Smith, Halifax. Carded worsted yarns, spun by Taylor and Sons.

Senior, J. Batley, manufacturer. Marbled pilot cloth, green, white, and black. Alpaca cloth, black.

Slater, H. Yeadon, manufacturer. Woollen netting, for the protection of the bloom of fruit trees from frost.

Smith, W. Batley, manufacturer. Wool dyed Witney. Pilot cloths. Napped pilot.

Stead W. and Co. Leeds, manufacturers. Superfine broad cloth, and wool dyed woaded black. Sample of fine German wool.

Sugden J. and Brothers, Dockroyd Mills, near Keighley, manufacturers. Plain and striped calimancos; shalloons; merinos; cubicas; summer cloths; union princettas; bombazet; genappes, &c.

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Tolson and Sons, Dalton, Huddersfield, manufacturers. Waist-coatings; trouserings; challi wool plaids, for children's dresses.

Silk and Velvet.

Hadden and Sons, Heyroyd Mills, near Halifax. Illustrations of the production and manufacture of silk in general.

Holdforth and Son, inventors and importers. Specimens of the article known as silk waste; spun silk yarns, and samples of silk yarn, dyed and finished, spun by the exhibitors' patent process.

Flax and Hemp.

Jameson & Co. Hull, importers and manufacturers. Hemp and flax from Russia, and jute from the East Indies, in the raw and undressed state as imported, and in several stages of manufacture; yarn, canvass, &c. from the same.

Hall, J. and Co. Hull, manufacturers. Patent made cordage, from Baltic hemp, and patent made cordage from Manilla hemp, tarred.

Spyva and Coopers, Hull, manufacturers. Patent cording for the use of sailing and steam vessels, mines, and collieries, the whale fisheries, and deep sea fisheries: manufactured by steam and manual labour.

Titley, Tatham, and Walker, Leeds, manufacturers. Patent linen sewing threads: superior patent satin finish, or polished sewing threads: shoe threads, closing and stitching flaxes or lines.

Pegler, C. Leeds, manufacturer. Double damask table cloths; brown and bleached napkins; bordered linen sheets: Communion cloth, design the Last Supper, and other appropriate emblems:

Holdsworth and Co. Leeds, manufacturers: Linen thread, patent soft satin finish, and old finish; linen shoe thread.

Walton and Co. Knaresborough, manufacturers. Sheeting woven in hand loom. Knaresborough linen. Heavy water twist cotton sheeting; blue linen check; huckaback; all made by hand loom.

Tee and Son, Barnsley, designers and manufacturers. Linen drill; linen and silk and linen vestings; fancy vestings, mixed; plain and fancy fabric for dresses. Toilet cover; linen saddle rug. Printed linen and cotton yarns.

Newman, E. for Carter, J. Jackson and Matthewman, Fletcher, H. T. Hattersley, Parkinson, and Co., and Haxworth and Carnley, Barnsley, manufacturers. Dowlasses and pillow linen, and household cloths; sheetings, ducks, hollands, towellings, horse bandages, huckabacks, diapers, drabbetts, damasks, marquee ticks, &c.

- A. D. Emshall, G. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Linen duck sheeting; linen shirt without seam.
- 1851 Hibbert, T. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Diaper table cloths, table napkins, and pocket handkerchiefs, all made by hand loom.
- Leeming, J. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Shirtings and ticking; linen chemise, woven without seam; all made by hand loom.
- Schwann, L. Leeds, proprietor. Samples of leas linenary, made from French, Dutch, and Russian flax.
- Rycroft, R. T. Barnsley. Diaper, damask table and other linen goods.

Leather, Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Fur, and Hair.

Lupton, J. Bradford, manufacturer. Cemented leather strapping used as driving belts in weaving and spinning.

Wilson, Walker, and Co. Leeds, manufacturers. Coloured sheep leather skivers; coloured roans; roller leather, for silk and cotton spinning; chamois, or wash leather; coloured calf and morocco.

Rheam, E. Hull, manufacturer. Specimens of boot and shoe leathers, of French and English calf skin; horse hide from Spanish America, tanned and curried in England.

Holmes, T. Hull, importer and manufacturer. Specimens of tanned hide of the walrus or sea horse; polishing wheels covered with the same; heads of male and female walrus or sea horse, taken by Captain Gravil at the Davis' Straits fisheries.

Cooper, M. York, designer, inventor, and manufacturer. Improved side saddle, with pilch of Berlin wool work, by Jancowski, York; military saddle; improved light hunting and racing saddle; somerset saddle.

Clarke, W. Leeds, designer and manufacturer. A quilted somerset saddle.

Tasker, J. Sheffield, inventor and manufacturer. Pair of shoes with gutta percha bottoms; made principally by machinery; made in one-third of the time, and much cheaper than the ordinary boots and shoes.

Cowling, J. Richmond, inventor and manufacturer. Gentlemen's safe and easy shooting boots, on a new principle.

Wright, R. Richmond, manufacturer. Patent boots and shoes, free from seam or roughness under the sole of the foot.

Baxter, R. Thirsk, inventor and manufacturer. Pair of walking boots, with clogs and springs; pair of skating boots, with springs, &c.

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding.

Hamer, A. Horsforth, near Leeds, manufacturer. Cloth papers for pressing and finishing woollen cloths; press papers for stuff goods; gun wadding.

Hastings and Mellor, Leeds, manufacturers. Press papers for woollen cloths; brown papers, glazed and unglazed, for wrapping up, &c. A. D.
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Knight, J. Y. Leeds, manufacturer. Ledgers and smaller account books.

Duthie, J. Leeds, designer and manufacturer. Specimens of bookbinding.

Stather, J. Hull, inventor. New application of the electrotpe to letter-press printing, by which plates are manufactured similar to those of stereotype.

Stephenson, Blake, and Company, Sheffield. Specimens of printing types.

Smith, D. Halifax, author of a practical Dyer's Guide, which contains recipes for dyeing worsted and cotton fabrics, with specimens of dyeing.

Tapestry, Floor Cloths, Lace and Embroidery, &c.

Hartley, Elizabeth, Knaresborough, designer, inventor, and manufacturer. Hearth rug, boa and muff, carriage bonnet and cuffs, from English lamb and sheep skin.

Robinson, J. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Carriage rugs, hearth rug, boas and muffs, carriage and woollippers, and table mat, from sheepskin.

Hill, G. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Rugs for carriages, carriage slippers, and tea urn mats.

Clapham, J. Knaresborough, manufacturer. Hearth rug; door mats, foot muffs, travelling shoes and boots, muff, boa, victorine, and tea urn mat, from sheepskin.

Jancowski, W. York, designer and manufacturer: State chair, of ruby coloured silk velvet, embroidered with gold, silver, and jewels; Arms of the city of York, embroidered in gold, silver and silk; picture, embroidered in tent stitch with silk.

Clark, J. Bradford: Table cloth, embroidered with thread on crimson sarsenet.

Crossley and Sons, Halifax: Large pattern mosaic tapestry; patent mosaic carpet and table covers; patent mosaic rugs; patent velvet carpet; patent tapestry carpet; Kidderminster, Dutch, and other carpets.

Dove, C. W. and Co. Leeds, manufacturers: Velvet pile Brussels, Kidderminster, and Threeply carpets: designs registered.

Harrison, J. Halifax, manufacturer: White rug, all wool, used for bed sides, door mats, carriages, &c.; may be washed and dyed any colour

Hayter, F. S. Hull, designer and manufacturer: Carpet; needle work in Berlin wool.

Johnson, Maria, Hull, designer: Patchwork quilt in 13,500 pieces of silk, satin, and velvet, with white embroidered flowers.

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Mallalieu, W. Agent of the Moravian Establishments at Fulneck, near Leeds, and Ockbrook, near Derby: Handkerchiefs of Moravian embroidered needlework, from Fulneck and Ockbrook.

Tetley, Mrs. Bradford, manufacturer: Bed quilt, embroidered with cotton on satteen ground; cot quilt, embroidered with white floss silk on blue satin.

Articles of Clothing, for Immediate, Personal, or Domestic use.

Tinsley, J. and Co. Leeds, manufacturers: Improved woven corsets for ladies' wear without a seam, made of fine cotton yarn expressly prepared.

Gallaway, T. Leeds, manufacturer: Three woven corsets.

Haley, W. Leeds, inventor and manufacturer: Protection travelling cap, adapted for cold climates.

Middlebrook, T. Leeds, manufacturer: Military officer's cap and cover; black silk velvet smoking or carriage cap.

Hill, L. M. Whitby, inventor: "Unique habit," cut out in one piece, and having few seams.

Goulding, J. Beverley, inventor and manufacturer: Novel full dress coat, with two seams instead of nine.

M'Clintock, J. and Co. Barnsley, inventors and manufacturers: Double silk elastic woven corsets, to fit the body of the wearer, and not impede respiration; thread wove corset, without seam.

Cutlery, Edge and Hand Tools.

Eastwood, G. York, inventor and manufacturer: Mitre plane, for the use of cabinet makers, joiners, organ builders, &c.

Barker, R. Easingwold, manufacturer: Butchers' and house steels.

Stubs, P. Rotherham and Warrington, manufacturer: Blister and shear steel; cast steel; coach spring steel; Lancashire files and tools; magnets, made according to the system of the Rev. W. Scoresby; double action lever lock.

General Hardware, including Locks and Grates.

Dewsnap, J. Sheffield, manufacturer: An assortment of superior and useful razor strops; Russia and morocco pocket books; ladies' companions, &c.

Gibbins and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers: A pair of scissors nineteen inches long, produced as a specimen of workmanship; a pair of scissors in a forged state; an assortment of nail nippers; Champagne nippers; pruning shears; sets of scissors, assorted sizes, &c.

Fletcher, D. Sheffield, manufacturer: Joiners' tools and skates.

Hawcroft and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers: Ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell razors; articles illustrative of the processes of manufacture, &c.

The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford, producers and manufacturers. Specimens of iron ore, coal, &c., and of smelted and manufactured iron.

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Bateman and Sons, Low Moor, near Bradford, manufacturers. Bloom of iron H.C. produced at East Ries, Norway, of great toughness and strength; billet and wire rod rolled, and wire drawn from the same; cards manufactured with the wire.

Jones, J. Sheffield, inventor and patentee. Glass for sash bars, frames, columns, cornices, &c.; for windows, looking glass, and picture frames.

Hird, Dawson, and Hardy, Low Moor Iron Works, Bradford, producers and manufacturers. Minerals from the Low Moor Company's mines, near Bradford. Black ironstone; black bed coal; specimens of Low Moor pig iron, and of wrought iron tested by tension, &c.; ten-inch gun, of nine feet four inches, weighing eighty-five cwt., used with hollow shot, shells, grape, and canister shot; mounted on a carriage made by C. A. and F. Ferguson, London; thirty-two pound gun, of six feet, weighing twenty-five cwt. used with solid shot, shells, grape, and canister shot; sugar cane mill; cylinders or crushing rolls, twenty-four inches diameter by forty-eight inches in length; olive mill; Wilson's elliptograph, for drawing ellipses of any proportion from a straight line to a circle.

Marples, W. Sheffield, manufacturer. Kingwood plated brace, beeched unplated brace, and centre bits.

Stuart and Smith, Sheffield, manufacturers. Sylvester's patent grates; register grate, with a revolving canopy; a French invention, patented in England. Fenders, fire irons, &c.; air stoves; three miniature steam engines, made by W. Hurst, watchmaker, Sheffield.

Carr J. and Riley, Sheffield, manufacturers. Patent double edge Lewis and spiral machine knives, for dressing cloth; circular, frame, and pit saws; files, &c.

Johnson, Cammell, and Company, Sheffield. Model of the Cyclops' Works; specimens of iron and steel, suitable for engineering, tool making, &c.; an assortment of specimens of files and rasps, from one to forty-six inches in length; specimens of locomotive engine and tender, railway carriage, horse box, bearing, buffer, draw springs, &c.

Deakin, G. and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Ivory carvers; plated fish carvers; silver and silver plated dessert knives. Ivory, silver, and plated table knives. Silver knife, fork, and spoon. Silver cake knife.

Brookes and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Emigrants, horticultural, and gentleman's tool chests; tools of all descriptions.

Makin, W. Attercliffe, near Sheffield, manufacturer. Paper mill, rag machine, roller bars, and bottom plates, for grinding ropes,

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rag, and other materials into pulp. Knives for rope and rag cutting machines. Tobacco and snuff knives. Miller's best refined cast steel chisels and picks; samples of steel, used in the various branches of the manufactures of Sheffield.

Spear and Jackson, Sheffield, manufacturers. Cast steel circular saw, five feet diameter; spring steel hand saw, thirty inches long, and a collection of other saws. Knives for machinery and other purposes; files and rasps; American wedge axe, and edge tools of all sorts; cast steel plate for engravers, and specimens of cast steel in bars.

Fenny, F. Sheffield, manufacturer. Razors, including specimens of the best work, new in pattern and design; specimens, showing the different stages of the manufacture of the blade.

Hargreaves, W. and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Table knives, dessert knives, carvers, game carvers, elaborately carved ivory handled bread knife.

Turner, T. and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Pair of Albert venison carvers, with stag antlers. Carved table cutlery. The Prince of Wales's sailor's knife, gardeners' cutlery, sportmen's knives; razors, pocket and penknives; stone circular, hand, and back saws; files, &c.

Algor, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Knives for shoemakers, clickers, and curriers, farriers, saddlers, joiners and cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, and glaziers, plumbers, butchers, basket makers, and cooks. Newfoundland fish knives.

Parkin and Marshall, Sheffield, manufacturers. Table and dessert knives, carvers, fish carvers, mutton carvers, bread knives with carved handles, large slicers.

Ellin, T. and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Shoemaker's, glaziers, painters, and furriers' knives; table knives in common use A.D. 1800; Sheffield whittle; carving and table knives and forks, &c.

Oliver, W. Sheffield, manufacturer. Forty pieces of miniature cutlery; silver pistol; table knives, as manufactured in 1750 and 1800; venison carvers, and steel; Jones's patent game carvers, and steel.

Wilkinson and Son, Sheffield, manufacturers. Sheep and horse shears; shears for gloves, thatchers, and weavers.

Steer and Webster, Sheffield. Nippers; gold and silver scissors; surgeons' scissors; tailors' shears; garden shears, and slide pruning shears, &c.

Shearer, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Sheep shears; shears as used in the glove trade; horse shears; pair of best polished bronzed trowel shank sheep shears in miniature, containing a variety of small articles; weavers' shears, knife, and nippers.

Marples, R. Sheffield, manufacturer. Braces and bits; squares; mitre square; turn screws; improved sliding T bevil; saw pads;

spirit level; screw slide mortice gauge: saw and frame; spoke-shaves; shell gimlet, and improved auger gimlets.

Taylor, H. Sheffield, manufacturer. Tools for engravers, carvers, and print cutters; hand drawn steel; sculptors' chisels; screw tools, &c.

Holmes, C. Sheffield, designer and manufacturer. New registered bolster; specimens of table knives.

Bloomer and Philipps, Sheffield, manufacturers. Braces and bits, spirit levels, chisels.

Martin, S. Sheffield, manufacturer. Specimens of various kinds of razors, manufactured from Sheffield steel.

Newbould and Baildon, Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimens of Roberts' patent table cutlery; table cutlery with ivory and silver handles.

Newbold and Owen, Sheffield, manufacturers. Samples of best steel polished goods, including new and improved forms and varieties of scissors.

Winks and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Samples of razors and table knives.

Jones, J. Sheffield, inventor, patentee, and manufacturer. Improved dinner knife and carvers; rust preventive composition.

Nicholson, W. Sheffield, manufacturer. Pocket and pen knives; American dagger and spear knives; American cotton and hunting knives.

Mappin and Brothers, Sheffield, manufacturers. Assortment of cutlery, including sporting and pocket knives; pen-making machines; gardeners' knives; table cutlery; razors and scissors in great variety.

Clayton, G. Sheffield, manufacturer. Specimens of table cutlery; the same plated on steel in ivory and pearl; a large bread knife.

Bagshaw, W. Sheffield, manufacturer. Assortment of fine pen-knives.

Barge, H. Sheffield, manufacturer. Pocket knives, American hunting knives.

Briggs, S. Sheffield, manufacturer. Needles and awls for basket, mattress, and stay makers, and saddlers; bookbinders or printers' bodkins, punches, packing needles; curriers' steel blades; nut-pickers; American socket vice.

Hardy, T. Sheffield, manufacturer. Stilettoes, crochet needles, button hooks, nail files, corkscrews, tweezers, boot hooks.

Sellers, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Razors, pocket and sportsmen's knives, fine penknives, surgeon's cutting instruments; engravers' tools; pen making machines; steel plate, machine ruled; exhibited to show its fitness for the etcher and engraver.

Nowill, J. and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Assortment of knives for the Levant trade, and other cutlery, razors, dressing cases, &c.

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Elliott, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Sample razor manufactured of the best steel; exhibited for temper, design, and workmanship; frame-back razor; pearl tang razor; razors, with hollow ground blades.

Webster, G. Sheffield, manufacturer. Razors of superior finish and quality; double edged razor, provisionally registered.

Ledger, C. Sheffield, inventor and manufacturer. Various razors; curiosity razor; barbers' razor; table knives, silver plated dessert knives, with chased blades, pearl handled plated dessert knife with emblamatical ferrule.

Ellis, I. Sheffield, manufacturer. Card of razors; table knives; butchers' pallet, putty, and stopping knives.

Deakin, G. Sheffield, inventor and manufacturer. Scissors for clipping horses; elastic metallic combs; lamps for singeing horses; tailors' shears.

Unwin and Rogers, Sheffield, manufacturers. Sporting knives; pistol, pencil, and cigar knives: desk, garden, pen-machine, scissors, sailors' and pocket knives; razors, lancets, farriers' knives, fleams for bleeding cattle; nail files, button hooks, &c.

Marriott and Atkinson, Sheffield, manufacturers. Files and rasps, for various purposes, and in various stages of manufacture; specimens of steel, for coach springs, chisels, spindles, and tools; model for locomotive engines, springs, drays, railway waggons and carriages, elliptic carriage spring, gig or light cart spring.

Kirk and Warren, Sheffield, manufacturers. Files and rasps, suitable for mechanics, engineers, &c.; large file, fifty-four inches long, to show the various forms of cutting; designed and executed by H. Younge, of Sheffield.

Mark, Brothers, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimens of steel used for tools, cutlery, &c.; table and small cutlery, butchers' knives; razors, edge tools, files, scythes, hay knife, straw knife; spring for railway trucks and waggons.

Brooksbank, A. Sheffield, manufacturer. Files and rasps, manufactured from the best cast steel.

Wouall, Hallam, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers.—Hackles and gills for flax dressing; cast steel wire and spiral springs; Needles in process of manufacturing; brush makers' engine combs; cast steel broaches for wool combing.

Tasker, W. Halifax, designer and manufacturer. Machine for washing, wringing, and mangling.

Cousins and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Tailors' and horse trimming scissors; ladies' cutting out and fancy scissors; grape scissors, and flower gatherers; budding scissors; left handed scissors, &c.

Machon, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. A variety of scissors and slide pruning shears.

Marsden, Brothers, and Silverwood, Sheffield, manufacturers.—The Royal Albert and other skates; joiners, carpenters, and

cabinet-makers' tools, of the best manufacture ; botanical and horticultural tools.

Jowett, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Edge tools and sheep shears ; horse, rag, and weavers' shears.

Brookes, J. Sheffield. Articles suitable for ladies' work boxes and gentlemen's dressing cases.

Ridge, J. G. Ecclesfield Common, near Sheffield, manufacturer. Braces, bits, and gimlets.

Wilkinson, T. and G. Sheffield, manufacturer. Duplicate specimen of scissors, manufactured for the Queen, with the ornamental work filed out of solid steel ; large assortment of scissors and shears.

Wright, J. Sheffield, manufacturer and inventor. Ladies' and gentlemen's skates ; truss ; horse scraper ; shoe lift ; horse trimmings, in cast steel. Ladies' steel busks. Combs for graining oak, &c.

Howarth, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Tools for engravers and print cutters ; mariners' compass, needles, gunsmith's stocking tools ; turning and carving and other tools ; tool chest.

Brown and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Braces and bits, squares, bevil, gauges, twinscrews, spoke shaves, saw pads, saw set, spirit levels, saw frame, pricker pads and augers ; skates of ebony inlaid.

Doncaster, D. Sheffield, manufacturer. Patterns of steel.

Plimsoll, S. Sheffield, inventor. Improved warming and ventilating apparatus ; improved umbrellas ; improved surface file handles ; concave and convex surface files ; exterior and interior angle files ; moulding file.

Warburton, C. Sheffield, manufacturer. Bright Scotch screw auger seven feet long. A variety of Scotch screws, four twisted, and other augers. Improved shell auger.

Jowitt and Battie, Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimens showing the effect of each successive progress of manufacture, from the native ironstone into steel, and all its various forms and sizes. Engineers and machine makers' cast steel files.

Higginbotham, G. and W. Sheffield, manufacturers. Assortment of scissors, ornamented and mounted with gold, &c. Pair of fine scissors, forged from refined steel, hardened and tempered upon a peculiar principle. Razors, ivory, tortoise shell, and mother-o'-pearl handles, gold and silver mountings.

Brotherton, Carr, and Steel, Sheffield, manufacturers. Cast iron mantel pieces, grates, fenders, and fire irons.

Turton and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Illustrations of steel manufacture from Swedish bar iron. A large assortment of files, edge tools. and cutlery. Springs for locomotive engines and railway carriages.

Ibbotson, Brothers, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers.—Collection of cast steel circular saws, polished. Segment of a

A. D. circular veneering saw. A large collection of mill and hand saws.
 1851 Cast steel patent scythes. An assortment of files. Table, hunting,
 and other cutlery.

Butcher, W. and S. Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimen, and other razors; edge tools and files; and superior saws, in great variety.

Blake and Parkin, Sheffield, manufacturers. Improved cast steel files and rasps; improved cast steel saws. Knives, &c. for paper makers, cloth manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, cork cutters, tanners, and curriers.

Wilson and Son, Sheffield, manufacturers. Knives for shoe-makers, butchers, cooks, curriers, furriers, glaziers, and weavers; palette and bread knives, butchers' steels, &c.

Marshall, S. Sheffield, designer and manufacturer. Specimens of illustrated Sheffield cutlery, consisting of razors, carved in mother-o'-pearl. Pocket combs.

Saynor and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Pruning and budding knives, of superior workmanship and material.

Eyre, Ward, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Table knives, commencing with the cheapest and commonest manufactured for export. Ivory, silver, and other descriptions of table cutlery. Razors, including the cheapest serviceable razor to the most costly. Pocket and penknives. Dagger and Bowie knives. Scissors, scythes, and sickles.

Sorby and Sons, Sheffield. Collection of sheep shears; weavers' pods, circular saws, files, axes, adzes, cleavers, choppers, and hatchets, hedging bills, and other gardening tools, carpenters' tools, scythes, chaff knives, reaping hooks, and shears.

Lucas and Son, Sheffield, manufacturers. Malleable steel cart naves and axles; coach naves and axles, and carriage naves and axles; spindles used for spinning flax, worsted, cotton, and silk. Improved railway wheels cast in one piece, and left hard on the face, the inner part quite malleable.

Tasker, H. Sheffield, manufacturer. Cast steel saws, polished and etched with silver and gold.

Fisher and Bramall, Sheffield. Files and rasps. Ironstone, pig and bar iron; bar ingot, and other steel. Engineers' and masons' tools. Circular saw, for cutting railway bars when in a heated state.

Earl, Smith, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Files and rasps of all shapes, kinds, and sizes; samples of steel, from blister to the smallest watch spring.

Slack, Sellers, and Grayson, Sheffield, manufacturers. A large assortment of all descriptions of pit, frame, and hand saws; straw or chaff knife; ledger blade and cylinder of spiral cutters for shearing woollen cloth.

Ibbotson, R. Sheffield, manufacturer. Improved bill pruning saw. London pattern hand and back saws.

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Taylor, Brothers, Sheffield manufacturers. Circular, pit, and hand saws, in great variety.

Biggin and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Ripping-saws, hand saws, and back-saws, plain and ornamental.

Staniforth, T. Hackenthorp, Sheffield, manufacturer. Sickles and hooks; scythes and hay-knives.

Hutton and Newton, High-lane, near Sheffield, manufacturers. Patent and crown hay and straw knives. Scythes, reaping hooks, and sickles, suitable for New South Wales, Australia, Canada, the Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Russia, and the United States of America.

Garfitt and Son, Sheffield, manufacturers. A collection of scythes. Chaff, rag, and turnip machines. Elbowed, Irish, and bagging hook. Cast-steel Kendal hook. Cheshire and Kendal sickles, &c. Specimens of round steel, shear and cast.

Adams, J. Selby, manufacturer. Improved washing, wringing, and mangling machine.

Burrows, S. Sheffield. Specimens of table cutlery, blades all steel, with an ornamental shank.

Leon, A. Sheffield, manufacturer. Anvils and vices for engineers, blacksmiths, and farriers' use.

Hague, S. Sheffield, manufacturer. Fancy penknives, with cork screws, and silver pencils.

Hunter, E. Sheffield, manufacturer. Scissors and shears of every variety, with specimens from the rough steel to the finished article.

Nelson, J. Sheffield, inventor. Set of parturition forceps, for domesticated animals. Pair of forceps for giving balls to horses.

Linley, G. A. F. Sheffield, designer and manufacturer. Horse shears, sheep shears, woolsorters or thatchers' shears, grass shears, gloves', belting or dragging, and rag shears.

Linley, E. Sheffield, manufacturer. Samples of sheep shears, plain and patent, suitable for Australia, and North and South America.

Peace, J. Sheffield, manufacturer. Saws ornamented a in new style, large circular saw.

Yates, Haywood, and Company, Rotherham. Drawing room and iron register stove grates, in ormulo and burnished steel; dining room, cottage, and other grates; warm air and other stoves. Self-acting cooking stoves.

Raworth, B. P. Sheffield, producer. Portable mangle.

Holliday, R. Huddersfield, manufacturer. Self-generating gas lamps, patented. Ammoniacal liquor produced from coal by the Sheffield Gas Company, from which are made coal tar, naptha, ammonia liquor, sulphate, muriate, and carbonate of ammonia.

Longfield, William, Otley, inventor and manufacturer. Ornamental wrought iron safe or chest, with patent positive security lock. Patented.

A. D. Rosindale, C. Hull, inventor. Service box, applicable to every description of water-closet, and not requiring the cistern over head.
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Guest and Chrimes, Rotherham Brass Works, manufacturers and patentees, Tubular water closet: invented and registered by W. Kirkwood, of Edinburgh. Hydrant, or fire cock, for extinguishing fires, and for street cleansing; patented by J. Bateman and A. Moore, of Manchester. High-pressure bib, ball, stop, and double-valve cock.

Burrows, T. Barnsley, inventor. Bed-joint, to supersede the use of the screw.

Hanson, J. Huddersfield, inventor, patentee, and manufacturer. Samples of patent manufactured lead.

Boulter, B. Hull, inventor. New backfasteners for window-shutters.

Rodgers and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Sportsman's knife, containing eighty blades and other instruments. Sportsman's knife, three-quarters of an inch long, containing fifty-six blades and other instruments. Specimens of table and pocket knives of all descriptions, scissors, razors, &c., showing the several stages of manufacture, from the raw material to the finished goods.

Mottram and Hawkins, Sheffield, manufacturers. An assortment of shoe, butchers', cooks', weavers', bread, palette, putty, glaziers', and farriers' knives, &c.

Saynor and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Pruning and budding knives, for the use of gardeners, &c.

Whittles and Froggart, Sheffield, manufacturers. Surgical instruments and penknives.

Archer, H. (Government School of Design,) Sheffield, designer and modeller. Model in plaster, for execution in silver of a plateau or sideboard dish.

Hardisty, W. Wakefield, inventor and manufacturer. Machine for washing, wringing, and mangling.

Hutton, J. Ridgeway, Sheffield. Specimens of iron and cast steel, welded together under a water or steam-power hammer, for scythes, &c. Street door and window protection, of cast steel and iron. Berkshire hook, for cutting down the harvest. Pair of cart axles, with revolving spherical bushes, to reduce friction. Cutting instruments, with cast-steel edges.

Jobson, and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers. Patent bright steel reflecting stove-grate and white marble chimney-piece. A burnished steel registered-stove, ornamented with twisted steel mouldings, gilt coronet, and silver feathers. Patent air-stove. Laxton's parlour cooking-stove.

Linley and Sons, Sheffield, patentees and manufacturers. Patent circular double-blast bellows. Improved circular bellows. Improved portable forge, &c.

Longden and Co., Sheffield, designers and manufacturers. Im-

proved cooking apparatus. Ornamental warm-air gas stove. Specimen stair balusters, &c. Gallery front for entrance. Perforated pedestals for hot water pipes.

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Robson and Hoole, Sheffield, manufacturers. Cast iron register stove, invented and registered by John Finlay, Glasgow, for curing smoky chimneys, and economizing the consumption of fuel. Other stones, fenders, &c.

Skeltons, S. and R. Sheffield and Attercliffe, manufacturers.—Shovels and spades for various uses; draining tools.

Turner, Harriet, and Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Fire irons of various descriptions, elaborately cut and ornamented.

Whiteley, Elizabeth, Sheffield, manufacturer. Cast steel scissors.

White, T. Jun. Sheffield, inventor and manufacturer. Improved hooks for fixing gas and water-pipes; improved horse nails; new wrought iron nails for ship builders and carpenters. Improved rivets.

Works in Precious Metals, Jewellery, &c.

Greenwell, J. Whitby, manufacturer. Silver tea pot, coffee pot, and tea kettle, weighing together only 140 grains.

Greenbury, I. Whitby, manufacturer. Jet necklaces, bracelets, brooches, candlesticks, pincushion, likeness stand, ear-ring; rough jet, &c.

Hawksworth, Eyre, and Company, Sheffield, designers and manufacturers. A silver centre piece, with tripod stand; an assortment of articles, plated on German silver, and electro plated, with silver embossed edges and ornaments.

Bradbury and Son, Sheffield, manufacturers. Coffee and tea services; kettles and pitchers, plated and engraved; plateau; tea urn; antique bread basket; candelabrum.

Harrison, T. Sheffield, manufacturer. A large collection of useful and ornamental articles in electro-plate, on imperial metal and nickel silver.

Dixon and Sons, Sheffield. Sculptured silver candelabra and épergne, with crystal glass, weighing about seven hundred and fifty ounces; designed by V. Nicholson; silver and gilt coffee and tea service, with silver salver modelled from a leaf of the Victoria Regia; and numerous other articles in silver, and in the best Sheffield plate.

Roberts and Hall, Sheffield, manufacturers. Electro-plated tea trays, urns, kettles, and tea services; liquor and cruet frames; salvers, baskets, and candlesticks.

Padley, Parkin, and Staniforth, Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimens of silver plated goods of the best quality, plated upon German silver in the ingot, with illustrations of the mode of plating.

Wilkinson, H. & Company, Sheffield, manufacturers. Epergnes, candelabra, tea urn, coffee trays, venison, and side dishes, with

A. D. covers, and tureens ;—registered,—silver decanter stands, bread
 1851 baskets, claret jugs, communion plate, cups, candlesticks, and coolers.

Creswick, T. J. and N. Sheffield, manufacturers. Plated articles with silver mountings ; candelabra ; épergne and plateau ; candlesticks with branches, and venison dishes.

Glass.

Wood and Perkes, Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, manufacturers. Glass taps, ruby épergne and stand, forming a separate fruit and flower vase ; glass inkstand and wafer box.

The Aire and Calder Bottle Company, Breffit, Edgar, Castleford, near Pontefract, manufacturers. Bottles for dispensing and general purposes, with patent hollow corks and combination stoppers ; glass tablets, with inscriptions in glass ; glass insulators, for electric telegraphs.

Gaunt, T. Leeds, designer. A painted window ; specimen of a cheap and durable method of producing windows for churches.

China, Porcelain, Earthenware, &c.

Kay, T. Holbeck, near Leeds, inventor and manufacturer. Pots for horticultural purposes, with feeders ; suspending pots ; bordering for garden walks.

Mills, J. Leeds, manufacturer. Rockingham coffee and teapots ; shell, and blue shell teapots ; shell jugs, and smear black teapots.

Earnshaw and Graves, Rotherham, manufacturers. Painted biura, exhibiting specimens of Yates' patent porcelain letters.

Lee, J. Rotherham, manufacturer. Sign board, with porcelain letters.

Furniture, Upholstery, Paper Hangings, Paper Mache, and Japanned Goods.

Washington, G. Leeds, designer and manufacturer. Library inkstand in rosewood ; library chair in oak, and dining room chair in mahogany, the grain of the wood running in one uniform direction.

Cattle, J. Beverley, designer and manufacturer. Elizabethan wash stand ; new pattern wash hand stand, of English oak.

Fletcher, E. Royston, near Barnsley, designer and manufacturer. Washable paper hangings.

Hold, A. Ardsley, near Barnsley, designer. Pine frame.

Gaunt and Son, Wortley, near Leeds, inventors and manufacturers. Decoration for library, dining and drawing room ; durable and fixed colours.

Collinson, G. C. Doncaster, manufacturer. Hall or library chair, of black oak, found near Doncaster, presumed to have been buried there 2,000 years.

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Bland, M. Halifax, designer and manufacturer. Sideboard, ornamented in representation of the vine.

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Mills, T. Bradford, designer and manufacturer. Hall table and hat umbrella stand combined; drawing room chair, carved in solid mahogany, and gilded.

Hayball, A. (Government school of design), Sheffield. Cabinet, carved in walnut.

Hoyles, H. (Government school of design), Sheffield. Sideboard, carved in walnut.

Smith, E. Sheffield, designer. New nautilus register stove, &c. manufactured by Myers and Corbett, Rotherham. Cylindrical natural stone water filterer. Registered.

Bellerby, W. York, designer. Cabinet of oak, having ornamental panels of burnt white wood.

Wolstenholme, J. York, designer and manufacturer. Six stall finials, or poppy heads, of decorated Gothic architecture, and various designs, carved in Norway oak.

Manufactures in Mineral Substances, for Building or Decorations.

Horsfall, Mrs. Hawsworth Hall, near Bradford. Moveable table top, with painted group of flowers.

Wilson, R. Scarborough, inventor. Chimney piece of common clay, to represent marble; also specimens; Wilson's patent argillaceous marbles.

Pearson, W. P. Harrogate, producer and designer. Octagon table of stalactites, principally from the Dropping Well, Knaresborough, and its neighbourhood.

Griffiths and Strong, Eastrow, near Whitby, manufacturers.—Cement stone; model of an agricultural cottage; cement tiles for facing houses.

Calvert, G. Huddersfield, painter. Imitation of mahogany, oak, satin wood, and maple.

Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being woven or felted.

Farrar and Son, Bradford, manufacturers. Twine made from hemp, flax, and cotton.

Crummack, E. York, proprietor and manufacturer. Tortoise shell, ivory, and horn dressing combs, made by hand.

McClintock, G. York, manufacturer and designer. Chain cut from a solid block of wood.

Jackson, T. Sheffield, manufacturer. Brushes, used by table knife and fork manufacturers, cutlers, and silversmiths.

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Smith, J. Sheffield. Door furniture, &c. in ivory and fancy woods, and japanned. Carved bread platters, &c.

Laycock and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers. Specimens of demask and striped hair seating. Russian and South American horse hair. Materials used in the manufacture of hair seating.

Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Wares.

Purdon, T. Hull, inventor and manufacturer. Registered travelling bureau. The Hull safety oil lamp, combining lantern and lamp. Iron skate, made by William Grantham.

Stears, S. Leeds, manufacturer. Parasol.

Wood, J. Halifax. Wrought polished steel tobacco pipes.

Brown and Son, Leeds, manufacturers. Bobbins and skewers used in the preparing, spinning, and twisting of cotton; flax bobbins, creel pins, and bosses; worsted bobbins, spools, and carrying rollers, and silk bobbins.

Earmshan, R. J. Doncaster, manufacturer. Wool sheets or top sheets, for packing fine combed wool, called "tops."

Wood, J. York, inventor. Registered razor, single bevel, showing the different stages of manufacture. York kegs or barrels, used by sportsmen for carrying wine, &c.

Local Committee, Hull. Specimens of the staple imported articles of the port of Hull, accompanied with descriptions and statistical information.

Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art, Mosaics, Enamels, &c.

Plows, W. York, designer and sculptor. Model for a sarcophagus in stone found at Hildenly, near Malton. Table inlaid with petrified woods (found in Yorkshire) on a pedestal of Yorkshire marble. Black marble table, with masonic symbols, found in the crypt of York Minster.

Robinson, F. K. Whitby, maker. Model of the ruins of Whitby Abbey before the fall of the great western window in 1780, and of the tower in 1830.

Atkinson, Elizabeth, Harrogate, designer and producer. Figure of Her Majesty, and figures in Turkish costume, in wax.

Bainbridge, J. Gilling, Richmond. Model of Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in cardboard.

Clapham, J. K. Leeds, proprietor. A map of the United States, from a steel plate, on Goodyear's gum elastic.

Cotton, D. Longwood, near Huddersfield, maker. Model of the Leeds Industrial Training School.

Hessey, N. (School of Design) York, designer and modeller.—Designs and models, in burnt clay, for part of a frieze or pediment, and for small pilasters, or jambs of chimney pieces.

Hill, S. Clifton, York, inventor. Model of window, with six panes to open and shut separately. Venetian blinds, &c. Model of fire-place, with ventilating air chamber behind.

Holding, Mrs. Maryanne, late of Scarborough, designer and maker. Pair of wax figures, fancy costume; groups of flowers; and shells in wax.

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King, T. Morpeth. The Earl of Carlisle's coat of arms, cut in free stone from a quarry belonging to the said Earl, at Hartford Bridge, Northumberland.

Middleton, J. Darlington, producer. Model of York Minster, to a scale of 15 feet to the inch.

Peel, J. Pudsey, near Leeds, producer. Specimens of ornamental turning, cut in relief in wood and marble, copied from coins, medals, and flowers, by automatic machinery.

Roebuck, Brothers, Huddersfield, proprietors. Specimen of carving in mahogany; subject,—“The Fine Arts.” Carved by J. W. Moore.

PRIZES.

MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Bowling Iron Company, Bradford. The quality of iron.

Cocker, Samuel and Son, Sheffield. Quality of steel.

Hird, Dawson, and Hardy, Bradford. Quality of iron.

Johnson, Cammell, and Company, Sheffield. Quality of steel.

Naylor, Vickers, and Company, Sheffield. Quality of steel.

Turton and Sons, Sheffield. Quality of steel.

Blundell, Spence, and Company, Hull.—(Chemical Products.)—Painters' colours.

Buck, Peter, and Son, Bedale.—(Substances used as Food.)—Oatmeal and wheat flour.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Harrison, R. and J. Hull. Collection of woods.

Wood and Bedford, Leeds. Lichens and dyes.

MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

Beecroft, Butler, and Company, Leeds. Railway wheels and axles.

Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson, Leeds. Locomotive tank engine.

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Berry, B. and Sons, Bradford. Machinery for manufacturing worsted.

Perry, John, Leeds. Wool comb.

A. D. 1851	Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Leeds. Self-acting slide lathe.
	Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Leeds. Self-acting slide lathe, drilling and planing machines.
	Taylor, J. Leeds. Heckles.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Carte, A. G. Hull. Self-acting Life-Buoy. An instrument by which, since 1838, nearly four hundred persons' lives have been saved.

Hopkinson, J. and J. Leeds. A horizontal grand piano forte, with new patent action.

Brook, Jonas, and Brothers, Huddersfield. Two to nine cord sewing thread. This firm, who have long been pre-eminent for their manufacture of thread, obtained the only prize for sewing threads in all cords, though there were several other competitors.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

Akroyd, J. and Son, Halifax. Damasks, including also the award for carded Genappe yarns.

Salt, Titus, Bradford. Alpaca and mohair fabrics, also their yarns; moreens for furniture hangings.

Schwann, Kell, and Company, Bradford. Fabrics of various descriptions, and all adapted for foreign markets.

Milligan, W. and Son, Bradford. Embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors.

Armitage, Brothers, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

The Astorian Company, Huddersfield. Articles made of hair fur.

Barnicot and Hirst, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

Beardsell, Isaac, and Company, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

Beardsell, C. and Company, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

Bennett, I. and A. Huddersfield. Woollen cloths of new materials.

Bottomley, M. and Son, Halifax. Figured goods.

Brooke, J. and Sons, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

Brown, W. Halifax. Damasks made of wool, silk, and cotton.

Eyres, William, and Son, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Firth, E. and Sons, Leeds. Blankets and cotton warp.

Foster, J. and Son, Bradford. Worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, mohair, and lustre yarns.

Gott and Sons, Leeds. Woollen cloths, for exportation.

Gray, S. Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Hague, Cook, and Wormald, Dewsbury. Blankets for various markets; also travelling rugs, including the award for Spanish stripes. A. D.
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Hargreave and Nussey, Leeds. Woollen cloths from new materials.

Henry A. and S. and Company, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Holdsworth, J. and Company, Halifax. Damasks and other furniture cloths. The colours were the production of Messrs. Holroyd and Company, dyers, Leeds.

Horsfall, J. G. and Company, Bradford. Light cloths.

Jowett, T. and Company, Bradford. Fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps; also of silk warp and linen weft.

Lockwood and Keighley, Huddersfield. Woollen cord and velveteens.

M'Crea, H. C. and Company, Halifax. Damasks.

Pawson, T. Son, and Martin, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Pease, H. and Company, Bradford. Cobourg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns.

Rand, John, and Sons, Bradford. Fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotton and silk, including the award for yarns.

Firth, E. and Sons, Heckmondwike. Blankets with cotton warp, with good workmanship and cheapness combined.

Robinson, T. Dewsbury. Blankets.

Rogers, G. Bradford. Cobourg cloths of worsted and cotton.

Shaw, J. W. and H. Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

Smith, J. and Sons, Saddleworth. Flannels.

Snell, John, Leeds. Beauty of finish in woollen cloth.

Sugden, J. and Brothers, Bradford. Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns, including an award for fabrics of English wool combined with cotton.

Sykes, D. and Company, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Sykes, John, and Son, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Thornton, Firth, Ramsden, and Company, Leeds. Woollen cloth.

Tolson and Sons, Bradford. Trouser goods and vestings.

Townend, Brothers, Bradford. Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns.

Tremel, A. and Company, Bradford. Fabrics of worsted, alpaca, mohair, shot with cotton, silk, and linen.

Walker, J. and Company, Leeds. Mohair cloths.

Walker, J. and Sons, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

Wilkinson, John, Leeds. Felt cloth for ship sheathing and other purposes.

Wrigley, J. and T. C. and Company, Huddersfield. Woollen cloths.

York and Sheepshanks, Leeds. Woollen cloths.

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THE COUNCIL MEDAL.

1851

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Donisthorpe, G. E. Leeds. Wool combing machine.

Lawson, Samuel, and Sons, Leeds. Numerous machines employed for the preparation of flax.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.

Busby, W. Bedale. Two or four horse plough, horse hoe on the ridge, ribbing corn drill, and cart.

Croskill, W. Beverley. Norwegian harrow, meal mill cart, clod-crusher, and gorse bruiser.

Her Majesty commanded that patterns of the splendid cloths exhibited in the case of Messrs. Benjamin Gott and Sons, should be sent to the palace.

The Jury prefaced the List of Exhibitors with a short account of the different processes employed at home and on the Continent. The principal difference relates to the method of producing the face on the cloth, which in this country is effected by the "roll-boiling" process, first brought into general use by Messrs. Daniell and Wilkins, of Tiverton, in 1824. The Continental mode of producing a face is cheaper than the English, but the effect is inferior; although it is not objected to abroad, and it is adopted in our own manufactures for the foreign market,

With reference to the dyeing of woollen cloths, the report states, that the finer fabrics "are all equally well and permanently in the different countries, though the inferior qualities have not a permanent dye."

The Report next treats of the various seats of the Woollen Cloth trade, beginning with Leeds; Huddersfield and its neighbourhood being second in importance. After this, the West of England is referred to, then Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Zollverein, Austria, and the remaining foreign countries.

The number of West of England, Scotch, and other British manufacturers, to whom medals were awarded by the jury, amount to seventeen. The foreign exhibitors have also been largely successful, the report awarding medals to fourteen Zollverein; seven French; five Saxony; four Russian; two Belgian; and two Australian houses. "Honourable mention" is made of two Austrian houses, and also of three pieces of weed from Sydney, "of great merit for so young a Colony."

The Jury, in adjudicating upon yarns, excluded from their consideration all Berlin or embroidery yarns, dividing those which they took cognizance of into worsted, woollen, alpaca, mohair, and cashmere yarns, and mixture yarns, white and coloured. The worsted yarns were again subdivided into Merino Yarns, Lustre

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Yarns, and Genappe and Small Ware Yarns. The largest proportion exhibited was of the Worsted Merino Yarns, supplied chiefly by France, Austria, and the Zollverein. The Report stated that "there were also one or two samples deserving of note shown by English spinners, and one sample by a Russian establishment. The samples of 160 weft, shown by J. Rand and Sons, and of 144, shown by A. Pease and Company, were very good indeed; but although deserving of great credit as specimens of throstle-spun yarn, yet the jury were of opinion that the same yarn, had it been prepared on the French principle, spun on the mule, and equally well managed, would have been improved in character. The mule, which is in all but universal use, both in France and on the Continent, for spinning short stapled wools, is (combined with the French mode of preparation) better than the throstle for the production of yarns adapted to the manufacture of Merino cloths; and this circumstance, no doubt, has been the chief cause why the French have been able to take the lead through the world in Merinos and mousselin-de-laine fabrics. The best specimen of yarn, both as to softness, evenness, and fulness of thread for the number, belonged to Paturle and Company; computed by the English number it was No. 178, or 200 mille metre. A more perfect specimen of weft yarn was never seen.

The term "Worsted Stuffs" is applied to fabrics made from combed wool, including also those in which combed wool is combined with cotton and with silk. These fabrics are thus distinguished from woollen cloths, in which the wool is not combed, but only carded, and which are subjected also to the process of fulling. The rapid progress of the trade may be illustrated by a reference to the town of Bradford, the centre of the manufacture, and the great market in which its productions are disposed of. At the commencement of the present century there were only three mills in Bradford; there are now in the parish upwards of 160.

The total number of Worsted Factories in Great Britain and Ireland is 501; with 875,830 spindles, and 32,617 power looms. The amount of moving power is 9,890 steam, and 1,625 water. The total number of persons employed, including children, is 27,117 males, and 52,620 females. Nearly seven-eighths of these factories are in the West-riding of Yorkshire.

The classification of the Worsted Stuffs is five-fold, including fabrics entirely of wool; fabrics of wool and cotton; of wool and silk; of wool, silk, and cotton; and of alpaca and mohair mixed with cotton and silk. Merinos are comprehended in the first division; and in reference to this class of goods the "unquestionable superiority" of the French was declared to be fully maintained in the Exhibition; though it is also asserted, that there were goods in the Bradford department "but little inferior to them." The Halifax goods, in the aggregate, were highly commended, and also were

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the beautiful fabrics manufactured at Bingley. In the production of articles composed of wool combined with cotton and silk, the superiority of the British manufacturer over all the continental competitors, is very emphatically stated in the Report. The general consumption of worsted stuffs has been set down at 80,000 pieces per week, averaging thirty yards each.

Prince Albert exhibited Cashmere brocade fabrics, manufactured by Thomas Gregory and Brothers, of Shelf, near Halifax. These goods are composed of silk warp, and west of the wool shorn from the Cashmere goats in Windsor Park, the property of his royal highness. The jury examined these goods with peculiar pleasure, being the first made from Cashmere wool grown in England, and as one amongst innumerable manifestations of the deep and active interest which his royal highness has taken in promoting and encouraging the manufactures of this country.

As many as sixteen prize medals were awarded to French exhibitors in this department of goods. Saxony gained six; Prussia four; Russia two, and Austria one. H. Pease and Company, of Darlington, and Kay, Richardson, and Wroe, of Manchester, were the only British manufacturers out of this district that have gained medals in Worsted goods.

In reference to Flannels, the Report stated that Wales is the original place where this article was made, its flannels being still deservedly in very high repute. Lancashire is next mentioned as "the district where flannels are made more extensively than in any other part of the world." Rochdale and its neighbourhood being especially noticed. The Saxony flannels of Saddleworth were highly commended. The West of England, Ireland, Canada, France, Belgium, and the United States, complete the list of places. The number of prizes in this department was not numerous.

PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to Hawden and Son, of Halifax, for Spun Silk Yarn; and to Holdforth and Sons, of Leeds, for Spun Silk Yarns in all numbers, which varied from five to upwards of five hundred hanks, or 420,000 yards in the pound; made from damaged and perforated cocoon, and silk that had been spoiled in winding.

Messrs. Holdforth and Sons have long held an eminent position in this and other countries, for the beauty and worth of their manufacture. The perforated cocoons and wastings of silk, formerly appropriated to no valuable purpose, are now manufactured into articles of great usefulness.

COUNCIL MEDALS.—CUTLERY, &c.

Spear and Jackson, Sheffield. Circular saws, and particularly one, sixty inches in diameter, of marked and very superior excellence, manufactured by a process of peculiar merit, the result of a novel application of mechanical ingenuity, recently effected by themselves.

Hoole, Robson, and Hoole, Sheffield. Drawing-room steel grates.	A. D.
Stuart and Smith, Sheffield. Drawing-room grates on Sylvester's patent; and the novel application of a revolving canopy, invented by Laurie.	1851

UPHOLSTERY AND JAPANNED GOODS.

Heyball, Arthur, Sheffield. Cabinet.
 Hoyles, Henry, Sheffield. Sideboard,

PRIZE MEDALS.—FLAX AND HEMP.

Hives and Atkinson, Leeds. Mill and spun yarns.
 Holdsworth, W. B. and Company, Leeds. Satin-finished linen threads.
 Marshall and Company, Leeds. Preparation of China grass.
 Warnes, Mr. Leeds. Growth and preparation of flax.—Exhibited by Messrs. Hives and Atkinson.
 Wilford, J. and Sons, Northallerton. Plain and fancy drills, and China grass sheeting.

MIXED FABRICS.

Day, John, and Son, Huddersfield. Pantaloon stuff, the warp of cotton with weft of carded wool, crossed on one side only, of the character of cassinet.
 Learoyd, J. E. Huddersfield. Cassinets of superior quality.
 Learoyd, W. Huddersfield. Cassinets of a novel and excellent quality.
 Taylor, J. and Son, Huddersfield. Vestings.

LEATHER.

Cooper, M. York. Racing saddle, and a case of saddlery.
 Wilson, Walker, and Company, Leeds. An assortment of coloured sheep, morocco, and calf leather.

WOOLLEN, FELTED, AND OTHER FABRICS.

Armitage, G. and Company, Bradford. For the dyes of Orleans and Cobourg cloths of cotton and wool.
 Ripley and Sons, Bradford. For the dye of Orleans and Cobourg cloths of cotton and wool.
 Sugden, Jonas, and Brothers, Keighley. Princettas, cubicas, and shalloons, made from English wool alone, and in combination with cotton. Chiefly intended for foreign consumption.
 Tee, Charles, and Son, Barnsley. A variety of fabrics, including linen drills, linen and silk and linen vestings, plain and fancy fabrics, for dresses, &c.
 Craven, Joshua and Son, Thornton, near Bradford. Orleans cloth, composed of worsted and cotton.

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Dalby, James, Bradford. Figured fabrics, composed of worsted and alpaca, with cotton and silk warps.

Drummond, James, Bradford. Figured fabrics, composed of worsted and alpaca, with cotton and silk warps.

Harris and Fison, Bradford. A new and perfectly original fabric, made with weft spun from the down and fur of the Angola rabbit, exceedingly soft, and much resembles cashmere.

Kershaw, S. and H. Bradford. Orleans cloth, composed of worsted and cotton.

Milner, John, and Company, Clayton, near Bradford. Orleans cloth, composed of worsted and cotton.

Jowett, Thomas, and Company, Bingley. A great variety of articles produced from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps, plain and figured.

Bottomley, Wilkinson, and Company, Bradford. Satin-faced goods, made with worsted and cotton. Exhibited by Jacob Behrens, merchant.

TAPESTRY, LACE, &c.

Crossley and Sons, Halifax. A carpet, rugs, and table covers.

Dove, C. W. and Company, Leeds. Specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet.

Victoria Felt Carpet Company, Leeds. A carpet and felt cloth,

CUTLERY, &c.

Blake and Parkin, Sheffield. Saws and files.

Brookes, W. and Son, Sheffield. Edge tools.

Butcher, W. and S. Sheffield. Edge tools and razors.

Cocker and Sons, Sheffield. Files and edge tools.

Eyre, Ward, and Company, Sheffield. Cutlery.

Fenney, Frederick, Sheffield. Razors.

Gibbins and Sons, Sheffield. Scissors.

Hague, S. Sheffield. Penknives.

Hardy, T. Sheffield. Dressing-case instruments.

Hawcroft and Sons, Sheffield. Razors.

Higginbotham, G. and W. Sheffield. Scissors.

Howarth, J. Sheffield. Edge tools—(engraving.)

Hunter, Edwin, Sheffield. Scissors.

Hutton and Newton, Sheffield. Scythes and reaping hooks.

Ibbotson, Brothers, Sheffield. Cast steel scythes, &c.

Ibbotson, Richard, Sheffield. Saws.

Johnson and Cammill, Sheffield. Files.

Jowitt and Battie, Sheffield. Files.

King and Peach, Hull. Planes.

Kirk and Warren, Sheffield. Files.

Makin, W. Sheffield. Rag knives.

Mappin and Brothers, Sheffield. Cutlery.

Marsden, Brothers, and Company, Sheffield. Joiners' tools.	A. D.
Martin, Stephen, Sheffield. Razors.	
Nowill, J. and Sons, Sheffield. Cutlery.	1851
Peace, Joseph, and Company, Sheffield. Saws.	
Rodgers, J. and Sons, Sheffield. Cutlery.	
Saynor and Sons, Sheffield. Gardeners' knives.	
Slack, Sellers, and Company, Sheffield. Saws.	
Sorby, R. and Sons, Sheffield. Edge tools.	
Staniforth, Thomas, Sheffield. Scythes and sickles.	
Steer and Webster, Sheffield. Scissors.	
Stubbs, Peter, Rotherham. Small files.	
Taylor, Henry, Sheffield. Engravers' tools.	
Turner, Thomas, and Company, Sheffield. Files, saws, and cutlery.	
Turton, Thomas, and Sons, Sheffield. Files.	
Unwin and Rodgers, Sheffield. Cutlery.	
Unwin, W. (aged sixteen) Sheffield. Sportsman's knife.	
Walters, J. and Company, Sheffield. Cutlery.	
Ward and Payne, Sheffield. Edge tools.	
Wilkinson and Son, Sheffield. Sheep shears, &c.; vice, and chains.	
Wilkinson, T. and G. Sheffield. Scissors.	
Wilson and Sons, Sheffield. Shoemakers' and butcher's knives.	
Wolstenholme, G. and Sons, Sheffield. Cutlery.	

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Cocker, S. and Sons, Sheffield. Needles.
Dixon, J. and Son, Sheffield. Powder flasks.
Green, T. Leeds. Wire aviary.
Greening and Sons, Bridlington. Strong wire cloth, woven by steam power.
Guest and Chrimes, Rotherham. Water closet and various fire cocks.
Hanson, J. Huddersfield. Manufactured lead.
Johnson and Company, Sheffield. Radiating stove.
Longden and Son, Sheffield. Cooking apparatus.
Robertson, Carr, and Steel, Sheffield. Stove grates.
Yates, Haywood, and Company, Rotherham. Stove grates.

WORKS IN PRECIOUS METALS.

Creswick, T. J. and N. Sheffield. Plated silver.
Dixon and Sons, Sheffield. Britannia metal.

MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Crummack, E. York. Tortoise shell combs.
Stevenson, J. and J. Sheffield. Combs.

MANUFACTURES IN SMALL WARES.

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Bauwens, L. F. Wakefield. Fat acids, recovered from waste suds of woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures.
The Local Committee, Hull. Hull imports.

The Yorkshire Jurors and Associates were excluded from having prizes, owing to their official position.

From the preceding statement of the distribution of Medals, it appears that Leeds obtained as follows:—

COUNCIL OR GREAT MEDALS.....	2	Machinery.
PRIZE MEDALS	6	Machinery.
Ditto.....	16	Woollens.
Ditto.....	3	Flax.
Ditto.....	1	Silk.
Ditto.....	1	Leather.
Ditto.....	1	Carpet.
Ditto.....	1	Musical Instrument.
Ditto.....	1	Wirework.

Total—Two Council Medals; and Thirty Prize Medals. Also, honourable mention is made of seven persons and firms.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

The following selection comprises such persons as were either born in Yorkshire, or from their long residence in the county, may be considered to have been naturalized;—persons, who, by their enterprize, genius, learning, bravery, piety, benevolence, scientific, or other pursuits, rendered themselves more than ordinarily attractive among their contemporaries, and objects of attention for the consideration of posterity—to instruct by their wisdom, encourage by their example, or warn by their miscarriages and defects.

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1851

Chronological, rather than alphabetical order, has been observed, as most in harmony with the Annals: but even in this case, a given space of time is apportioned for a certain number of names, allowing the range of a few years for the notice of those persons, of whom nothing can be ascertained with regard to the precise period of their birth.

It may be remarked, for the further guidance of the reader, as well as by way of explanation,—

1. That several names are omitted in this selection, of persons figuring in the Annals, who stood more or less connected with the events of the times in which they lived, but respecting whom it has been deemed unnecessary to add more:

2. That others will be found, to whom reference is made in the body of the work, who seemed to demand further notice;—a notice, however, which would have been out of place, whether in the text or as a foot note, as it would, if given earlier, have drawn attention from the more important facts and events associated with the history of the times:

3. That a few persons have been introduced, in humble circumstances—in russet costume—who, though their fame was far from being trumpet-tongued, exercised, nevertheless, a certain modicum of influence on society, and, if not permitted to stand by the side of the more gorgeous flowers that adorn the gardens of the great, may be allowed, like the daisy of the field, the wild hedge-rose, the cowslip, the primrose, and the forget-me-not, to have a glance bestowed upon them, while gemming the humbler walks of life.

4. That while the list presents, at one view, the biographical wealth of the county, it is still to be characterised as comprising a selection only—*sufficient*, though by no means *perfect*; and to be valued chiefly for the sake of *reference*, as the notices could not, with propriety, have been introduced into the body of the work, and if they had, would have failed to produce the effect in an isolated form, which they are calculated to accomplish according to present arrangement.

- A. D.

150 to 200 *Coilus*, the father of Lucius, who embraced Christianity, and was the first crowned head in the world that became a convert to the religion of Jesus, lived, died, and was buried in York.
- 200 to 300 *Constantine the Great*, emperor of the Romans, the son of Constantius Chlorus, by his wife Helena, was born about the year 272. On the death of his father, at York, in 306, was proclaimed by the army; soon after which, he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, who endeavoured to depose him, but failed in the attempt, and destroyed himself. Maxentius, son of Maximian, declared war against Constantine, but was defeated; in which contest Constantine professed to have seen a luminous cross in the heavens, on which he was induced to embrace Christianity. Italy was reduced. Entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate, the rank of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister, Constantia. War shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius formed a conspiracy against Constantine; who, after one or two battles, put his competitor to death. In possession of the empire, Constantine formed the design of forming a new seat of government, for which purpose Byzantium was selected, which from thence took the name of Constantinople. Built numerous churches, and visited Jerusalem. Consented to the banishment of Athanasius; strictly adhered to the confession of Nice, and refused to re-establish Arius. He died in 337. Several of his epistles and edicts still extant.—*Univ. Hist.*
- 600 to 700 *Cædman*, a monk of Streanshall, or Whitby, who flourished about the seventh century, or the beginning of the eighth. Broke the trammels of prejudice and custom, sang in his native tones and idiom, and, by the strength of his intellect, placed himself at the head of the class to which he belonged. Once acted in the capacity of a cowherd. Composed several poems on the Bible histories, and on miscellaneous religious subjects.—*Wright's Life of Cædman.*
- Henry I.*, the youngest son of William the Conqueror, was born at Selby, 1069. Was crowned by Maurice, bishop of London, at Westminster, August 5th, 1100.
- Alured*, of Beverley, an old English historian, was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and died about the year 1128. Wrote a Chronicle of the English Kings, which was published by Hearne, in 1716.
- Hoveden, Roger de*, an English historian, was born in Yorkshire, and flourished about the year 1204: held some place in the court of Henry II., and was both a lawyer and professor of theology at Oxford. His Annals, beginning at the year 731, and ending in 1202, were printed by Sir Henry Savile, among the "*Historici Anglici*," 1595; and again in 1601.—*Nicolson's Library.*
- Holywood, or Scarobosco, John*, was born, as is generally supposed, at Halifax. He became canon regular of the order of St. Augustin, in the monastery of Holywood, in Nithsdale; after which

he went to Paris, where he became professor of mathematics, and died in 1256. His works are,—*De Sphæra Mundi*;—*De Anni Ratione, seu de Computo, Ecclesiastico*;—*De Algorismo*.

A. D.

1200 to

1300

Baston, Robert, an English poet of the thirteenth century, was born in Yorkshire. Became prior of the carmelite monastery at Scarborough, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. Poetry tolerable for the age in which he lived. He died about the year 1310.

Wickliffe, or Wycliffe, John, the "Morning star of the Reformation," was born at a village of the same name, in Yorkshire, in 1324. Became a commoner of Queen's College, and afterwards of Merton College, Oxford, where, in 1360, he distinguished himself by asserting the rights of the university against the Friars, who inveigled the students from the colleges of their convents. Wrote some tracts against those mendicants, for which he was chosen master of Baliol College, and soon after archbishop Islip appointed him warden of Canterbury-hall. Deprived of the wardenship on the death of his patron, by his successor Langham, who issued a mandate to that effect. Wickliffe appealed to the pope, who confirmed the decree of the archbishop. Obtained the favour of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was appointed King's chaplain, and obtained the living of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. In 1372, took his doctor's degree, and read lectures. Nominated one of the King's commissioners, to require of the pope not to interfere in ecclesiastical benefices. The treaty carried on at Bruges, but nothing concluded, upon which the parliament passed an act against papal usurpations. Exposed the tyranny of the pope, who, in 1377, denounced the reformer as a heretic, and required the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London, to proceed against him. Wickliffe was supported by the duke of Lancaster and earl Percy, who appeared with him at St. Paul's, February 19th, 1378. High words between the bishops and the temporal lords. The populace destroy the duke's house in the Savoy. Wickliffe, thus countenanced at court, undertakes a translation of the Scriptures into English, which he completes, and increases the number of his enemies. Several copies of this translation from the Vulgate, still extant, but only the New Testament as yet printed. Attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation in 1381, in a piece entitled—"De Blasphemia," which was condemned at Oxford. Went thither and declared his faith, pledging himself to defend it with his blood. The marriage of the king with Anne of Luxembourg, favourable to reform, being an exemplary princess, and a friend to scriptural knowledge. The writings of the reformers sent into Germany, where they produced an abundant harvest. On leaving Oxford, Wickliffe received a citation from the pope to appear at Rome, but answered, that "Christ had taught him to obey God rather than man." Died of palsy at Lutterworth, in 1384.—*Life by Lewis*.

1300 to
1400

A. D.
 1900 to
 1400

Gascoigne, Sir William, chief-justice of the King's Bench, [referred to in the Annals, vol. ii., p. 78]—was born at Gawthorp, in 1350. Became sergeant-at-law, in 1398; and on the accession of Henry IV., was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from whence he was removed to the King's Bench in 1401. Refused to pass sentence upon archbishop Scroop, as a traitor, by the king's command, as being contrary to law. The scene of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., striking the judge, when on the bench, is admirably described by Shakespeare. The great earl of Strafford, in the reign of Charles I., was a descendant of Sir William. The latter died in 1418, leaving several children.—*Biog. Brit.*

Walton, or John the Chaplain, was a canon of Oseney, and died sub-dean of York. Shared in the advancement of poetic literature in the county. He translated into English verse, the treatise *De Cons. Philos. of Bostius*. A correct parchment manuscript of it in the British Museum. Held, among other preferments, those of dean of the King's Chapel and of Hereford Cathedral. He was also Chancellor of Wells, and successively Warden of Wykham's two colleges at Winchester and Oxford.—*Warton*.—*Wood*.

Gower, John, an English poet, was most probably born in Yorkshire. [Slightly noticed in the Annals, vol. i. p. 104.] It has to be added, that Caxton states him to have been born in Wales, where at this day is a tract of land which is called by his name. In Blair's Chronology, it is said "John Gower, of Stitenham, Yorkshire, the first English poet, died this year, 1402." Gower studied the law. Was a member of the middle temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Chaucer. His first work, entitled "*Speculum Meditantis*," of which there are two copies in the Bodleian Library. His next work "*Vox Clamantis*," in Latin, of which several copies are extant. The work on which his fame rests, is the "*Confessio Amantis*," first printed by Caxton, in 1493; an English poem of a moral nature, and very severe on the vices of the times. Died in 1402, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument yet remains.—*Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer*.

Langtoft, Peter, an English historian, so named from Langtoft, in Yorkshire. Was a canon of the order of St. Augustine, at Bridlington, and died at the beginning of the reign of Edward II. Translated from the Latin into French verse, Boscarn's Life of Thomas à Becket, and compiled in the same language a metrical Chronicle of England; printed by Hearne, in 1725, in 2 vols, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

Rolle, Richard, of Hampole, supposed to have been born about four miles from Doncaster, some time about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. Devoted himself to a life of austerity and divine meditation in a cell near the monastery of Hampole. Was an

eremite of the order of St. Augustine, and a doctor in divinity. Admitted among the Sancti Confessores of the Church. His works, very numerous, but mostly comments upon portions of Scripture, and on the offices of the Church, written in Latin. Wrote several pieces of English rhyme, viz.—A Paraphrase of part of the Book of Job,—of the Lord's Prayer,—of the Seven Penitential Psalms,—and the Pricke of Conscience. Some of his works passed through the press of Wynkyn de Worde, and some of the great libraries possess a portion of them in manuscript.—*Offic. de Sanc. Ricard. Herm.*

A. D.

1800 to
1400

Perkyns, or Parkin, Robert, one of the chaplains to the ladies of the Hampole nunnery, wrote in English verse, "A History of the Blessed Jesus from the Evangelists and Ancient Doctors." The manuscript was once in the library of Thoresby, the Leeds antiquary, from whence it passed into that of the late Mr. Heber, and was sold with the rest of the books of that celebrated collector.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Flemming, or Flemminge, Richard, an English prelate, was born at Crofton, and educated at University college, Oxford. In 1406, was presented to a prebend in the church of York, and was some time a zealous supporter of Wickliffe's doctrines, which afterwards he opposed. Became rector of Boston, and in 1420 bishop of Lincoln. Sent to the council of Sienna, in 1424, and four years after, executed the decree passed for the burning of Wickliffe's bones. Founded Loncoln college, in Oxford. Died in 1431.—*Biog. Brit.*

William of Nassington, (place of birth uncertain,) was a proctor or advocate in the Ecclesiastical Court at York, and translated, as is supposed, about the year 1480, into English verse, a theological tract, entitled, "A Treatise on the Trinity and Unity, with a Declaration of God's Works, and of the Passion of Jesus Christ."—*Warton.*

1400 to
1500

John of Waldenby, (place of birth uncertain,) was connected with William of Nassington, and was an Augustine Friar, of Yorkshire, and a student in the convent of his order, at Oxford, of which he became the provincial, and distinguishing himself as an opposer of the doctrines of Wickliffe.—*Warton.*

Baynes, Ralph, an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge. He went to Paris on taking his doctor's degree, and became professor of Hebrew in that university; but on the accession of Queen Mary he returned to England, and was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, of which he was deprived in the next reign. Wrote *Prima Rudimenta in linguam Hebraicam*, 4to, and *Comment. in Proverbia Salomonis*, folio. Died 1559.

Flemming, Robert, nephew of Richard Flemming, was educated at Oxford, and in 1451, was made dean of Lincoln. Visited Italy. Admired for his learning and eloquence, particularly by Pope Sixtus IV., to whom he presented a Latin poem. Died in 1483.

A. D.
 1400 to
 1500

Fisher, John, an eminent prelate, was born at Beverley, in 1459. [Simply referred to in the Annals, vol. ii. p. 60.] He became a student of Michael house, now Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts, and obtained a fellowship. Made confessor by Margret duchess of Richmond, through whose advice she undertook the foundations of St. John's and Christ's colleges, at Cambridge. Took his doctor's degree in 1501, and was made chancellor of the university. Was appointed lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in 1502: and, in 1504, bishop of Rochester, from which he refused to be translated, saying, "that he would not change his little old wife for a bigger." In 1505, became master of Queen's college. Was the first in England to write against Luther. Declared against the divorce of Henry VIII., and resisted his supremacy in the church. Imprudently countenanced the pretended revelations of the Maid of Kent. Condemned to suffer fine and imprisonment. Committed to the Tower, for refusing to acknowledge the validity of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. Made cardinal while in prison. Brought to the scaffold, June 22, 1535. He wrote several books; and, among the rest, a sermon preached at the funeral of Henry VII.; and one on the death of Margaret of Richmond, which was not published till 1708.—*Biog. Brit.*

Coverdale, Miles, an English prelate, born in Yorkshire, in 1487, and educated at Cambridge; after which he became an Augustine monk. Was one of the first who embraced the protestant faith in England, on which he went abroad. Assisted Tindale in translating the Bible, in 1532; and in 1535 his own version appeared in folio. A translation of the New Testament came out in 1538, dedicated to him, he being indefatigable in his endeavour to circulate the Scriptures. Became almoner to queen Catherine Parr, and was consecrated bishop of Exeter. Went to Denmark in the reign of Mary, and next to Geneva, where he assisted in the translation of the Bible, which bears the name of that city. Returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth; but though he assisted in the consecration of archbishop Parker, refused to take upon himself again the episcopal function; in consequence of which, was collated to the rectory of St. Magnus, London-bridge. Resigned this in 1566, and died in 1568.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ripley, Sir George, usually said to be a native of Yorkshire, was an indefatigable philosopher, and also courted the muses. Was a canon in the reign of Henry VII., about 1488, in the priory of Bridlington, where he, according to the notions of the day, addressed himself to alchemy. Sedulous in his pursuit of the philosopher's stone. Spent several years in Italy in his favourite pursuit. Received a dispensation from the pope to exempt him from attending religious services, that he might consecrate the whole of his time to scientific pursuits. Resigned his canonry, and retired to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he ended his days as an anchorite of the

order of the Carmelites, about 1490. Wrote his "Compound of Alchemy," in 1471, which was printed in 1591.—*Prickett's Hist. Bridl. Priory. Elias Ashmole.*

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Alcock, John, an English prelate, born at Beverley, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1461, obtained the deanery of St. Stephen, Westminster, and the next year, appointed master of the rolls. Six years after, obtained a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and another in St. Paul's. Made privy counsellor in 1470, and one of the ambassadors to the King of Castile. Appointed commissioner to treat with the King of Scotland, in 1471, and about the same time was preferred to the bishopric of Rochester. Constituted lord-chancellor of the kingdom, in 1472; and in 1476, translated to the see of Worcester, and appointed lord-president of Wales. On the accession of Henry VII., was again made lord-chancellor, and in 1486, translated to the bishopric of Ely. Founded Jesus-college, Cambridge, and a Grammar school and chapel at Kingston-upon-Hull, besides other institutions. Died in 1500. He was a man of great learning, an excellent architect, and of unbounded liberality. Published "Meditations," &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

Redmayne, John, a learned divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1499. He studied first at Oxford, then at Paris, and lastly at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1534. Chosen public orator of that university, and master of King's hall, which place he quitted on being appointed to the headship of Trinity college. Was archdeacon of Taunton, and prebendary of Wells and Westminster. Was one of the compilers of the English Liturgy, and author of *Opus de justificatione*;—*Hymnus in quo peccator justificationem querens rudi imagine describitur*;—*The Complaint of Grace*;—*Resolutions on the Sacrament*. Died in 1551.—*Wood. Churton's Life of Nowell.*

Robinson, Richard, was one of the domestic centinels who were employed at Sheffield Castle, to guard the unfortunate and ill-fated queen of Scots, during her imprisonment, whose night watches produced some metrical compositions, entitled "*The Rewarde of Wickednesse*."—*Hunter's Hallamshire.*

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Bentham, Thomas, an English prelate, was born at Shireburne in 1513, and admitted fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1564. Was deprived of his fellowship in the reign of Mary—went abroad—returned privately, and superintended a protestant congregation in London till the accession of Elizabeth. Wrote an Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, and translated into English some parts of the Old Testament. Died in 1578.—*Wood.*

Robertson, Thomas, a grammarian; was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Magdalen college, became master of the school, and obtained a fellowship. Made prebend of Lincoln, treasurer of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Leicester. Complied with the Reformation at first,

A. D. but retracted under Mary, and was appointed dean of Durham.
 1500 to Went abroad on the accession of Elizabeth, and died about 1560.
 1600 Some of his pieces are in Burnet's History of the Reformation ;
 but he is best known by his Annotations on Lilly's Grammar,
 printed at Basil, in 1582, 4to.—*Wood*.

Constable, Henry, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, was born, or at least, descended from a family of that name, in Yorkshire. Was a noted English poet, and spent some time among the Oxonian muses. Master of the English tongue. A member of St. John's college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A., in 1579. Fled the country on account of his attachment to the popish religion, and on his return to England was imprisoned in the Tower, whence he was released in 1584.—*England's Helicon*.

Pullain, John, was a native of Yorkshire, though neither date nor place of birth is exactly known : the latter assigned to 1517. Admitted a senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1547. He became rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London. Favoured the Reformation. Was deprived in 1555, and became an exile, to escape death. Resided at Geneva, and took a share in the translation of the Bible. Returned to England on the death of Mary, but was soon imprisoned for preaching contrary to the prohibition of Elizabeth. In 1559, was presented to the rectory of Capford, in Essex, and at the end of the same year, with the archdeaconry of Colchester. Was a good Latin and English poet. Died in July, 1565.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, a navigator, was born near Doncaster. Sailed in 1576, from Deptford, with three ships, on a voyage of discovery for a north-west passage to China. Led the way to other voyagers, who did not succeed. Accompanied Drake to the West Indies, in 1585. Exerted himself against the Spanish Armada, in 1588, and for his valour was honoured with knighthood, by the lord high admiral, on board his own ship. Was sent to assist Henry IV. against the Spaniards and Leaguers ; and in an attack near Brest, was wounded, of which he died. There is a portrait of him in the picture gallery, at Oxford.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ascham, Roger, a learned writer, was born in 1515, at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton. Went to St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1530, where, four years after, he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and obtained a fellowship. Appointed reader of Greek, and in 1536, proceeded to his master's degree. Diverted himself from severer studies, by the exercise of archery. Wrote a small treatise, entitled, "*Toxophilus*," in 1544, and dedicated it to Henry VIII, who rewarded him with a pension of ten pounds a year, equal to one hundred now. The grant suspended on the death of Henry, but restored by Edward VI, and ten pounds was added by Mary. He wrote a beautiful hand, and taught writing to the nobility. Chosen university orator, and in 1548 was sent for to court, to instruct the lady Elizabeth in the learned languages. Took offence,

quitted court—and returned to Cambridge—repented—and was afterwards restored to favour. Accompanied Sir Robert Morysine, on an embassy to Charles V. ; remained three years ; made many observations ; and cultivated the acquaintance of many learned men. Became Latin secretary to Mary ; yet retained his protestant principles. Patronized by Cardinal Pole, who employed him in writing Latin epistles. Married in 1554. Private reader to Elizabeth, who gave him a prebend in York cathedral. Unfortunately addicted to cock-fighting and gaming, and left a widow and large family unprovided for at his death in 1568. His works were collected and published by Mr. Bennet in one vol. 4to, in 1769, enriched with a life of the author, by Dr Johnson.—*Biog. Brit.*

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Savile, Sir Henry, was born at Bradley, in Yorkshire, in 1549. Studied at Brazen-nose college, Oxford ; but removed from thence to Merton college, where he took both his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. Went on his travels, in 1578 ; and on his return, was appointed to read Greek and mathematics to the queen. He became warden of Merton college, and provost of Eton, in 1596. King James conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry founded two lectureships of geometry and astronomy at Oxford. Died Feb. 19, 1621-2, and buried in the chapel of Eton College. His principal works are—A translation of Tacitus ; a View of Military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman warfare ; *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam* ; an edition of St. Chrysostom in Greek ; an edition of Bradwardin, "*De Causa Dei* ;" &c. Sir John Savile, the elder brother of Sir Henry, became one of the barons of the exchequer, and died in 1606. He left "*Reports of Cases in the Common Pleas and Exchequer*," printed in 1675.—*Biog. Brit.*

Briggs, Henry, an English mathematician, was born near Halifax, in 1556, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, in 1588. Was chosen Gresham professor of geometry in 1596, but resigned on being appointed Savilian professor at Oxford, where he died in 1630. He was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, whom he visited in Scotland. He published a work of stupendous labour, entitled, "*Arithmetica Logarithmica*," containing logarithms of 80,000 natural numbers ; wrote some other valuable mathematical works.

Constable, Henry, an English poet, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. Was a Roman Catholic missionary. Went abroad, and on his return to England, was confined in the Tower, from whence he was released in 1604.

Morton, Thomas, was born at York, in 1564. Became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he read lectures on logic, and on leaving college was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, lord president of the north. He accompanied the English embassy to Germany and Denmark, in 1602. He took his doctor's degree in 1606, and was soon after made dean of Gloucester ; and

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he removed to the deanery of Winchester in 1609, and in 1615 was made bishop of Chester. He was translated to Lichfield in 1618, and to Durham in 1632. He suffered many hardships during the Rebellion, and died in Northamptonshire in 1659. He wrote several books against the Romanists and Non-conformists.—*Life of Barwick.*

Middleton, Richard, belonging to one of the old families of the name of Middleton at York. He was the author of "Epigrams and Saytires," and also "Time's Metamorphosis," dated 1608, duly signed—"Richard Middleton, of Yorke, Gentleman." He was distinguished for keenness and licentiousness.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Sandys, George, younger brother of Sir Edwin Sandys, and son of the archbishop of York, was born at the palace of Bishopthorpe, in 1577. Was educated at Oxford; after which he visited Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, of which tour he printed an account. Was a good poet, and published a translation of Ovid's Metamorphosis, illustrated with plates. In 1636 appeared his "Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, and the Hymns of the Old and New Testament;" and in 1640 a translation of Grotius's Sacred Drama. He was also the author of a paraphrase on "The Song of Solomon." He died in 1643.—*Wood.*

Burton, Henry, a puritan divine, was born in 1579, at Birstal. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, but took his degree of B.D. at Oxford. He was clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and next to prince Charles; but was turned out for a libel upon the bishops: he obtained afterwards the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-Street; and in 1636, was prosecuted in the High Commission Court for two sermons, sentenced to the pilory, fined five thousand pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned for life. He recovered his liberty in 1640, and was restored to his living. Wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial and severe. He died in 1648.—*Biog. Brit.*

Fairfax, Edward, an English poet, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton. Had a liberal education, but led a retired life at his favourite seat, where he devoted himself to the muses; and died about 1632. He wrote a book on demonology, in which he declares his belief in witchcraft, grounded on his own experience. His great work is a translation of Tasso's poem of "Godfrey of Boulonge," which was once exceedingly popular.—*Biog. Brit.*

Wortley, Francis, son of Sir Richard, was born in 1581, at the residence of that ancient and knightly family, about seven miles north-west of the town of Sheffield. Became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, at the age of seventeen. Was knighted in 1610, and made a baronet the year following. He entertained Taylor, the celebrated Water Poet, at his residence, which the latter quaintly described in his "News from Hull, Hell, and Halifax," &c. He took the side of Charles I., but, when the royal cause declined,

was committed to the Tower, and lost most of his estates for his "generous loyalty." He wrote "Characters and Elegies" while in prison; the former in prose, and the latter in verse. Published polemical and other pieces, and also a short poem, entitled, "His duty delivered, in his pious pity and Christian commiseration of the sorrows and sufferings of the most virtuous, yet unfortunate Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia."—*Hunter's South Yorkshire*.

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Calvert, George, first lord of Baltimore, was born at Kipling, in 1582. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he went abroad; returned, and entered the service of secretary Cecil, who became high treasurer. James I. made him one of the clerks of the privy council, and afterwards appointed him secretary of state. He was created lord Baltimore in 1625, and had a grant of land in Newfoundland; and on it being ravaged by the French, he had another grant in Virginia, where a colony was formed, called Maryland. He was a Roman Catholic.—*Biog. Brit.*

Dodsworth, Roger, an antiquary, was born at Newton Grange, in 1585, and died in 1654. He assisted Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, and collected a hundred and twenty-two folio volumes in manuscript, illustrative of the antiquities of his native county, which are deposited in the Bodleian Library.

Sanderson, Robert, an eminent prelate, was born at Rotherham, in 1587. He went from the school in his native town to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1606, and took his master's degree in 1608. Elected reader of logic, and afterwards published his lectures on the same. In 1617 he took his degree of bachelor of divinity, and the next year was presented to the rectory of Wybberton, in Lincolnshire, which he resigned on being collated to that of Boothby Pannel, in the same county. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln in 1629, and two years after was made chaplain to Charles I. Created doctor in divinity at Oxford in 1636; and in 1642 he was appointed Regius Professor in that faculty; but deprived of it by the parliamentary visitors. Attended the king at Hampton Court, and in the Isle of Wight. Held the living of Boothby Pannel till the Restoration, when he recovered his professorship and the canonry of Christ Church; and was soon after consecrated bishop of Lincoln. Though possessed of an extraordinary memory, never dared to trust himself without notes. His principal works are—*Sermons*; *Nine Cases of Conscience*; *De juramenti obligatione*; (Charles I. translated this into English) *De obligatione Conscientiæ*; *Episcopacy, as Established in England*, not prejudicial to the regal power; *Pax Ecclesiæ*, or the *Five Points*; *The Preface to the Common Prayer*. He died in 1662-3.

Ashmore, John, commonly called the "Ripon Poet," published a curious volume, in 1621, entitled, "Certain selected Odes of Horace, Englished, and their Arguments annexed: with Poems,

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ancient and modern, of divers subjects, translated; whereunto are added, both in Latin and English, sundry new Epigrams, Anagrams, and Epitaphs." The translations are the best part of the book; and the epitaphs are mostly on Ripon people. Composed and delivered a speech to his majesty James I., "in the person of Mercuries," April 15, 1617, when the king was on his progress northward. Presented another copy of verses to the Royal visitor, which were "most graciously accepted;" as were also a pair of "Ripon spurs."

Clifford, Anne, sole daughter and heir of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, was born at Skipton castle, in Craven, 1589. Married to Richard, lord Backhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, by whom she had three sons and two daughters. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had no issue. Wrote memoirs of her first husband, and various memorials of herself and progenitors, left in manuscript. Erected a monument to her tutor, Daniel, the poet, and another to Spencer, besides which, she founded two hospitals, and repaired seven churches. When written to by Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, after the Restoration, who had presumed to recommend a candidate for the borough of Appleby, she replied, "I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject; your man shan't stand."

Clifford, Lord, son of Francis, fourth earl of Cumberland, was born February, 1591, in the ancient hall of the family, at Londesborough, in the East-riding of Yorkshire. Entered Christ Church College, Oxford, and after spending two years in study, and taking the degree of B.A., married Frances, daughter of Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, and soon after set out on his travels through France and Italy. Returned to England in 1612. Succeeded to the title in 1640, and, after shewing his fidelity to Charles I., died at York, December 11, 1663, and was interred in Skipton church, amidst the clash of parliamentary bayonets. Wrote Poetical Translations of some Psalms; David's Lamentation over Saul and Jonathan; an Historical Meditation upon the Birth, Life, Passion, Resurrection and Ascension of Christ; and Meditations upon the Holy Days of our Calendar.—*Sidney*.

Bramhall, John, an eminent prelate, was born at Pontefract, about 1598. He studied at Sydney college, Cambridge, and after taking his degree in arts, became chaplain to archbishop Matthews, of York. His first preferments were two prebends, one of York, and the other of Ripon. Took his doctor's degree in 1630. Went over to Ireland, and was employed by lord Wentworth in reforming ecclesiastical abuses. Made bishop of Londonderry in 1634. Articles of treason preferred against him by the puritanic party. Resided abroad during the civil wars. Returned to Ireland. Had a narrow escape of being taken. Went back to the Continent. Made archbishop of Armagh at the Restoration. Died in 1668.

Brooke, Christopher, a Yorkshireman, who, after having left the university, studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, where he became acquainted with the wits of the day; especially after he published, in 1613, "An Elegy to the memory of Henry, Prince of Wales." Became a bencher and summer reader of his house, when he wrote "Ecclogues," dedicated to "His much-loved Friend, Mr. William Browne."

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Swinburne, Henry, a civilian, was born at York. Studied first at Hart-hall, and next at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree in civil law, after which he became judge of the Prerogative Court at York. He died in 1624. His works are: a Treatise, of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts; a Treatise of Testaments and Last Wills. The last has gone through several editions.—*Wood*.

Reyner, Edward, a puritan divine, was born at Morley, in 1600. Educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, entered into orders, and became school-master at Market-Rasen, in Lincolnshire. Chosen lecturer in a church at Lincoln, and minister of a church in that city. Officiated in the cathedral during the Usurpation; but was ejected at the Restoration.

Walton, Brian, a learned prelate, was born at Seymour, in Cleveland, in 1600. Completed his degree in arts as a sizer of Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1623; after which was successively presented to the rectory of St. Martin Orgar, London; that of Sandon, in Essex; and the vicarage of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Took his doctor's degree in 1630, became prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. Distinguished himself by his exertions for the rights of the clergy of London, respecting tithes, which rendered him obnoxious to the republican party. Deprived of his livings at the rebellion. Went to Oxford, where he formed the plan of the Polyglot Bible, which was published in 1657. Was made bishop of Chester at the Restoration, but died soon after his consecration, in 1661.

Earle, John, an English prelate, was born at York, 1601. Took his degrees at Merton college, Oxford, and became sub-tutor to prince Charles, by the appointment of bishop Duppa, who gave him the place of chancellor in his cathedral, of which he was deprived in the rebellion. Went abroad, and attended the king as his chaplain. Was made dean of Westminster at the Restoration, and consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1662, from whence he was removed to Salisbury the following year. He died at Oxford in 1665.

Ferne, Henry, a bishop, was the son of Sir John Ferne, and born at York, in 1602. Was first a commoner at St. Mary's-hall, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. Presented to the livings of Masham, in Yorkshire, and Melorn, in Leicestershire, on entering into orders. Was made archdeacon of Leicestershire, and took his doctor's degree in 1642. Published a

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defence of the king the same year, with whom he was a favourite. After the Restoration, was made master of Trinity college, dean of Ely, and bishop of Chester. His works are, 1. "The Case of Conscience touching Rebellion." 2. "Episcopacy and Presbytery Considered." 3. "Sermons and Tracts." Died in 1661.—*Wood*.

Cressy, or Cressey, Hugh Paulin, or Serenus, a catholic divine, was born at Wakefield in 1605, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, and became fellow. Became chaplain to lord Falkland, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and obtained the deanery of Leighlin, to which was added a canonry of Windsor. Went to Rome in 1644, where he renounced the protestant religion. He entered among the Benedictines, at Douay, and took the name of Serenus. Became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. Published, "the Church History of Brittany in 1674; also several controversial pieces, some of which were answered by lord Clarendon. He died at East Grinstead, Sussex, 1674.

Calvert, Thomas, uncle of John, was born at York, in 1606, and educated at Sydney college, Cambridge, after which he entered into orders, and had the vicarage of Trinity in his native city. Became preacher at the cathedral during the rebellion, but was ejected from his preferments at the Restoration. Died in 1679.

Johnson, Thomas, a botanical writer, was born at Selby. Was bred an apothecary, in London; but in the rebellion took up arms for the king; and when at Oxford, was created doctor of physic. Held the rank of colonel in the army, and was killed in a skirmish in 1644.

Hoole, Charles, a schoolmaster, was born at Wakefield, in 1610. Was related to bishop Sanderson, by whose advice he went to Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and became master of the school at Rotherham. He removed to London at the beginning of the civil war, and kept a private seminary till the Restoration, when he obtained a prebend in the church at Lincoln, and the living of Stock, in Essex, where he died in 1666. He published several school books of established reputation.—*Wood*.

Fairfax, Lord Thomas, was the son of the eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, and born at Denton, in 1611. Studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, but being of a martial disposition, entered early into the military service as a volunteer under lord Vere, in Holland, whose daughter he married. He took part against the king at the breaking out of the civil war, as also did his father, under whom he served, till he received the principal command. He contributed to the victory of Naseby, and subdued the West of England. Deceived by Cromwell, and saw his error when too late. He succeeded to the family estate and honours in 1647, and continued employed by a government he did not wholly approve. He was an encourager of letters, and especially antiquarian researches. Wrote some poems, and "Short Memorials of own his Life."

Naylor, James, a Quaker, was born at Ardsley, near Wakefield, in 1616. He became a soldier in the parliamentary army, but quitted the service in 1649, and attached himself to George Fox. He was condemned by parliament for his religious extravagances to be whipped, branded in the forehead, and have his tongue bored through with a red hot iron. The barbarous sentence was carried into execution at Bristol. Confined in Bridewell till 1660, when he was set free, and died the same year, when on his journey to Yorkshire.—*Biog. Brit.*

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Walker, Obadiah, an English divine, was born at Worsborough in 1616, and was educated at University College, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, in 1648, on which he went abroad, and is supposed to have been reconciled to the church of Rome; notwithstanding which he accepted the headship of his college in 1676. He avowed himself a Roman Catholic on the accession of James II., and had mass in his college. Set up a printing press, and issued books against the protestants. He was sent to the Tower at the Revolution, but was released, and died in the house of his pupil, Dr. Radcliffe.—*Wood.*

Tonstall, George, son of Tobias Tonstall, of Cleasby, was born about 1617, and studied at Oxford with reference to the ministry, but on the breaking out of the great civil war, turned to the study, and adopted the practice of physic. Published the "Scarborough Spaw Spaggiirically Anatomised," and some indifferent poetry.

Marvel, Andrew,—[Additional, to the notice of him in vol. ii. p. 107 of the Annals,] was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, of which place his father was a minister, in 1620. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; on leaving which he travelled some years. Became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary, in 1657; and was elected member of parliament for Hull at the Restoration, with a salary from his constituents. Attacked Dr. Samuel Parker, in a piece entitled, "The Rehearsal transposed;" which was followed by some others, full of wit and argument. He encountered, after this, Dr. Turner, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, under the name of Andreas Rivetus, who had answered bishop Croft's "Naked Truth, or the true State of the Primitive Church." He next published, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, and Arbitrary Government in England;" on which a reward was offered for a discovery of the writer and the printer. The king took great delight in his conversation, though no favourite of the ministry. Died in 1678, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. An edition of his Poems was published in 1726, and a complete one of all his works, in 1776.

Nesse, Christopher, a puritan divine, was born at North Cowes, Yorkshire, in 1621, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Cottingham, near Hull; but being deprived of it at the Restoration, officiated to a dissenting

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congregation in London, where he died, in 1705. His principal work is entitled, "The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament."—(See Annals, vol. i. p. 151.)

Clarkson, David, was born at Bradford, in 1622, and was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and had Mr., afterwards archbishop Tillotson, for one of his pupils. He held the living of Mortlake, in Surrey, but was dispossessed for Non-conformity in 1662. Officiated to a dissenting congregation in London, and died in 1686.

Lassels, Richard, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Douay, where he became a secular priest. Acted as travelling tutor to some young noblemen. Had a good knowledge of Italy; of which country he wrote an entertaining description, published at Paris, after his death, in 1670. Died at Montpellier in 1668. Was of the same family of Henry Lassels, who assisted Charles II. in his escape, after the battle of Worcester.—*Wood*.

Stapleton, Sir Robert, was born of a catholic family in Yorkshire, and educated at Douay; on leaving which university, he embraced protestantism. Received the honour of knighthood in 1642, from Charles I.; and was created doctor of laws at Oxford. He died in 1669.

Wharton, Thomas, a physician, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. He settled in London at the commencement of the civil wars; but in 1646, returned to Oxford, and was created doctor in physic the following year. Afterwards became one of the Greesham lecturers. He died in 1673.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, was born at York, and educated at Jesus' College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Lived with his relation, the earl of Pembroke, who sent him on his travels. Spent four years in Asia and Africa, and published his observations on his return. He joined the parliament on the breaking out of the rebellion, but afterwards became attached to the king. Was the author of *Threnedia Carolina*; or, *An Account of the Two Last Years of the Life of King Charles*, which was re-printed in 1813. He died at York in 1681-2.

Milner, John, was born at Skircoat, in Yorkshire, in 1628. Educated at Christ College, Cambridge, after which he took orders. Had to live retired till the Restoration, when he obtained the curacy of Beeston; and in 1673, was elected vicar of Leeds. Was chosen prebendary of Ripon in 1681; but on refusing to take the oaths at the revolution, quitted his preferments, and went to Cambridge, where he died in 1702. He wrote "the Church History of Palestine," and others.

Savile, George, marquis of Halifax, a statesman, was born in Yorkshire in 1630. Was created a peer for his loyalty at the Restoration, and in 1682, was raised to the dignity of a marquis,

soon after which he was made Lord of the Privy Seal. In the convention parliament, was Speaker of the House of Lords, and concurred in all the measures of the Revolution, but afterwards joined the opposition. He died in 1695.

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Tillotson, John, a celebrated prelate, the son of a clothier at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, was born there in October, 1630. After receiving a grammatical education in his native county, he went to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree in 1654. Became tutor to the son of Edmund Prideaux, Esq., at Ford Abbey, Devonshire. At the Restoration he conformed to the Established Church, and in 1662 was elected minister of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, but declined accepting it, and was presented to the rectory of Kedington, in Suffolk, which he resigned on being chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn. Was elected Tuesday lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry; and, in 1666 took his doctor's degree. Preached the sermon at the consecration of bishop Wilkins, whose daughter-in-law he married. He was made prebendary of Canterbury in 1670; and two years afterwards dean of that Church. He was appointed clerk of the closet after the Revolution; and, on the deprivation of Sandcroft, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, which ceremony was performed in Bow Church, in the presence of six prelates, May 31, 1691. He died at Lambeth, November 24th, 1694. His works were published for the benefit of his family.—*Birch*.

Burnet, Thomas, was born at Croft, about 1635, and educated at a school at Northallerton, from whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, but afterwards followed Dr. Cudworth to Christ's College, and, under his patronage, became fellow of that house. He travelled with the earls of Wiltshire and Orrery. He published his great work, entitled, "Telluris Theoria," in 1681, and afterwards translated it, under the title of "The Sacred Theory of the Earth." Appointed master of the Charter-house in 1686, and soon after took his doctor's degree. Made clerk of the closet after the Revolution; but was deprived of his office in 1692. He died at the Charter-house in 1715.

Petyt, William, was born in Yorkshire, 1636. Became treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the Records of the Tower. He died at Chelsea in 1707. His manuscript Collections are in the library of the Inner Temple.

Lacy, John, a dramatic writer, was born near Doncaster, and was bred a dancing-master, which employment he quitted for the army, and lastly took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity, as a comic performer, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote four comedies,—The Dumb Lady; Sir Hercules Buffoon; Old Troop; and Sawney, the Scot. He died in 1681.

Gale, Thomas, a divine and antiquary, was born in 1636; at Scruton. Was educated at Westminster School, and elected from

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thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. Made Regius Professor of Greek in 1666, which office he resigned in 1672, and soon after became master of St. Paul's School. Took his doctor's degree in 1675, and the year following, he was collated to a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He was fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he was a contributor on subjects of antiquity; and he was the author of the Inscriptions on the Monument. He died in 1702.

Hicke, George, was born at Newsham, June 20, 1642. Had his grammatical education at the school of Northallerton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford; afterwards to Magdalen College, then to Magdalen-hall, and in 1664 to Lincoln College, where he obtained a fellowship. He went abroad, and met with Henry Justell, who entrusted to his care his father's manuscript of the "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Universalis," for presentation to the university of Oxford. In 1677 he accompanied his patron, the duke of Landerdale, to Scotland, where he received the degree of doctor of law at St. Andrews; but afterwards took the same in regular course at Oxford. Was promoted to a prebend of Worcester in 1680, and presented the same year to the vicarage of All-hallows, Barking. He became dean of Worcester in 1683, but lost that, and other preferments, at the Revolution, for not taking the oaths. Was consecrated bishop of Thetford by the non-juring prelates in 1693, who were desirous of keeping up their separation from the Established Church. He was a profound divine, and particularly skilled in northern literature.

Sharp, John, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he was appointed chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general. Through this interest, he obtained the archdeaconry of Berkshire, a prebend of Norwich, and the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He took his doctor's degree in 1679; and in 1681 was made dean of Norwich. Gave great offence to James II., by preaching against popery; and from matters rising out of it, was, together with the bishop of London, suspended. He was restored at the Revolution, and made dean of Canterbury; from whence he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. He died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14.

Robinson, John, a prelate and statesman, was born at Cleasby, in 1650. Took his degrees at Oriel College, Oxford; after which, went as chaplain to the embassy at Stockholm, where he also became the resident minister. He wrote an "Account of Sweden." Returned to England, and was made dean of Windsor, and prebendary of Canterbury. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1710, and soon after appointed lord privy seal; next lord of the plantations; and, subsequently, one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht. In 1714 was translated to London. He was a munificent patron, and exerted himself for the augmentation of poor livings. He died in 1723.

Radcliffe, John, a celebrated physician, was born at Wakefield in 1650. Educated at the school of his native town, and next at University College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Lincoln College, where he took his degree of bachelor of physic. He commenced practice at Oxford; but in 1677, resigned his fellowship; and in 1682, on proceeding to his doctor's degree, went to London, where he became the first physician of his time, and acquired an immense fortune. He attended king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne; but gave great offence to them all by the roughness of his manners. Was elected into parliament for Buckingham in 1713; but on the death of the queen, had his life threatened by an order of council, for not attending her when called on to do so. His death was hastened by it, which took place in November, 1714.

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Rymer, Thomas, an English writer, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at the school at Northallerton, from whence he removed to Sydney College, Cambridge. On quitting the university, he became a student of Gray's Inn; and, in 1692, he was appointed historiographer to the king. He attempted dramatic poetry in a tragedy, entitled, "Edgar," but was unsuccessful. Published "A View of the Tragedies of the last Age," but succeeded better as the editor of that great work, called the "Fœdera," of which he lived to publish fifteen volumes, in folio. After his death, appeared a small volume of his, "On the Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliament." Died in 1713.

Sharp, Abraham, a mathematician, was born at Little Horton, near Bradford. Kept a school some time at Liverpool, but left it to become assistant to Flamstead, at the royal observatory, where he rendered essential service in completing the astronomical apparatus, and forming the catalogue of fixed stars. He was restored to a small estate at Horton, where he fitted up an observatory, and furnished it with instruments made by himself. He published a work, entitled "Geometry Improved." He died at Horton, in the year 1742.

Ward, Thomas, was born a Danbycastle, in 1652. Was brought up in the protestant religion, which he quitted, and was disinherited by his father; but afterwards made converts of his mother, and all the family. Resided some years at Rome, and had a commission in the Pope's guards. He returned to England in the reign of James II., and became a distinguished writer against the Established Church. He went to France, after the Revolution, where he died.

Kettlewell, John, was born at Northallerton, March 10th, 1653. From the free-school of his native town, went to St. Edmund hall, Oxford; and in 1675 obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. He was presented to the vicarage of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, in

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1682, which he lost at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths to the new government. He died April 12, 1695.

Thoresby, Ralph, a topographer, was born at Leeds, in 1658. [In addition to the slight notice in the Annals, vol. i. p. 139, and vol. ii. p. 24, it has to be added, that he was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to qualify him for mercantile pursuits. He carried on an extensive trade at Leeds. Cultivated a taste for antiquarian studies, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published—"Ducatus Leodiensis, or the Topography of Leeds:" of this there has been a new edition, by Dr. Whitaker. Also he published Museum Thoresbinum, or a Collection of Antiquities in the possession of Ralph Thoresby; and Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leeds. He died in 1725.

Robinson, Tancred, a physician, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1685. Became a member of the Royal Society, and was a contributor to its transactions on subjects of natural history. He died in 1748.

Boyse, Joseph, was born at Leeds, in 1660, and was educated, first at Kendal, in Westmorland, and next at an academy at Stepney. Became joint pastor with Daniel Williams, in 1683, at Dublin, where he afterwards had Mr. Thomas Emlyn for a coadjutor, till a difference arose between them on the doctrine of the Trinity. His conduct on this occasion subject to censure. He died, in straitened circumstances, in 1728.

Bentley, Richard, a learned writer, was born January 27, 1661, at Wakefield. Was first taught in the grammar school, in his native town. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1676, and five years after stood candidate for a fellowship, but was disappointed on account of his youth. Became a schoolmaster at Spalding, and was recommended by his college to Dr. Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's, as tutor to his son. He was incorporated in Wadham College, Oxford, M.A. in 1689. Wrote a Latin epistle to Dr. John Mill, with critical observations on Johannes Malala. Appointed first preacher of the lecture founded by Boyle. He was installed prebendary of Worcester in 1692, and obtained the place of keeper of the royal library at St. James's the year after. He was admitted to his doctor's degree in 1696, and four years after was presented to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge; and subsequently accepted the archdeaconry of Ely. Appointed Regius Professor of divinity in 1716. Held numerous legal and literary contests. He married a daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, by whom he had one son and two daughters. One of his daughters was the "Phebe" of Byrom's beautiful pastoral in the Spectator, who became the wife of Dr. Cumberland, the bishop of

Kilmore, in Ireland. Dr. Bentley died in his coffin, on July 17th, 1742.

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Holmes, George, an English antiquary, was born at Skipton in Craven, in 1662. Became clerk in the Record office of the Tower, where he was employed to digest and methodize the records, at a salary of £200 per annum; also held the office of barrack master; and died there, Feb. 16th, 1748-9. He re-published the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*; and his manuscripts were published after his death by government.

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Garth, Sir Samuel, a Yorkshireman, was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor in physic, and soon after became a fellow of the Royal College, in London. He published a poem against a set of mercenaries, entitled, "The Dispensary." Provided a funeral for Dryden. He was a member of the Kit Kat Club, the object of which was to promote the Hanover Succession, for which he was knighted by George I., who made him his physician in ordinary, and also physician-general to the army. He died in 1718-19.

Congreve, William, a dramatic writer and poet, was born at Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, in 1670, and was educated at the school of Kilkenny in Ireland, and after that at Trinity College, Dublin; after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. He published several plays successively from 1693 to 1697. He was attacked by Collier for the licentious character of his writings. After this he brought out his "Way of the World," which did not meet with success, and then retired from the stage with disgust; amused himself by writing poems and translations, which were collected and published. He wrote a pastoral on the death of queen Mary, for which the king gave him one hundred pounds; and he presented an ode to that monarch on taking Namur. His hymn, in honour of St. Cecilia, was set to music. He died of the gout, in 1729, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough, to whom he bequeathed all his property, erected a monument.—*Johnson's Poets*.

Potter, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield about 1672; was educated at the free school of his own native town, and next at University College, Oxford. In 1694 he was chosen a fellow of Lincoln College; and at the same time took his master's degree; and in 1704 he took his bachelor's degree in divinity, and soon after was appointed chaplain to archbishop Tenison. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in 1706; and the same year was made chaplain to queen Anne. In the year following he published his "Discourse of Church Government;" and soon after that became Regius Professor of divinity at Oxford; of which diocese he was made bishop in 1715. Was translated to the archbishopric on the death of Dr. Wake, in 1737, and filled that dignity most respectably ten years. He died at Croydon, in 1747.—*Biog. Brit.*

Eusden, Lawrence, a poet, was born at Spofforth, and educated at

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Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, after which he entered into orders. He was made poet-laureat in 1718, which procured him many enemies, and, among the rest, Pope, who gave him a place in the Dunciad. Afterwards obtained the rectory of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. — *Cibber's Lives*.

Hutchinson, John, was born at Spenythorn, in 1674. Received a private education. Became steward to Mrs. Bathurst, afterwards to lord Scarborough. Studied mineralogy; and made a large collection of fossils, which he gave to Woodward; and which Woodward bequeathed to the university of Cambridge. Was made riding purveyor by the duke of Somerset, who was master of the horse. Received the presentation of the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which he bestowed on Julius Bate. In 1724, he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia;" in which he attacked the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation. The second part appeared two or three years after; and from this time to his death, which took place in 1737, he went on printing a number of works, written in a very uncouth style, but discovering a profound intimacy with the Hebrew Scriptures. His opinion, that all philosophy may be traced to the Scriptures, made a great noise, and has rather increased than declined his reputation; though his etymological speculations have long been abandoned. — *Jones's Life of Horne*.

Hastings, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was born at Ledstone Hall, near Pontefract, in 1682. She remained single through life, and greatly distinguished herself by the exercise of almost unlimited charity, by erecting schools, building churches, and supporting indigent families. She founded five scholarships in Queen's College, Oxford. Died Dec. 22, 1739.

Saunderson, Nicholas, a mathematician, was born at Thurlston, near Barnsley, in 1682, where his father enjoyed a small estate, and a place in the excise. When a year old, Nicholas lost his sight by small-pox. He was taught Latin and Greek at Penistone, and next at Attercliffe, near Sheffield. He was instructed by two private gentlemen in mathematics, and afterwards went to Cambridge as a teacher. Was allowed to deliver lectures on the Principia Mathematica, Optics, and Arithmetica Universalis of Newton. On Whiston's removal from the mathematical chair, he was elected in his place; and to qualify him for it, had the degree of master of arts conferred upon him by mandamus. When George the Second visited the university, in 1728, he was created doctor. He died April 19, 1739. After his death, appeared his Elements of Algebra, which was followed by his Treatise on Fluxions.

Nettleton, Thomas, a physician, was born at Dewsbury, in 1683. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, after which he settled at Halifax, where he taught the celebrated Saunderson the principles of mathematica. He died in 1742. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote — "Thoughts concerning Virtue and

Happiness;" and an Account of the Method of Inoculating the Small Pox.

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Percival, John, the first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, 1683. He was created baron Percival at the accession of George I.; and in 1772, was made viscount. He was the chief promoter of the settlement of Georgia, in America; and in 1733 was made earl of Egmont. He founded a free-school at Barton. Published a dialogue on the Test Act; the history of the House of Glory; tracts relative to the Colony of Georgia; and other works. He died in 1748.

Middleton, Conyers, was born at York, in 1683, and received his education under his father, who was a clergyman; next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and distinguished himself by his enmity to Dr. Bentley, with whom he afterwards had a law-suit about fees, on taking his doctor's degree. Printed *Strictures on Bentley's proposal for a new edition of the Greek Testament*, thereby preventing the publication, to the great injury of Biblical learning. He went to Italy in 1724, and on his return attacked the faculty in a Latin tract. He was answered by Dr. Ward. In 1729, he published his *Letter from Rome*, shewing the uniformity between popery and paganism. Published a *Letter to Dr. Waterland*, on his "*Scripture Vindicated*," which produced a controversy with Pearce. He was appointed Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, which he resigned in 1734, on being elected librarian to the university; and the year following, he published "*A Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England*;" after which, came out, by subscription, in 1741, his greatest work, "*The Life of Cicero*." He raised a sharp contest by endeavouring to overturn the credibility of the miracles, said to have been wrought in the primitive ages of the Church. Attacked bishop Sherlock's discourses concerning prophecy. He died in 1750, without having had any other living or preferment than that of Hascomb, in Surrey.—*Biog. Brit.*

Monk, The Honourable Mrs Mary, daughter of Robert, viscount Molesworth, was born most probably at Eddington, near Doncaster. She was married to Colonel Monk, and died February 7, 1715-16. Her brother, a lover of literature and science, published a volume of her remains, under the title of "*Mirinda: Poems and Translations upon several Occasions*;" dedicated to "Her Royal Highness Carolina, Princess of Wales." The authoress had a good knowledge of the Spanish, Italian, and Latin tongues.

Magney, Thomas, was born at Leeds, in 1684, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity. He was successively rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and St. Wilfred, London; preacher at Lincoln's Inn, prebendary of Durham, and vicar of Ealing. He died in 1755.

Kent, William, an artist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1685. Was

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originally a coach-painter; but he left that branch to study the principle of design. Went to Rome, where he found a patron in lord Burlington, who brought him to England in 1719. He did not succeed so well in painting as in architecture. He had good taste in ornamental gardening. Became master-carpenter, architect, keeper of the pictures, and principal painter to the crown. He died in 1748.

Balguy, John, was born in 1686, at Sheffield, where his father kept the grammar school, on whose death he became a pupil of Mr. Daubuz, who succeeded his father to that situation. He was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1702, where he took his master's degree two years after. He superintended the school at Sheffield, and afterwards became private tutor to the grandfather of Sir Joseph Banks: and in 1711 he obtained a small living in Lincolnshire; and four years after that married the daughter of Mr. Broomhead, of Sheffield, by whom he had only one child. He was engaged soon after in the Bangorian controversy, on the side of bishop Hoadley, who, in 1727, collated him to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; and, in 1729, he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, which living he held to the time of his death in 1748. Besides the tracts on the Bangorian controversy, he published works—"On the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue;" "The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a farther Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue;" "Divine Rectitude, or a Brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity;" an "Essay on Redemption," and on various other miscellaneous subjects.—*Biog. Brit.*

Keymer, Kirby, a nonconformist, was born near Wakefield, and died in Bristol in 1744. His sermons were published by Dr. Lardner in 1745.

Jackson, John, was born at Lensey, in 1686, where his father was rector. From Doncaster school he went to Jesus' college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, but could not obtain that of master, because of his Arian principles. He took possession of the rectory of Rossington, and was presented to the mastership of Wigton's Hospital, in Leicestershire; where he died, with the character of a learned, but troublesome man, on the 12th of May, 1763. He wrote some tracts on the Trinity; a defence of Human Liberty; four tracts in defence of Human Reason; a treatise on the Existence and Unity of God; an address to the Deists, and Chronological Antiquities.—*Life by Sutton.*

Gray, Zachary, was born in Yorkshire, in 1687. He was educated at Jesus' college, Cambridge, where, in 1720, he took his degree of doctor of laws; after which he became rector of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire; and vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's parishes in Cambridge. Besides several tracts against the dissenters, he published, a defence of our ancient and modern historians,

in answer to Oldmixon; the spirit of Infidelity detected, with a defence of Dr. Waterland; an impartial examination of Neal's History of the Puritans; &c. He died at Ampthill in 1766.

Jones, Samuel, one of the earliest writers belonging to Whitby; a gentleman who published, in 1714, "Poetical Miscellanies on several occasions," a copy of which work is in the British Museum. In 1718, he published, "Whitby, a poem: occasioned by Mr. Andrew Long's recovery from jaundice, by drinking of Whitby Spaw Waters." Thomas Gent, of York, speaks of his "flowing pen."

Gent, Thomas, a printer, was born at York in 1791. He began business for himself, in his native city, in 1724; published the ancient and modern history of York; a compendious history of England and Rome; the ancient and modern history of Ripon; the history of Kingston-upon-Hull; the life and death of St. Robert of Knaresborough; and the most delectable, scriptural, and pious history, of the Eastern Window of St. Peter's Cathedral, York.

Harrison, John, an ingenious mechanic, was born at Foulby, in 1693; and was brought up to the business of a carpenter, under his father, who also measured land, and repaired clocks and watches. Made two clocks of wood, in which he applied an escapement and compound pendulum; and subsequently made further improvements. He visited London, with drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea: he was advised to make his machine before he applied to the board. He visited London a second time, with his first machine, and was sent on a voyage to Lisbon, to make a trial of it. Completed a second, and then a third machine, which erred only two or three seconds in a week. He next made a time-keeper, in the form of a watch, with which two trials were made in voyages to the West Indies; and, being found to answer, received the sum of four and twenty thousand pounds. He died in 1776.

Burton, John, an antiquarian and physician, a native of Ripon; he was educated at Oxford, but took his degree of M.D. at Rheims, in France; after which he settled at York as physician, where he became eminent, till, by falling into the hands of the rebels, in 1745, his loyalty was called in question. He defended himself in a pamphlet, called "British liberty endangered." Published some medical works; but his masterpiece is entitled—"Monasticum Eboracense; and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire.—Died in 1771.—*Gough's Topography*.

Adam, Thomas, was born at Leeds in the year 1701, and educated at Wakefield. After remaining two years at Cambridge, he went to Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts. Obtained the living of Wintringham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, and repeatedly refused additional preferment. Died in 1784.

Drake, Francis, a surgeon and antiquary, at York, of which city he published the "History and Antiquities," in 1786. Was a

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member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; but quitted the former in 1769, and died the following year. Cole states him to have been one of the editors of the Parliamentary History of England.—*Gough's Topography*.

Aram, Eugene, a man celebrated for his extraordinary talents, and no less for the bad use he made of them, was born at Ramsgill, in Netherdale, in 1704. Received a mean education, and worked under his father, who was a gardener at Newby. Had an insatiable thirst after knowledge, and made rapid progress in the mathematics. He next learned the Latin Grammar, and read the Roman classics without any help; after which the Greek was studied in the same manner. Settled at Knaresborough under the patronage of Mr. Norton, where he married—the source of all his misfortunes. Taught Latin and writing in London, and afterwards became an assistant at a boarding school, at Hayes, in Middlesex, and was employed in transcribing the acts of parliament to be registered in Chancery. In 1757 he assisted in the free school at Lynn; studied history, antiquity, heraldry, and botany. Was a tolerable poet, and made himself master of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages. He was apprehended at Lynn, in 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knaresborough, thirteen years before that period, and removed to York, where he was brought to trial, August 3, 1759; made an admirable speech in his defence, was found guilty, and confessed his crime next morning, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke having criminal intercourse with his wife. He was executed, and afterwards hung in chains at Knaresborough. The Hon. E. L. Bulwer has founded a novel on Aram's personal history.—(*See Annals, vol. ii. p. 114.*)

Hartley, David, a physician, was born at Armley, near Leeds, in 1705. Was educated, and became fellow of Jesus' College, Cambridge. He was intended for the Church, but could not subscribe to the articles.—(*See Annals, vol. i. p. 151, and vol. ii. p. 24.*)

Robinson, Richard, archbishop of Armagh, and baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire, in 1709. Educated at Westminster school, and next at Christ Church, Oxford. He accompanied the duke of Dorset to Ireland, in 1751; and the same year was advanced to the bishopric of Killaloe; from whence he was translated, in 1759, to Leighlin and Ferns; and two years after to Kildare; and in 1765, to the primacy. He was elevated to the temporal peerage in 1777, and was appointed prelate to the order of St. Patrick. He succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, and was the last of the Robinson's of Rokeby, in the male line. Built a palace and observatory, at Armagh, founded a school and public library, with a large collection of books, and erected four new churches. Died at Clifton, in 1794.

Fothergill, John, a physician, was born at Carr End, in Yorkshire, in 1712. His parents were quakers. Was put apprentice

to an apothecary of that denomination at Bradford. He studied two years under Sir Edward Wilmot, at St. Thomas's hospital; after which he visited the Continent, returned, and then settled in London, where he became a licentiate of the college. He was at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. Became a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society. He acquired a large fortune, of which he made a good use. He died in 1780.

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Sterne, Lawrence, though born at Clonmel, in Ireland, (Nov. 24, 1713), he was naturalized in Yorkshire, where he received his education, at a school near Halifax, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1740. Obtained the living of Sutton, and a prebend in the cathedral of York; and afterwards presented to the rectory of Stillington, to which was added, on the presentation of lord Faleonbridge, the curacy of Coxwold. Died in London, March 18th, 1768.

Balguy, Thomas, son of John Balguy, was born at Coxclose, near Ravensworth Castle, in 1716. Was educated under his father, then proceeded to St. John's college, where he took his degree in arts, and in 1758 became doctor in divinity. He was presented by his father to the rectory of North Stoke, near Grantham, on being inducted into the vicarage of Alton in Hampshire. Obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral, and was afterwards successively archdeacon of Salisbury and Winchester. He published a sermon at the consecration of Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Landaff, which was feebly answered by Dr. Priestley. Defended a subscription to the Articles. Published charges at the consecration of bishops Hurd and Moore. Was offered the see of Gloucester on the death of Warburton, but declined on account of health and the decay of sight. Died in 1795, and was buried in the cathedral of Winchester.

Bosville, Godfrey, of Gunthwaite, wrote a poem, about 1740, entitled—"The Moors;" a sweet specimen from which is given by H. Hunter in his *South Yorkshire*.

Maude, Thomas, was born, it is said, at Harewood, near Leeds, in 1717; while another account—though less certain—gives Westminster the credit of his birth. Brought up to the medical profession, and was surgeon on board the *Barfleur*, with captain lord Harry Powlett. Afterwards he became steward for the estates of the duke of Bolton, and resided chiefly at his grace's seat, Bolton Hall, in Wensleydale. Published, "*Wensleydale, or Rural Contemplations*;" and other poems. Died in 1798.

Barret, Stephen, was born at Kildwick, in 1718, and received his education at the school of Skipton, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, and entered into orders. For many years he was master of the grammar school at Ashford, in Kent, which he resigned in 1773, on being preferred to the rectory of Hothfield in the same county, where he died in 1801.

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He wrote many excellent articles for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, particularly one on a new method of modelling the tenses of verbs; translated Pope's pastorals into Latin, and published Ovid's epistles in English verse, with a Satire on War.

Baron, Richard, a political writer, was born at Leeds, and educated at Glasgow. Was ordained pastor of the dissenting congregation at Pinner's Hall, London, but left the ministry some years after out of disgust. Was a zealous republican, and assisted Hollis in collecting and publishing works favourable to that cause, particularly those of Milton and Harrington. Died in 1768.

Roebuck, John, a physician and projector, was born at Sheffield, in 1718. Was educated at Northampton, and next at Edinburgh; took his doctor's degree at Leyden, in Holland; after which he settled in Birmingham, where he applied chemistry to practical purposes; and was joined by Mr. Garbett in those experiments. Established a manufacture of the oil of vitriol at Prestonpans, and gave up his medical profession; after which he established an iron foundry, and leased the duke of Hamilton's coal and salt works at Borrowstounness. He became ruined in property, and died in 1794.

Cawthorne, James, was born at Sheffield, November 4th, 1719, and was educated at the ancient grammar school in that town. Removed to the grammar school of Kirby-Lonsdale, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the muses. Published a fugitive local periodical, called "The Tea Table." In 1734, he published, in his native town, a poem, entitled, "The Perjured Lover;" the subject having been suggested by the popular story of "Inkle and Yarico." Was matriculated of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1738; from whence he removed, apparently without taking a degree, to London, and became assistant to Mr. Clare, in an academy in Soho Square. He married his master's daughter; and having taken orders, was elected head master of Tunbridge school, in Kent. He wrote various poetical exercises, which were spoken by the young gentlemen, on the annual visitations of the Company of Skinners, the patrons of the school. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in 1761. His poetical works were published by W. Woodfal, London, in 1771. Also an article, on the "Sheffield Poets," attributed to the pen of the Rev. James Everett, in the "*Cambridge Review*," for October, 1824.

Montague, Elizabeth, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., and born at York in 1720; received a liberal education under Dr. Conyers Middleton; and, in 1742, married Edward Montague, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, by whom she had no issue. She entertained at her house a literary society, called "the blue stocking club," from the circumstance of one of the members being distinguished by that dress; which was celebrated by an annual dinner to the chimney-sweepers on May-day.

She wrote three dialogues of the dead, printed with those of lord Lyttleton : her principal performance was an essay on the genius and writings of Shakespeare. And since her death have appeared four volumes of her letters.—*Gent. Mag.*

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Fawkes, Francis, a poet, was born in Yorkshire about 1721 ; and took his master's degree at Cambridge in 1745 ; and, on entering into orders, became curate of Bramham, where he wrote "Bramham Park," a poem. He obtained the curacy of Croydon in 1754, where he became known to archbishop Herring, who gave him the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, in Kent, which, in 1774, he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes. Published a volume of original poems and translations, and an eclogue on "partridge shooting," and other works. Died in 1777.

Rotherham, John, a physician, was a native of Yorkshire, and took his degree at Edinburgh. He wrote a philosophical enquiry into the nature and properties of water. Died in 1787.

Mason, William, a poet, was born at Trinity Hall, in Yorkshire, in 1725, of which parish his father was vicar, and was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. Wrote "Isis," a poem, against the university of Oxford, which was replied to by Thomas Warton in his "triumph of Isis." Mason produced his "Elfrida," in 1752, a dramatic poem, which was well received ; though the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. He was presented to the living of Aston, and appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1762 he obtained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed ; and five years after he lost his wife, who died of consumption at Bristol. He took a decided part in politics at the commencement of the American war, and was deprived of his chaplainship. He died in 1797.

Cook, James, the celebrated navigator, was the son of a day labourer, and born at Marton, November 3rd, 1728 ; was put to a school at the age of thirteen, where he was taught writing and arithmetic. Bound apprentice to a haberdasher at Staiths, near Whitby. His indentures given up ; and articulated himself for three years to a shipowner at Whitby ; and, in 1755, entered on board the *Eagle*, a seventy-four gun ship ; and four years after obtained a warrant as master of the *Mercury*, in which he was present at the taking of Quebec. Made a complete draught of the channel and river of St. Lawrence. Next appointed to the Northumberland, then employed in the re-capture of Newfoundland. Surveyor with captain Graves and sir Hugh Palliser. Selected to the command of the *Endeavour*, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1768. He went out on voyages of discovery ; and returned 12th of June, 1771, and was promoted to the rank of commander for his services. In the following year he was sent out on a voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere, in the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, accompanied by captain Furneaux, with the *Adventurer*. Was elected a member of the Royal Society. Sailed, in 1776, to decide

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the long agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean, taking with him the Resolution and the Discovery. The object was not accomplished. Reached the Sandwich Islands. Fell by a club at Owhyhee, and then dispatched by a dagger, when his body was carried off in triumph by the savages, and devoured. This melancholy event occurred February 14th, 1779. He left a widow and family; on the former £200 per annum was settled by the king, and £25 on each of the children.—(See Annals, vol. i. page 178.)

Foster, Mark, said, by the Rev. M. H. Miller, vicar of Scarborough, to have been born at Thornton, near Pickering, and that when young, came under the notice of Dr. John Garnet, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, and obtained a small preferment. Published an elegant poem, in three cantos, entitled, "Scarborough."—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Bridges, Thomas, was a banker, and wine merchant, in Hull, and brother also to Dr. Bridges, formerly of that town. He was the author of a humorous travesty of Homer, in two volumes, under the facetious title of "a new translation of Homer's Iliad, adapted to the capacity of honest English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding Eaters: by Caustic Barebones, a broken apothecary, 1702." The author also of some other light and entertaining compositions. He failed in business.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Ingram, Robert, was born at Beverley, March 9th, 1726-7, and educated at Corpus-Christi college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree in arts. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent, next to the living of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and afterwards to the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He published,—View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or the period when the Mystery of God shall be finished; an account of the Ten Tribes, originally written by Manasseh Ben Israel; and an explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials. Died in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

Fawcett, Sir William, a general, was born at Shipden-Hall, in 1728. He served in the German war with great reputation, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby. Promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet in 1772, and five years after to that of major-general. Succeeded to the adjutant generalship; and, in 1782, was made lieutenant-general; and four years after he received the Order of the Bath; and in 1796, full rank of general. His last promotion was to the governorship of Chelsea College. He translated the "Reveries of Marshal Saxe;" "Regulations for the Prussian cavalry and infantry;" to which was added, "the Prussian Tactics." Published also, "Rules and Regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements of his Majesties Forces." Died in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

Darling, Ralph, was born at Hull, January 17th, 1728, where he was for many years a medical practitioner. He was an alderman,

and twice mayor of his native town. Turned the English translation of the Holy Evangelists into verse. He died in 1801.

Porteus, Beilby, an English prelate, was born at York, May 8, 1731. Educated at Ripon, and next as a sizer at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1759, gained the Seatonian prize for a poem on "Death." Became chaplain to archbishop Secker in 1762; and three years after married the daughter of Mr. Hodgson, of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire. Obtained two small livings in Kent, which he exchanged for Hunton, in the same county, and a prebend at Peterborough. In 1767, obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and the same year took his doctor's degree. Was made chaplain to the king, and master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He was a favourite with the queen; and at her majesty's desire, was made bishop of Chester, in 1776, from whence, in 1787, he was translated to London. He died May 14, 1808, and was buried at Tunbridge, in Kent, in a chapel built and endowed by himself. His works, consisting of Charges, Sermons, Tracts, Speeches, and the Life of Secker, have been published with his memoirs prefixed.

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Hulme, Nathaniel, a physician, was born at Holme Thorp, in 1732. Studied under his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, a physician at Halifax, after which he became a pupil at Guy's hospital. Went as surgeon in the navy; and in 1765, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. Settled in London, and became physician to the General Dispensary, and to the city of London Lying-in hospital. Was appointed physician to the Charter-house, where he died in 1807. He published, a Safe and Easy Remedy for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, Scurvy, Gout, &c.; papers also in the transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which he was a member. Obtained a gold medal from the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for an answer to a prize question, concerning the cellular skin of new-born infants.—*Gent. Mag.*

Cappe, Newcome, a dissenting divine, was born at Leeds, in 1732. Was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and finished his studies at Glasgow. After which, he became minister of a congregation at York, where he died, in 1800.

Priestley, Joseph, was born at Fieldhead, March, 1733, and educated in an academy at Daventry, after which he became minister to a congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; from whence he removed to Nantwich, in Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary, on a plan of liberal sentiment. He published, while tutor in this institution, the "history of electricity," which procured his election into the Royal Society, and his degree of doctor from Edinburgh. Afterwards went to Leeds, where he made important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air, for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society. Made numerous philosophical experiments on inspired air in connection with the action of blood—on

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the food of plants, &c. Became companion to the earl of Shelburne, with whom he resided seven years, and then retired to Birmingham on a pension, where he devoted more attention to polemics than philosophy. He published some works in defence of materialism and necessity; and began to make more direct attacks on the faith of Christians. In 1783, he published his "history of the corruptions of Christianity;" and was exposed by Dr. Horsley. He next engaged warmly in the proceedings for a repeal of the corporation and test acts. The French Revolution opened a wide field for him; and the part he took in it gave great offence to the people of Birmingham. The destruction of the Bastile was celebrated in July, 1791, in consequence of which a riot took place, and his house, with others, was destroyed; after which, he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price. He went to America in 1794, where he died, Feb. 6th, 1804.—*Life of himself and his Son.*

Ramsden, Jesse, an optician, was born at Halifax, in 1735, and served his apprenticeship to a hot-presser; after which he went to London, and studied engraving. He next became a mathematical instrument maker, in Piccadilly, and, by marrying a daughter of Dolland, improved his knowledge in that profession. Among other discoveries, made an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the Board of Longitude. He died at Brighton, in 1800.—*Hutton.*

Fowler, Thomas, a physician, was born at York in 1736, and commenced business as an apothecary in his native city, in 1760. He went to Edinburgh in 1774, and graduated there in 1778. He next settled at Stafford, as physician to the Infirmary; but in 1791 he returned to York, where he died, in 1801. His works are, Medical Reports on the effects of Tobacco; Medical Reports on the effects of Arsenic; and Medical Reports on the Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Zouch, Thomas, was born in 1737, at Sandal, near Wakefield, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1763. He was presented to the rectory of Wycliffe in 1770; in 1793, he was instituted to that of Scragingham, and ten years after collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1808, he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, but declined on account of age. His works are,—The Crucifixion, a Seaton prize poem; an Enquiry into the prophetic character of the Romans as described by Daniel; the Good Schoolmaster, as exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clarke; Memoir of John Sudbury, Dean of Durham; an edition of Isaac Walton's "Love of Truth;" another of that writer's Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson. He left a manuscript Memoir of Sir George Wheler. He died in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

Shaw, Cuthbert, was the son of a shoemaker at Ravensworth, near Richmond, was born in 1738; was some time usher to the gram-

mar school at Darlington, where he published his first poem, entitled "Liberty." He took to the stage. Wrote a satire, entitled the "Four Farthing Candles," with a view to ridicule Coleman, Churchill, Lloyd, and Shirley; and next made Churchill the object of single attack, in a heroic poem, called the "Race of Mercurius Spur, with notes by Faustinus Scriblerus." He had the instruction for some time of the son of Philip Dormer Stanhope, the earl of Chesterfield. He died in the prime of life, in 1771.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

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Thompson, Edward, a poet, was born at Hull, in 1738. He went to sea in the mercantile service, but afterwards entered the royal navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant; and, by the interest of Garrick, he was appointed, in 1778, to the command of the *Hyæna*; in 1785 he became captain of the *Grampus*, and was sent to the coast of Africa, where he died the year following. He wrote some licentious poems; an entertainment called—*Trincula's trip to the Jubilee*; the *Sailors' Letters*, and several Songs. Published also editions of the works of Paul Whitehead, Oldham the poet, and Andrew Marvel.—*Europ. Mag.*

Wallis, George, was born at York, in 1740; and after being educated for the medical profession, took the usual degree of M.D. and practiced in the city. He published the *Juveniliad*, a satire; *Perjury*, a poem; the *Mercantile Lovers*, a dramatic satire, which was performed in the York theatre; edited Sydenham's works, and the third edition of *Motherley's Dictionary*; besides which he gave to the world several medical tracts, particularly—the *Art of preventing Diseases*, and *restoring Health*. He died in London, Jan. 30, 1802.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Berkenhout, John, was born at Leeds, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760, he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic; but took his doctor's degree at Leyden, in 1765. Attended the British commissioners to America in 1778, and on his return obtained a pension. His works, published at different times, on *History*, *Literature*, *Biography*, *Medicine*, and *Chemistry*, comprise nineteen volumes. He died in the 60th year of his age, in 1791.—*Europ. Mag.*

Milner, Joseph, was the son of a poor weaver at Leeds, and born there in 1744; was educated at the free grammar school of his native place, and next at Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1766, and obtained one of the chancellor's medals. Became master of the grammar school at Hull, where he was chosen afternoon lecturer. Presented to the vicarage of North Ferriby, and latterly to that of Holy Trinity church in Hull. His works are, the *Life of William Howard*; answer to Gibbon's attack on Christianity; *Essays on the influence of the Holy Spirit*; a history of the Church of Christ; two volumes of *Sermons*, with *Life* prefixed. Died Nov. 15, 1797.

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Milner, Isaac, younger brother of Joseph, was brought up to the weaving business; was devoted, while at the loom, to the study of the classics and mathematics. He was taken by his brother Joseph as assistant in the grammar school; and afterwards sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where, in 1774, he was senior wrangler, and gained the first mathematical prize. He had Wilberforce and Pitt for pupils, with whom he made a tour of the Continent. In 1783 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy; and five years after elected master of his college, and took his doctor's degree. Was made dean of Carlisle; in 1792 served the office of vice-chancellor; and six years after succeeded Waring as Lucasian professor of mathematics. He died in 1820. He published, *Animadversions on Hawker's Church History*; a continuation of his brother's *Ecclesiastical History*; *Strictures on the publications of Dr. Marsh respecting the Bible Society*; *Life of Joseph Milner* prefixed to his works.—*Gent. Mag.*

Mather, Joseph, was popular among the uncultivated masses in Sheffield, as ballad-maker, and ballad-monger.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Comber, Thomas, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of M.A. in 1770, and to that of LL.D. seven years after. Became rector of Kirkby Misperton, and afterwards of Morborne and Buckworth, in Huntingdonshire. Was the intimate friend of bishop Warburton. Published, the *Heathen rejection of Christianity in the first ages considered, against Weston, who retaliated with severity*; an *Examination of Middleton on the Miraculous Powers*; a *Vindication of the Revolution*; *Memoirs of the Lord Deputy Wandesforde, &c.*—*Nichol's Bowyer.*

Bramah, Joseph, an ingenious mechanic, was born at Stainborough, in 1749. He received a common education, and was employed in early life in agricultural occupations, till lameness led him to relinquish that line, and was apprenticed to a carpenter. Had previously made violoncellos and a violin. Went to London, and was employed as a cabinet-maker. Undertook the manufacture of pumps, pipes, cocks, &c., for which he received patents. Made hydraulic machines, for which he received a patent. Took out a patent for the application of the hydrostatic uniform pressure of fluids. Employed by the Bank of England, in 1807, to construct a machine for printing the date lines of the Notes. Died in 1815.—*New Monthly Mag.*

Carlisle, Frederick, Earl of, was the fifth earl. Born May 28, 1748, and died September 4, 1825. In 1801, appeared, in a handsome 8vo volume, "The Tragedies and Poems of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the Garter," &c., comprising "the Father's Revenge," and "the Step Mother." Was petulantly attacked by Lord Byron.—*Selwin and his Contemp.*

Robinson, Thomas, was born at Wakefield, in 1749, and was educated at the grammar-school of his native place, next at Trinity

College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1772. Became curate of St. Martin, in Leicester; and, in 1778, was presented to the living of St. Mary, in that town, which he held till his death, in 1813. Was calvinistic in his sentiments, and firmly attached to the constitution of the Established Church. Published, *Scripture Characters*; the Christian System unfolded; and *Sermons and Tracts*.—*Life by Vaughan*.

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Elliott, Ebenezer, was of Scotch extraction. Kept a handsome shop, and had a small iron-foundry, in Rotherham, where he resided fifty years, and from whence he removed, on a failure in business, to Smithy-place, near Holmfirth, where he died, July 13, 1822, in the 74th year of his age. Published a poetical "Paraphrase of the Book of Job, agreeable to the meaning of the Sacred text." Had three sons and three daughters, most of whom appeared to inherit more or less of their father's character, one of whom was Ebenezer, the celebrated "Corn Law Rhymers."—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Tucker, Nathaniel, born in Bermuda, in 1750, but spent the greater part of his life in Yorkshire, first at Malton, and next, for a period of twenty-two years, at Hull, in each of which places, he practiced as a physician. Studied at Edinburgh. Published a Poem, entitled, "The Bermudian;" and another, entitled, "The Anchorite." Died in 1807.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Burrow, Reuben, a mathematician, was born at Hoberley. Received a common education, after which he became clerk to a merchant in London, and next usher to a writing master in Bunhill-row. Removed to Portsmouth, where he kept a school, but without success, on which he returned to London. Was employed by Dr. Maskelyne, whom he accompanied in making observations on the mountain of Schehallian. Was appointed drawing-master to the Tower, and editor of the *Gentleman and Lady's Diaries*. Published a *Restitution of Appolonius on Inclinations*, and a tract on *Projectiles*; he went to Calcutta, in 1782, where he taught mathematics, and was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society; and was employed in a trigonometrical survey of Bengal, but while engaged in this important work died, in 1791. Several of his papers are published in the *Asiatic Transactions*.—*New Monthly Mag.*

Richardson, John, was born in 1750, on "Tyne's fair banks," but became naturalized by long residence in Yorkshire. Enlisted into the army. Became master of the Free-school in Sheffield Park. Was Paymaster-Sergeant from the raising of the corps of the "Lay Independent Sheffield Volunteers;" and in 1796, published "Poems on various occasions." Died September 19, 1840.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Kipling, Thomas. This learned divine was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge; where he proceeded to the degree of

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bachelor of arts, in 1768; that of master in 1771; bachelor in divinity in 1779; and doctor in the same faculty in 1784; at which time he was appointed deputy-professor of divinity, under bishop Watson. In 1793, rendered himself obnoxious to a certain party, by leading the prosecution of Mr. W. Frend, of Jesus' College, for professing unitarianism while he held a fellowship; in consequence of which that gentleman was deprived and expelled. The doctor was selected to superintend the publication of the Codex Bæza. The work was attacked by his opponents in Mr. Frend's case. Was made dean of Peterborough, and held with it, the living of Holme, in Yorkshire. Died at the latter place in 1822. His works are,—the Elementary parts of Dr. Smith's Optics: Codex Theoderi Bæza Cantab. complectons; the Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic, (this work was severely handled under the signature of Academicus, to whom the dean replied with vigour); Certain Accusations brought by the Papists against the Protestants examined; the doctor preached the Lectures furnished by Mr. Boyle, but did not publish them.

Gibson, Francis, was born at Whitby, in 1752, and after an education under Mr. Charlton, the learned historian of his native town, and subsequently spending some years in a sea-faring life, for which he had no great predilection, he returned to Whitby, and was, in 1787, appointed collector of the customs at the port. Published a Play, entitled, "Streanshall Abbey, or the Danish Invasion," which was first acted at Whitby, in 1799, and often since. A volume of poetical pieces was published after his death, which occurred July 24, 1805.—*Young's Hist. Whitby.*

Drummond, George Hay, was the second son of George, earl of Kinnoul, successively chaplain to George the Second, prebendary of Westminster, bishop of St. Asaph, Salisbury, and archbishop of York; born at Badsworth, near Doncaster. In 1802, he published a volume of neat "Verses, Social and Domestic," which he affectionately dedicated to the departed spirit of his wife, who died in child-bed, in 1799.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Watkins, William, was born at Whitby in 1755, and educated under Mr. Charlton, the historian of Whitby. He had both learning and genius; and published several poetical pieces; *Athelgiva*; the Sailor; the Apology; Concy and Adelaide; Essays, after the manner of the Spectator, entitled, "The Whitby Spy; and "The Fall of Carthage," a play, often acted at Whitby. Died January 4, 1811.—*Young's Hist. of Whitby.*

Homfray, Francis, formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, obtained holy orders, and wrote a pleasing poem, entitled, *Thoughts on Happiness.*—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.*

Wright, Thomas, an inditer of Hudibrastic lines, was born at Moulter Hall, in Halifax; and was taught in the free school at Bradford. Had a small estate; and became inspector of woollen cloths for the district in which he resided. He published a familiar

Religious Conversation in verse, in which he gives an exposition of Arminianism. Died Feb. 1801.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

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Willan, Robert, a physician, was born in 1757, at Hill, near Sedburgh: his father was a physician and a quaker, in which profession the son was educated, but some years after quitted the society, and graduated at Edinburgh in 1780, and the year following settled at Darlington, where he published a tract, entitled—"Observations on the Sulphur Water at Croft." He removed to London, and became physician to the dispensary in Carey-street; and was admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791. Died of dropsy, at Madeira, in 1812. Published the *Life of Christ*, harmonized from the Gospels; *Reports on the Diseases of London*; a treatise on Cutaneous Diseases; another on Vaccination; and papers in the Medical Journal.—*Life by Bateman.*

Bawdween, William Place of birth uncertain, but was vicar several years of Hooton Pagnell, Yorkshire: was a sound scholar, and devoted to antiquarian researches. He undertook an entire translation of Doomesday Book, which he proposed to print in ten quarto volumes, but published only two, containing Yorkshire, and parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland: also Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln: the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester. Died in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

Baynes, John, an English lawyer, was born in Yorkshire, in 1758, and was educated, first at Richmond school, afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. From thence he removed to Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. A zealous Whig, and wrote for the newspapers; and had the archæological epistle to dean Milles, on Rowley's poems, attributed to him. Several of his poetical effusions appeared in the magazines. Had intended to have published a correct edition of Coke's tracts, but was prevented by death in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

Topham, Edward, an ingenious gentleman, was the son of Dr. Topham, Judge of the Prerogative Court at York, was educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained a commission in the Guards, where he rose to the rank of major: and was proprietor at one time of a fashionable paper called "The World," in which he inserted several lively pieces in prose and verse, particularly the curious Memoir of John Elwes, the miser. His other works are—"Letters from Edinburgh;" "Address to Edmund Burke, Esq.;" Account of a Stone which fell from the Clouds on his estate in Yorkshire;" and some dramas. Died at Doncaster in 1820.—*Gent. Mag.*

Tyson, J., published a volume, in 1790, under the title of "The Poetical Works of J. Tyson, Grammarian and Mathematician, Leeds," with a dedication to the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., of Kirby-Ravensworth, from "Boar Lane, Leeds." There is a paraphrastic

A. D. translation by him of Metastasio's Hymn to Venus, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

1700 to 1800 *Tennant, Smithson*, an ingenious chemist, was born at Selby, of which parish his father was vicar, Nov. 30, 1761; was placed in a school at Scorton, next at Tadcaster, and afterwards under Dr. Croft, at Beverley, where he applied himself more to science than classics. Went to Edinburgh in 1781, to study physic, and the year after became a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, where he proceeded to bachelor in medicine in 1788; and took the degree of doctor in 1791. Settled in London in 1812, and delivered lectures on mineralogy; next year was elected professor of chemistry at Cambridge. Read a course, and went to France, where, as he was about to embark on his return, was thrown from his horse, near Boulonge, by which he fractured his skull, and died Feb. 22, 1815. Was fellow of the Royal Society, and communicated numerous papers, which are published in the Transactions.—*Thompson's Annals of Philos.*

Patrick, Richard, was born at Hull, and received his education under the excellent Rev. Joseph Milner. Was for twenty years vicar of the parish of Sculcoates, and one of the most erudite authors of the constellation of those whose names are identified with the town of Hull. Wrote a poem, entitled, "The Death of Prince Bagration, or the French defeated in Russia and Poland, in 1812 and 1813."—*In his Address to Lit. and Phil. Society, Hull.*

Rokeby, Lord. The Right Hon. Matthew Montagu, fourth lord Rokeby of Armagh, and sixth baronet of Rokeby in Yorkshire, was born in 1763, and died Sept. 1, 1831. Published four volumes of the Letters of his aunt, the celebrated Mrs. Montagu; and in 1820, an original production of his pen, entitled—"John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, an Historic Play, in five acts."—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Pearson, Sarah, was a native of Sheffield, and born in 1768, where she died, May 21, 1833. Published a thin quarto volume of Poems, dedicated by permission to the Countess Fitzwilliam, in 1790, which was honoured with the names of not less than a thousand subscribers. About ten years after, sent a novel into the world, entitled "the Medallion," dedicated by permission to George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales.—*Cambridge Review.*

Rhodes, Ebenezer, was born at Masborough, a suburb of Rotherham, and was apprenticed to one of the staple trades of Sheffield, where he ultimately attained to the distinction of "Master" of the Corporation of Cutlers. Published a dramatic composition, entitled "Alfred," in connexion with some smaller poems, in 1790. Was particularly famed for his "Peak Scenery," in two elegant quarto volumes, illustrated by engravings after drawings by sir Francis Chantry. Is less deficient in vigour of expression than tenderness of feeling, as a poet.—*Cambridge Review.*

Barnard, Robert, was a member of the Society of Friends, and

called himself the "Poet Laureate" of Sheffield, where he resided as a dealer in the staple wares of the town; and in the newspapers of which place, about 1790, published a variety of fugitive pieces. In 1816, he gave to the world, at Colebrook Dale, near Bridgenorth, where he afterwards resided, "A Wreath from the Wilderness; being a Selection from the Metrical Arrangements of *Accola Montis Ameni*." His style neat and flowing, evincing purity of sentiment and classical taste, and in some instances, even energy and harmony of expression.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

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Wrangham, Francis, was born June 11, 1769, near Malton, where his father, a respectable man of an ancient Yorkshire family, held a farm. Was under the tuition of the Rev. Stephen Thirwel, his father's neighbour; next under the Rev. James Robinson, and then with the Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull. Entered Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1786, where he gave the first earnest of his future scholarship, by gaining Sir William Browne's gold medal for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams. Afterwards moved to Trinity hall, and finally to Trinity college, at both of which schools he distinguished himself. Entered holy orders in 1794. Enjoyed, either successively or collectively, various valuable livings and other ecclesiastical appointments, including the archdeaconries of Cleveland and of the East-riding of Yorkshire. He had one of the first private libraries of any clergyman in the diocese, described by himself in a privately printed catalogue of 600 pages octavo. His works, consisting of Biography, Sermons, editions of learned authors, Poetry, &c., too voluminous to name in a simple notice. Died at Chester, Dec. 27, 1843.—*Public Characters*.

Coldwell, William, was a native of Stockwith, and resided the greater part of his life at Sheffield. Published "The Psalms, or Sacred Odes of the Royal Psalmist David;" "Hebrew Harmonies and Allusions;" and two volumes of Fables and "Moral Poems." Died at Liverpool, in 1836.—*Holland's Psalmists of Britain*.

Wilberforce, William, Esq. M.P., was born at Hull. Sat in several successive parliaments. Immortalized as the Negroe's Friend. Eminent as a public speaker; nor less as a Christian. His most popular work—"A practical view of the prevailing religious system of professed Christians in the higher and middle classes in this Country, contrasted with real Christianity;" a work published when M.P. for the county of York, and characterized as vehement, impassioned, urgent, fervid, instant; but rather the production of an orator than of a writer; leaving no doubt meanwhile of the intention, the virtue, the learning, and the patriotism of the eloquent and well-informed senator. Public and private character, when scrutinized, compelled his enemies to say—"We can find no occasion against this man, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God."—*Life by his Sons*.

Thompson, Thomas, a banker at Hull; was a poor boy, and rose to eminence, in consequence of his integrity and Christian character.

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Was a local preacher in the Wesleyan connexion. The friend of Wilberforce. Was a member of the House of Commons, and exceedingly useful in committees. Built Cottingham Castle. The father of the celebrated colonel Thompson, who sat for Hull and Bradford, in Yorkshire. Published, among other things, "a History of the Church and Priory of Swine, in Holderness;" "A fellow of the Antiquarian Society."—*Everett's Lit. Recol.*

Dykes, Thomas, Rev., was born December 21, 1761, at Ipswich; and was educated at a boarding school in the neighbourhood of the town in which he was born. Distinguished for early piety. He relinquished business; visited Hull, and became acquainted with the excellent Joseph Milner. Went to Cambridge as a fellow-commoner at Magdalen college, then the general resort of young men seriously disposed. Became acquainted with Professor Farish, and other distinguished characters. Was ordained deacon in 1788 to the curacy of Cottingham. Married Mary, the eldest daughter of the celebrated W. Hey, Esq. of Leeds, who, joined to the highest professional skill the purest and most devoted piety. Took the curacy of Barwick-in-Elmet, to which he was ordained priest in 1789, where he was useful in the conversion of sinners. Raised a church at Hull, which was consecrated by archbishop Markham in 1791. Here, as the founder and incumbent of St. John's, the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B., closed a faithful, affectionate, and extensively useful ministry, of fifty-six years continuance, August 23, 1847, in the 85th year of age. "He being dead, yet speaketh."—*Life.*

Browne, Thomas, was born in 1771, and was the son of a clergyman, who resided at Lestringham, near Kirby-Moorside, and nephew of Thomas Browne, a bookseller in Hull. Was some time under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull, and in 1797, went to reside in that town, having undertaken the editorship of the *Hull Advertiser*. Published many of his prose essays, and poetical pieces, in the said paper, under the signature of "Alexis." Obtained holy orders, but died shortly after, Jan. 8, 1798. His poems afterwards published by Mr. J. Merritt, of Liverpool.—*Merritt's Life of Browne.*

Hofland. Mrs. B., was born in Sheffield, in 1770, and was the daughter of Mr. R. Wreaks, an extensive manufacturer in the same town. She was twice married. Had an infant son four months when her first husband died, and after eleven years widowhood, became the wife of Mr. Hofland, a well-known landscape painter, and author of the "Angler's Manual." Her first work was a volume of verse, in 1805, entitled, "Poems by Barbara Hoole," dedicated to the Countess Fitzwilliam—with a list of subscribers covering more than forty pages. Distinguished for good sense, vivid poetical conception, and appropriateness of language. Published a number of prose works for the young; in addition to which was, a volume of humorous rhyme, in imitation of Anstey's "New Bath Guide," in 1812, under the title of "A Season at Harrogate, in a series of

poetical Epistles, from Benjamin Blunderhead, Esq.," to his mother in Derbyshire." Died at Richmond, in Surrey, Nov. 9, 1844.
—*Cambridge Review*.

Montgomery, James, was born Nov. 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His father and mother Moravian missionaries, who died amidst their labours in the West Indies. The eldest of three brothers. Left Scotland when a child, for Grace Hill, Ireland. Came to England, and was educated at the establishment of the United Brethren, Fulneck, near Leeds. After some vicissitudes of youthful fortune, settled at Sheffield, in 1792, with Mr. Gales, the proprietor of a Sheffield newspaper, which in a short time became his own, and was conducted by him, under the title of "The Iris," till 1825. Was twice imprisoned, during the turbulent times of 1794 and 1795, in York Castle, for imputed political offences. Published "Prison Amusements," somewhere about 1796; the "Wanderer of Switzerland," in 1806. "The West Indies;" "The World before the Flood," in 1818; "Greenland;" "The Pelican Island;" "Songs of Zion," &c. Two collected editions have been published. In 1835, government granted an unsolicited pension of £150 a year to him.—*Public Characters*.

Hick, Samuel, "the Village Blacksmith," was born a few miles east of Leeds, and spent most of his life at Micklegate. A simple minded man, who exercised as a local preacher in the Wesleyan body. Remarkable for generosity, faith, and prayer; and by his one talent yielded a greater harvest of good to the Christian church than many with their ten. An amazing amount of simple, pure, unsophisticated nature, combined with the strictest morals and the most fervid zeal. Died in 1832, at an advanced age. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that his Memoir passed through eleven editions in about twelve years, embracing between twenty and thirty thousand copies.—*Everett's Life of Hick*.

Dawson, William, commonly called "the Yorkshire Farmer," resided at Barwick-in-Elmet, where he was born. Received his first religious impressions under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, of Hull, and the Rev. John Graham, of York, both of whom officiated at Barwick in early life. A local preacher among the methodists, and deemed the Shakespeare of the Wesleyan pulpit. The last who spoke in the strain of "olden times" in methodism. Eccentric in a high degree; but when he preached, strong convulsions rocked alike the pulpit and the pew. A wonderful variety of cadences; alternately rolling with the thunder and flashing with the lightning; exhibiting the lion and the lamb in the same discourse. Died somewhere about 1842, at Colne, between 60 and 70 years of age.—*Everett's Life of Dawson*.

Edwards, John, an estimable man, and a pleasing poet, was born in the Moravian community, at Fulneck, near Leeds, December 5, 1772, which place he left about 1790, and went to Derby.

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A. D. His first publication was "All Saints' Church," a blank verse composition, in 1805; his next, "the Tour of the Dove, or a Visit to Dovedale," published in 1821. Smaller pieces appeared from 1700 to 1800 his pen afterwards, as "Recollections of Filey," &c.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Richardson, Charlotte, whose maiden-name was Smith, was born at York, in 1775. Published, "Poems, written on Different Occasions;" and afterwards, "Poems, chiefly composed under the pressure of severe Illness." Kindly patronised by Mrs. Cappe, a woman schooled in adversity. Died in College Yard, York, September 26, 1825.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Pierson, Mr. A schoolmaster at Stokesley, wrote about the year 1800, a poem, called "Roseberry Topping," which was favourably received.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Sadler, Michael Thomas, though born in Derbyshire, spent the greater part of his time in Leeds, and was identified with the place, as one of its denizens. Was a member of the House of Commons, in which the power of his eloquence was felt on more occasions than one. Published a volume, entitled "the Law of Population, a Treatise in disproof of the Superfecundity of Human Beings;" a work tinged with his own professed political opinions. Several fugitive pieces were printed during his life-time, as well as specimens of a finished version of the Psalms, in metre, which appeared after his death, in 1835, evincing considerable poetic talent. An Epic Poem, entitled "Alfred," was left in manuscript.—*Life of M. T. Sadler*.

Bingley, William, a divine and naturalist, was born in Yorkshire, and bred first to the law, which profession was forsaken for the church. Went to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1795, where he took his first degree in 1799, and the second in due course with reputation. While under-graduate made an excursion into Wales, and published his tour in two interesting volumes. The work was well received; and in 1802, printed a compilation, entitled, "Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the lives, manners, and economy of the Animal Creation," 3 vols, 8vo; since reprinted, under the better title of "Anecdotes of Animals," in 4 vols, 12mo. Besides these works, published "the Economy of a Christian Life," 2 vols; "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," 8vo.; Biographical Dictionary of Musical Composers," 2 vols, 8vo. Died in the prime of life, March 11, 1823.—*Gent. Mag.*

Thompson, Benjamin, a celebrated translator of German dramatic literature into English, was the son of Alderman B. B. Thompson, a timber merchant in Hull, where he was born, March 10, 1774. Sent to Germany at the age of fifteen, to finish his education, where he obtained a critical knowledge of the language of the country. Translated Kotzebue's "Stranger," soon after he returned to England. Went to London, and became an author by profes-

sion, publishing, besides various other works of a similar class, six volumes of translations, under the title of "the German Theatre." Published some Imitations of Gellert, in the "Hull Advertiser," in 1798, under the signature of "Hugo;" "the Recall of Momus, a Bagatelle;" "Godolphin, or the Lion of the North," a drama; and "Oberon's Oath, or the Paladin and the Princess, a melodramatic romance," founded on a piece of Wieland. Died in London, May 26, 1816.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

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Gott, Benjamin, Esquire, of Armley House, near Leeds, was born on the 24th of June, 1762; was the son of a man who, by his energy and talents, raised himself to eminence as an able civil engineer. He was educated at Bingley school, and in early life his abilities and amiable disposition endeared him to his school-fellows and friends. He entered, and afterwards became a partner of, the firm of Wormald and Fountaine, which, by the retirement of the other partners, became eventually the establishment alone of Mr. Gott and his Sons. Thus placed in a commanding situation, Mr. Gott's superior qualities acquired an ample field for their development. Untiring energy, an enlarged intelligence, and an enterprising spirit, soon raised the subject of this memoir to the head of the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire. During the war his establishments were on so large a scale, that at one period £1,000 a week in wages were paid by his house. Wealth thus acquired was nobly dispensed.

Mr. Gott was the active supporter of every charitable institution, a patron of the fine arts, and a firm and enlightened upholder of our Constitution in Church and State, from a conscientious conviction of its excellence. He was one of the founders of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, to both of which he gave large donations. To the poor he was a most bountiful benefactor, both at Leeds and at Armley; and to the numerous persons in his employment he was a generous and kind master,—many of them having spent a life-time in his service,—and not a few having received liberal pensions on their superannuation.

Mr. Gott's health had lately somewhat declined; but on the Sunday preceding his death he was well enough to attend Kirkstall Church, on the occasion of the Bishop of Ripon preaching for a charitable purpose. That evening, however, he became ill, and a spasmodic attack ensuing, he sunk under its effects on the Friday following, February 14th, 1840, in his 78th year.

His funeral, which took place on the 21st, presented a scene which evinced a melancholy, but gratifying evidence of the universal esteem in which his character was held. The principal gentry attended, amongst whom were the Messrs. Christopher and William Beckett, Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, Mr. J. Blayds, and Mr. W. Hey. All the manufactories at Armley suspended their works; the shops

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were closed, and the Chapel of Armley was filled by a large and respectable company, dressed in mourning. One of the most affecting incidents was the appearance of the twelve inmates of the almshouses, endowed a few years ago by the munificence of the deceased.

We have only sketched a faint outline of the qualities which adorned the life of this estimable man. His understanding was vigorous; his mind, either in the study of books or men, was ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge. His mansion, at Armley, and his collection of pictures and books, testified his taste and pursuits. He was well known to the most enlightened of his day, and ranked amongst his friends, Rennie, Watt, and Chantrey. In domestic life he sustained all its relations with undeviating kindness and integrity. Mr. Gott has left two sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one, have been married, but two are now widows.

Pryme, George, of the family of the de la Prymes, was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself while an under-graduate, by gaining Sir William Browne's gold medal, in 1801 and 1802, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, and the best Greek Ode. Was a native of Hull. Gained, in 1803, the Buchanan prize for the best Greek Ode on the Creation. "*Γενεθω Θεω;*" In each of the two following years, had the first prize awarded to him for the best Latin Essay; and in 1809, the Seatonian prize was adjudged to him, for his poem on "the Conquest of Canaan." Printed, "an Ode to Trinity College," in 1813. The author also of various publications on Political Economy.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Johnson, Benjamin, commonly called by the inhabitants of old Danum, "The Bard of Butter Cross," published a volume of "Original Poems on various subjects." Designated "the Rev. B. Johnson, late assistant in the Grammar school, Doncaster." A second edition appeared in 1805.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Young, George, though north of the Tweed, was long resident, as a Christian minister, in Whitby. Obtained a degree of doctor in divinity. Published the History of Whitby; the Life of Captain Cook; and other interesting works.

Wilson, Isaac, though born in the county of Durham, was identified with Yorkshire, through a long residence of about forty years in it, as editor of the Hull Advertiser, in which paper many of his poetical productions appeared. Published in 1830, a collection of Miscellanies, in prose and verse; consisting of the Inspector, including "the Infidel and Christian Philosophers; or the last hours of Voltaire and Addison contrasted.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Lambert, Oswald, was born at Hawes, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, March 13, 1780. Was a schoolmaster, and died in the same town, March 17, 1837. Published, in 1817, in reference to Mr. Maude's poem, a shilling pamphlet, of some dozen pages,

entitled, "A Sequel to Wensleydale, or Rural Contemplations."—
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Brierley, Sir John Scott, was born October 16, 1780, at Brompton, near Northallerton, at the Royal Free Grammar School, at which latter place he received his education. Went as clerk in the office of Mr. Walker, solicitor, Ripon, at the age of 18. Removed to a similar situation at Stockton-on-Tees two years afterwards, where he sedulously and successfully addressed himself to mathematical studies. Invited to London, by Mr. Frend. In 1803, appeared "*Bonaparte*," a drama, under the name of "John Scott, Ripon;" and in 1807, "*Loves Lyrics*." He published various prose works on ethical, political, and chemical subjects; and ultimately acquired the honour of knighthood. Was best known as the patentee of *Oleazine*, a composition of importance to the woollen manufacturers. Died at Farm Hill, near Stroud, January 3, 1837.
—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Etty, William, a citizen of York, was intended for the printing business, and was engaged some time in that line in an office in his native city; but the easel, the pencil, the palette, and rainbow hues, had charms which the compositor's desk, the ink, and the press, refused to yield. Was always dabbling with the pencil and the brush,—rose to eminence,—became a member of the Royal Academy,—and produced pictures, which brought prices that living artists rarely command. His pictures mostly of a classical character. One of his last great works was his *Joan of Arc*, which greatly added to his fame. Died somewhere about 1850.—*Athen.*

Thompson, Colonel Perronet, son of T. Thompson, Esq., banker, at Hull, was born in that town, in 1783. A staunch opposer of slavery. Well acquainted with the currency laws in all their bearings. Published his thoughts on the subject; but most noted for his "*Catechism on the Corn Laws*." An abstainer from intoxicating drinks and animal food. Was educated at the Grammar School, Hull; next went to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and of which he subsequently became fellow, having graduated as seventh wrangler. Was midshipman on the Newfoundland station, on board the flag-ship, *Isis*, of 50 guns, commanded by Vice-admiral Gambier; and after three years service, entered the army. Was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and sometime was the Governor of Sierre Leone. Well acquainted with the Arabic language, and chosen interpreter and negotiator with the Wahabees of the Persian Gulph, in 1819. Was joint proprietor with Dr. Bowering, and Jeremy Bentham, in the "*Westminster Review*," to which he contributed, but which ceased in 1836. His works, collected by himself, in six volumes. First sat in parliament for his native town, Hull, in 1835; and was next elected for Bradford, 1847.—*Working Man's Friend.*

Everett, James, who, though a Northumbrian by birth, is numbered among the poets of Yorkshire, owing to his long residence

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in the county of York, especially Hull, York, and Sheffield. Published, successively, a poem in memory of George III.; "Edwin, or the Royal Fugitive;" "the Reign of Terror, and other poems;" "the Village Blacksmith;" "the Wall's End Miner;" "the Polemic Divine;" "Memoir of the Life of William Dawson;" "Adam Clarke Pourtrayed," in 3 vols. 12mo; edited the Miscellaneous Works of the learned Dr. Adam Clarke, in 13 vols, 12mo. The author of several separate tracts, as well as a contributor to various periodicals.—*Poets of Yorkshire. Public Good.*

Blackett, Joseph, a poet, was born in 1786, in a village called Tunstall, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. His father was a day-labourer. Joseph was the youngest but one of twelve children. Was taught writing and arithmetic. Bound an apprentice to an elder brother, a shoemaker, in London. Improved in writing. Married a sister of his brother's wife, but lost her in 1807, and fell into great trouble. Continued to cultivate an acquaintance with the muse, to cheer him in misfortune and sickness. Patronised by Mr. Pratt, and enabled to provide for himself and his infant daughter. Was of a consumptive habit. Went to Seaham, in the county of Durham, where he met with liberal friends in Sir Ralph and Lady Milbanke, and their daughter, Lady Byron. Died there of consumption, in August, 1810. His poems collected and published in 2 vols, with a memoir prefixed, the same year.

Stephenson, John Hall, was born in Skelton Castle, Cleveland, in 1787. Remarkable for his poetical genius. Was the "Eugenius" of Sterne, to whom, it is said, he was related. His works were collected and printed uniformly in 1795, comprising, Crazy Tales, Fables for Grown Gentlemen, Lyrical Epistles, Pastoral Puke, Pastoral Cordial, Macarony Fables, Lyric Consolations, Moral Tales, Monkish Epistles, &c. The style bold and fluent, but the sentiment often sadly licentious; in the former, the prototype of Peter Pindar; in the latter, emulating the abominations of Rabelais.—*Ord's Hist. of Cleveland.*

Bronte, Patrick, was minister of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, near Leeds. In 1811, he published "Cottage Poems;" and in 1813, "the Rural Minstrel, a miscellany of descriptive poems." Writes pious sentiments in a plain garb.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Battye, William, a humble poetaster, who, for many years, used to amuse the "Master Cutler," of Sheffield, and his guests, at the annual corporation dinners, with his own compositions in rhyme. Climbed, before the vane-staff was placed upon the lofty spire of the Sheffield parish church, by means of scaling ladders, and standing on the apex, 180 feet from the ground, there played a tune on the French horn.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Ross, James, the worthy schoolmaster of the pleasant village of Thrybergh, situate between Rotherham and Doncaster, published, in 1817, a small volume, entitled, "Wild Warblings."—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Stones, William, was a native of Sheffield, and an itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan Connexion. He published "the Rural Residence, a poem in four books; containing Reflections of a Moral and Religious Nature;" suggested, it is stated, by the multifarious and beautiful objects, presented to his attention in the gardens, and on the estate, belonging to W. Hardy, Esq., of Lethringsett, in the county of Norfolk. Commonplace.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

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Winter, Richard, who laid the foundation of the History of Whitby, by the Rev. George Young, published in 1817, and was himself the author of a poem, entitled, "The Harp of St. Hilda."—*Young's Hist. Whitby*.

Rolls, Mrs. Henry, whose maiden name was Hillary; a family, which, in the fifth century, gave an occupant to the chair of St. Peter, and no less than three saints to the Roman calendar. The name is still distinguished among the nobility in Normanby. One of the Hillarys was bishop of Chichester, in the time of Henry II. The family first settled in the counties of Warwick and Stafford. The last, and remaining branch, removed to Wensleydale, where they purchased estates. Mary was the daughter of Sir Richard, and sister of Sir William Hillary, Bart., and was born in Wensleydale. She was the first wife of the Rev. Henry Rolls, rector of Aldwinckle All Saints, Northamptonshire. She was the author of "Legends of the North;" the scene of which was laid at Nappa Hall, about eight miles from Settle. Published also some fugitive pieces. Died April 8, 1835.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Merryweather, Mrs., was the daughter of an eminent physician, of Whitby, and was married to Dr. Merryweather, of Danby, in Cleveland. She published, in 1833, "the Hermit of Eskdaleside, with other poems," with simply her initials, "J. A. M." Died a few years after. Exhibited fertility of imagination, correct taste, and feminine elegance.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Brettell, Jacob, was born at Gainsbro', where his father was an Unitarian preacher, as he himself afterwards became, and settled at Rotherham. Printed a poem, in 1825, entitled, the "Country Minister;" and in 1828, a volume of "Sketches in verse, from the Historical Books of the Old Testament."—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Smith, John. A Sheffield handicrafts-man, who published, in 1821, a little volume of comic songs, popular with the vulgar, and sung by them in public houses.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Bruce, Jane, the eldest daughter of William Downing, Esquire, of Studley, son of the Right Hon. Sir George Downing, Bart., K.B. founder of Downing College, Cambridge, was born at Guisbrough, January 30, 1791, and educated at Doncaster, under the care of Miss Murphy. Her poems, which are numerous, only printed for private circulation; six of them on subjects taken from the Bible, viz: Joseph, Ishmael, Rebekah, David, Jephtha's Vow, Jacob and Esau. A collection of poems on the Duke of Wellington, Ripon Minster; poems on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and seve-

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ral other individuals; a volume of rhymes, &c. Miss Downing married Staff-surgeon Samuel Barwick Bruce, M.D.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Roberts, Mary. Daughter of a merchant and manufacturer in the Sheffield trade, published—*The Royal Exile*; or poetical Epistles of Mary Queen of Scots, during her captivity in England; with other original poems; said to be by a young lady. Also, by her father, the *Life of the Queen*. The numbers are pronounced by Montgomery to be worthy of the theme, and alike honourable to herself and the poetical character of the vicinity of Sheffield.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Story, Robert, the Craven poet, as he has been called, though born in Northumberland, was transplanted at an early period, and may be considered indigenous to the soil of Yorkshire. Self-taught. He published a poem, called *Harvest Home*: and a few years afterwards, *Craven Blossoms*. Became master of the languages, and kept a respectable school at Gargrave, in which village he acted as parish-clerk. Also published, *The Magic Fountain*, and other poems, in 1829; and in the same year, *The Outlaw*, a drama, in five acts.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Hobson, Samuel, one of the Yorkshire poets, and younger brother of the Rev. L. J. Hobson, incumbent of Mexbrough, is resident on a benefice in Norfolk. In 1825, he published, *The Country Vicar*; the *Bride of Thrybergh*; and other poems.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Foster, Hugh Ker, was a native of Hull, and published anonymously in 1829, a small volume, entitled,—*Parnassian Leaves*; containing *Hal Denys' Wanderings*, and other poems.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Knowles, Herbert, was born at Gomersal, near Leeds, in 1798. Brother of J. C. Knowles, an eminent barrister on the Northern Circuit, and Q. C. Destined for the ledger at Liverpool; was placed in the grammar school at Richmond. Lauded by Montgomery in 'The Christian Poet.' Died at Gomersal, February 17, 1817. He left behind him a manuscript volume of poems, the earliest of which was published in the *Literary Gazette* for 1824. His 'Three Tabernacles,' is a fine composition.—*Carlisle's Hist. of Endowed Gram. Schools.*

Hodgson, Thomas, was a native of Hull, and author of 'Poems, by Nobody, Jun.'—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Dibb, Robert, "The Wharfedale Poet," printed at Dewsbury, and hawked through the country, in 1836, a small volume, entitled, "Harriet Stanton; or the Victim of an Insurrection, a poem, taken from real life." Also, the "Legend of the White Rose;" and the "Mountain Maid."

Dunderdale, Rev. Robert, was born in 1800, at Dunford House, in the village of Methley, near Ferrybridge. Was a pupil of the late Rev. James Tate, the highly respected master of the free grammar school at Richmond, Yorkshire, previously to his going to

the university of Oxford, in 1819. Published a volume of "Poems on religious and moral subjects," in 1820. Holds the perpetual curacy of Leek, Kirkby-Lonsdale. Gave another volume to the world in 1834, entitled, "Redemption, and other Poems."—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

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Wardell, James, was born at York, in 1813. Removed to Leeds while young, and afterwards filled a situation in the office of Town Clerk. Having received a respectable education, and cherished a taste for literature, he early yielded to the fascination of verse-making; and in 1836, collected and published, the "Lays of Ebor, and other Poems," which he dedicated to Lord Morpeth.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

Mason, William, a Guisborough poet, who died at the age of twenty-five, leaving behind him, in manuscript, numerous evidences of a warm and vigorous imagination, several specimens from which, with a notice of the author, by Mr. Ord, were inserted in a periodical published at Stokesley.—*Ord's Memoir*.

Wrangham, William, a native of Sheffield, published, in 1820, "A New Metrical Version of the Psalms," executed in a plain and pleasing manner. Died in 1832.—*Holland's Psalmists of Brit.*

Armstrong, J. L., held as a rival to Story, in his claim to be considered the titular poet of the district, which he has honoured in the title of a volume of poems, called—"Scenes in Craven," published in 1835.

Zetland, Earl, of Aske hall, near Richmond, was born on the 10th of April, 1766, the eldest son of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitz-William, the second daughter of William third Earl Fitz-William. He was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786, and that of LL.D. in 1811. Was first returned to parliament for Richmond at the general election of 1796; and was re-chosen for the same borough at the election of 1798. In 1802 he was returned as one of the members for the city of York; and again in 1806; but in 1807 he was defeated by Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. after a severe contest. After which he fell back upon Richmond. He again came in for York, on the death of Sir William M. Milner, Bart. in 1811; and he then continued to sit without opposition until on the death of his father, in 1820, he succeeded to the peerage. His lordship married Harriot third daughter of General John Hale, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters. On the formation of the Cleveland regiment of volunteers, he became their colonel, by commission dated October 24th, 1803. The deceased earl was one of the steadiest, most consistent, disinterested advocates of civil and religious liberty England has known in latter days. The closet intimacy subsisted between him and the late Duke of Kent. He appeared quite well on the day before his death, but on rising, his lordship complained of a giddiness; he

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fell into a slumber at noon, and expired without a sigh in the afternoon, Feb. 19, 1839, in his 73rd year.—*Gent. Mag.*

Sotheran, Admiral, Frank, was born at Darrington, near Pontefract. He entered the naval service in 1776, as a midshipman on board the *Bienfaisant* of 64 guns. Afterwards on board the *Arethusa* frigate, and bore a part in the well-fought action between that ship and *la Belle Poule*, in 1778. He was in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, off Ushant; and present at the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney; and afterwards distinguished himself in several engagements with the enemy. He was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral in 1819, and to that of full admiral in 1830. Died in London, Feb. 7, 1839, in his 73rd year.—*Gent. Mag.*

Danby, William, a native of Guisborough, published a volume of elegant poems, some time about 1835; one of which is entitled—"Gisbrowe;" another, and perhaps the best, is "The Nightmare," which has found its way into many modern collections.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Wilson, George, was born at Leeds, and educated at the Free Grammar School in that town. He published a volume, entitled "Cyril, a poem in four cantos, and minor poems," in 1834. Rose from obscurity, and became a respectable medical practitioner in Leeds, and one of the surgeons to the House of Recovery in that town.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Newsam, William Cartwright, a poet, was born April 30, 1811, at Skipton, in Craven. His father was a Huddersfield man; was enlisted, in early life, into the marines. William received a common education in a school at Ramsgill, in Netherdale, or Nidderdale, a spot chiefly noticed as the birth-place of Eugene Aram. Composed "Recollections of Childhood;" "Christain Hymns;" the fate of the "Boy of Egremont," &c. Died in great poverty, at Sheffield, in June, 1844.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

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Lister, Thomas, was born at Old Mill, in the suburbs of Barnsley, in 1810. His parents members of the Society of Friends. Received the elements of a plain English education at Ackworth school, from 1821 to 1824. His father was a small farmer and gardener. The son an early admirer of poetry, and in boyhood a dabbler in rhyme. Published some fugitive pieces in 1830, which attracted the attention of Mr. Porter, of Park House, and of Lord Morpeth. Four years after he published the *Rustic Wreath*, which met with great encouragement. Afterwards employed in a linen warehouse, in Barnsley. During a period of commercial depression, in 1837, took a ramble, principally on foot, among the northern lakes and mountains; and in the following summer, through the kindness of his employer, Mr. J. W. Wilson, was liberated for a more extended excursion, in which he visited Paris, Lyons, and Turin, by the Mont Cenis. Traversed the great valleys of Pied-

mont, and the plains of Lombardy, on foot. Visited also, the lakes of Como, Lugano, and Maggiore, crossed the Alps, passed through Switzerland, and then returned to England by way of the Netherlands. Gave an entertaining *viva voce* account of his tour at meetings of the various mechanics' institutions. Was appointed post-master of Barnsley, in 1839. Gave to the public, after his Rustic Wreath, the Farm Maid; Heinrich Pestalotz, an educational poem; and Temperance Rhymes, &c.—*Poets of Yorkshire*.

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Marshall, John, Esq.—Mr. Marshall began his life with very small means, but by his ingenuity and industry, exercised continuously for upwards of half a century, he succeeded in amassing landed and personal property, amounting, it is believed, to at least a million and a half sterling. Mr. Marshall's politics were of that shade termed Whig-Radical, and he nobly supported his party with his purse and personal influence, in various parts of Yorkshire, and especially in Leeds. Though no orator, and not much inclined to public life, he engaged in the expensive canvass (there was no poll) for the county of York, in 1826, and sat for it till 1830, in conjunction with lord Milton, (now earl Fitzwilliam), the Hon. William Duncombe, (now lord Feversham,) and Mr. Fountayne Wilson. Though a decided partizan himself, he was liberal and tolerant with regard to others; he was, however, one of the most strenuous opponents of factory legislation, and took an active part in Leeds against the benevolent Michael Thomas Sadler, but in these respects he did but follow the general bent of the manufacturing interest at that period. In private life he was amiable and unassuming.

His eldest surviving son, William Marshall, Esq., is now M.P. for Carlisle, and formerly sat for Leominster and Petersfield. He married in 1828, Georgiana Christiana, seventh daughter of George Hibbert, Esq., of Munden, Herts.

His second son, John Marshall, Jun., was M.P. for Leeds, in the parliament of 1832-5.

The great firm at Leeds is conducted by the other two sons, James Garth, and Henry Cooper; the latter of whom married in 1837 the Hon. Catharine Anne Lucy Spring Rice, second daughter of Lord Monteagle; and the former in 1841 her eldest sister, the Hon. Mary Alicia Pery Spring Rice. Subsequently, in the latter year, Lord Monteagle took his second wife Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Marshall. Another daughter, Cordelia, was married in October, 1841, to the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity college, Cambridge. Died at Hallsteads, on the Cumberland shore of Ullswater Lake, on June 6th, 1845.—*Gent. Mag.*

Kirkby, Rev. M., a Nonconformist minister, and first lecturer on the foundation of Lady Cambden at Wakefield, according to Calamy, "diverted himself in making verses." Died June 21st, 1876. His poems were collected and published by Dr. Sutton.

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Smith, John, of Stenton, published, in 1677, a play, called "Cytharea."

Cayley, Cornelius, a member of the baronet family at Brompton, near Scarborough, and who about 1758, was clerk to the treasury of the princess dowager of Wales, and a zealous amateur preacher, wrote a great number of pious poetical pieces, amongst the rest, one of some length, called "The Shulamite."

Crawshaw, William, father of the poet of that name, said to be born at Hemsworth, near Doncaster, is the author of a translation of some of the Songs of the Church.

Brierley, Roger, an old incumbent of Grindleton, in Craven, may be named as a man of poetic memory.

Ingram, Henry, was born in Liverpool in 1779, but bloomed and bore fruit on Yorkshire soil, at Breck, near Halifax, and in 1815, published "The Flower of Wye, a poem, in six cantos;" a metrical romance in imitation of Scott, but without a single note or line of preface. The style free and forcible.

Linnecar, Richard, of Wakefield, published by subscription in 1790, a volume containing "The Generous Moor," a tregady;—"The Lucky Escape," and "The Plotting Wives:" comedies.

Exley, Thomas, was born in the neighbourhood of Pocklington; an eminent mathematician in Bristol, where he has resided many years. Edited an Encyclopædia in six volumes octavo; and published an Exposition of the former part of the Book of Genesis; also several philosophical works. An original thinker.

Bischoff, James, Esq.—This gentleman was prominently connected with the trade of Yorkshire. He was brother of the late Thomas Bischoff, Esq., and brother-in-law of Messrs. Stanfeld, of Leeds. His family was of German extraction, and boasts among its ancestors the Reformer, Episcopus.

So long since as the year 1816, his pen was actively employed in correspondence with Lord Milton, (then one of the members for Yorkshire,) and the earl of Sheffield, (then an active leader of the agricultural interest,) in discussing the proposed alteration of the laws relating to the woollen trade.

In December, 1819, Mr. Bischoff was appointed one of the deputies from the manufacturing districts, meeting to promote a repeal of the wool tax. He was one of those selected by the committee to wait on the earl of Liverpool, and the ministers; and he took a principal share in the composition of the statistics and arguments which the occasion required.

In 1820, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool;" and another containing "Observations on the Report of the Earl of Sheffield, to the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26th, 1820."

On the 23rd of February, 1825, Mr. Bischoff received a note from Mr. Huskisson, then President of the Board of Trade,

requesting him to call there on the following day, accompanied by any gentleman who might be well acquainted with the woollen trade in all its branches. The assistance of John Maitland, Esq., the chairmen of the Wool trade, and of Edward Sheppard, Esq., being unattainable from illness and absence, Mr. Bischoff obtained the company of John Pease, Esq., M.P., for Devizes, and waited on the minister. Mr. Huskisson informed them of his proposed alterations in commercial policy; particularly a reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured goods, and Mr. Bischoff gave his opinion in reply that the changes proposed might be very desirable; and, if the duties on the raw material, dyeing wares, oil, and other articles used in manufactures were repealed, and the British manufactures put upon the same footing as the foreigner with respect to the price of food, and particularly corn, little or no duty on foreign manufactures would be required. At this period Mr. Bischoff carried on an important correspondence, not merely with other persons of influence, but directly with Mr. Huskisson, who, in Mr. Bischoff's opinion, "by his unwearied attention to the trade of the country, and by the firmness with which he carried on his measures, became the best commercial statesman England ever knew."

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On the 1st of May, 1828, Mr. Bischoff, although then "no longer directly concerned in the Woollen trade," was summoned before the privy council, when he was examined by the Duke of Wellington personally. The duke had then promised the agricultural interest a committee in the House of Lords; and Mr. Bischoff, before the close of the interview, succeeded in obtaining from his grace a promise that, in agreeing to such committee, he would state his determination to resist any further tax on wool.

Shortly after Mr. Bischoff published a pamphlet, entitled "the Wool Question considered, being an Examination of the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the state of the British Wool Trade; and an answer to Earl Stanhope's Letter to the Owners and Occupiers of Sheep Farms;" and in 1832, he published a Sketch of the History of Van Dieman's Land; and four years after, an essay on "Marine Insurances; their importance, their rise, progress, and decline, and their claims to freedom from taxation."

Mr. Bischoff, in 1842, produced in two octavo volumes, embellished with some good plates, a very valuable work, entitled "A Comprehensive History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, and the Natural and Commercial History of Sheep, from the earliest records to the present period." Of this work Mr. Bischoff moderately termed himself the "compiler," rather than author; it was composed on the plan of abstracting all previous writings on the subject, but it was not the less valuable on that account. His last publication, in 1843, was a pamphlet on "Foreign Tariffs; their injurious effect on British Manufactures,

A. D. especially the Woollen Manufacture, with proposed remedies.
 1800 to Being chiefly a series of articles inserted in the *Leeds Mercury*,
 1850 from October, 1842, to February, 1843."

Mr. Bischoff was very highly esteemed, both in public and private life, and few men have acquired, or deserved, more fully the attachment of their friends.

Mr. Bischoff married Miss M. Stansfeld, by whom he had three sons, James, George, and Josiah, and five daughters. He died at Highbury Terrace, Feb. 8, 1845, in his 70th year.—*Gent. Mag.*

Morritt, John Bacon Sawrey, the owner of the beautiful domain of Rokeby, near Greta-Bridge,—a spot which has acquired celebrity as giving a title to, and inspiring some of the descriptions in, one of the leading poems of Sir Walter Scott, who has also identified with the creations of his genius other Yorkshire scenes, in his romance of *Ivanhoe*,—has, besides two learned works on the Topography of ancient Troy in vindication of Homer and others, who have recovered the story of the siege, published "Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets." The latter appeared in 1820.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

Elliott, Ebenezer, was born March 17th, 1781, at Masborough, a suburb of Rotherham, and was one of the seven children—three sons and four daughters—of Ebenezer Elliott, previously mentioned. Was taught in the Unitarian school at Ramsbottom. Stands in the first rank of native genius. A man of intense feeling—of a keen and vigorous perception of the beautiful and sublime, in natural, moral, and intellectual objects; and an imagination capable of modifying, and grouping these elements into the most striking forms of artificial combination, and of exhibiting the result to others in terms the most happily chosen. He kept an ironmonger's shop at Rotherham; next removed to Sheffield, where, in the iron trade, he carried on a respectable business. Has two sons clergymen of the Established Church. He left Sheffield for the enjoyment of a country life, in a house of his own, at Hargot Hill, in the vicinity of Barnsley, where he died, after enjoying "the poet, parent, and patriot's lot." He wrote for the *Athenæum*, *New Monthly Magazine*, and other periodicals, but principally for *Tait's Magazine*. His chief poetical works, which have since been collected in three volumes, are—the *Vernal Wreath*; *Love*, a Poem; *Peter Faultless*; *Simon Simple*; *Night*; the *Village Patriarch*; the *Splendid Village*; the *Ranter*; *Corn Law Rhymes*; with upwards of one hundred miscellaneous poems. Generally designated "The Corn Law Rhymers."—*Various Biog. Notices of Elliott.*

Dundas, Sir R. L., was born at Loftus, July 27th, 1780, was the seventh and youngest son of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, second daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam, and was brother to the late Earl of Zetland, and to Rear-admiral the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, C.B., a Lord of Admiralty.

Sir Robert Dundas entered the army on the 1st December, 1797, and, as a second lieutenant of engineers served in North Holland at the actions of the 27th of August, 10th, and 19th September, and 2nd and 6th October, 1799. He became Lieutenant on the 2nd of May 1800, and in the subsequent year served in the Egyptian campaign, and was present at the action of the 21st of March. On the 6th of August, 1802, he was made a captain, and he obtained his majority on the 14th of July, 1804. In the year ensuing he served in the North of Germany, with the Royal Staff Corps. In the beginning of 1807, he was ordered to the Peninsula, where from that time, with the Royal Staff Corps, he was present and shared in the glories of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse. Sir Robert attained the rank of Lieutenant-colonel on the 11th of April, 1811, of Major-general, 22nd July, 1830, and of Lieutenant general, 23rd November, 1841.

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For his distinguished services in the Peninsula, he received a cross and three clasps, and was made a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, which he received the royal license to accept, June 19th, 1814. He was nominated a Knight-commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order, June 5th, 1815. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 59th foot, on the 15th of June, 1840. Died at Loftus, near Guisborough, November 23rd, 1845, aged 64.—*Gent. Mag.*

Knight, Henry Gally, representative of Bassetlaw in parliament, descendant of the Knights of Langold and Firbeck, near the picturesque ruins of Roche Abbey, was born at Langold, in 1788. The literary spirit of the family living in the son, he presented to the world, on his return from extensive travel in Spain, Sicily, Greece, Syria, and Arabia, "Eastern Sketches," being a small volume of poems, consisting of three stories, respectively entitled, Ilderim, Phrosyne, and Alasther, the scenery of each poem being laid in a different country or province,—the first in Syria, the second in Greece, and the third in Arabia.—*Hunter's South Yorkshire.*

Cronhelm, Frederick William, though born at Exeter, has resided at Crow Wood, near Halifax, ever since 1797. This sweetest of the bards of Calder gave early evidence of his love of song in a small volume of "Poems: with an hexametrical translation of part of the Second Book of Klopstock's Messiah;" composed between the sixteenth and nineteenth years of his age, and published some time about 1808. Published occasional fugitive pieces, and printed a thin quarto volume, for private circulation, in 1842, entitled "A Wreath for Catherine's Grave." Sweeter flowers of fancy and feeling than those which compose this funeral wreath were never gathered by genius, and twined by affection, to decorate a daughter's grave.—*Poets of Yorkshire.*

A. D. *Jackson, John*, a celebrated portrait painter, and member of the Royal Academy, was a native of Lasingham.

1800 to 1850 *Nicholson, John*, was born November 29th, 1790, at Weardley, a hamlet in the parish of Harewood, near Leeds. His father was a worsted manufacturer, near Bingley, and taught him the first rudiments of education at "the wool-sorting board." Was afterwards sent to an ill-qualified schoolmaster, named Brigg, and finally to the free grammar school, Bingley, which was then under the care of Dr. Hartley, who entertained a favourable opinion of the talents and character of his pupil, and befriended him on many occasions in after life. Loved his books, and poetical composition, and was passionately fond of music. He was married twice, and had a large family. While working at Shipley Fields mill, he wrote a satirical piece on a physician at Bradford, which first brought him into local reputation, in 1818. Wrote a piece in three acts, entitled, "The Robber of the Alps," which was performed at the old theatre, Bradford, and was well received. He next dramatized, "The Siege of Bradford," for the benefit of Mr. Macauley, which yielded the sum of forty-seven pounds, but of which poor Nicholson received nothing. He published *Airedale*, and other Poems, first printed in 1824, and re-printed in the year following. Succeeding this was "The Poacher;" and in 1827, the "Lyre of Ebor and other poems." Nicholson unfortunately gave way to intemperate habits. He fell into the river Aire, in crossing the "Stepping stones," April 13th, 1843; got out; became benumbed with cold; the night was dark and stormy; and though found, while yet warm, resuscitation was found impossible. Was buried in Bingley church yard. Commonly called "The *Airedale Poet*." —*James's Life of Nicholson*.

Hutton, Mary, an ingenious woman, in humble circumstances, was born at Wakefield in 1794. She published, through the kind aid of Mr. Holland, of Sheffield Park, "*Sheffield Manor and other Poems*," dedicated to the Countess of Surrey. After this she gave to the world, "*The Happy Isle*," and other publications in prose and verse.

Holland, John, was born in the house where he still resides, March 14th, 1794, in Sheffield Park, and within a few yards of the Manor Lodge, or summer residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury, where, as well as at the castle of Sheffield, long since demolished, the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, spent about fifteen years of her sad captivity. Led by the incidents connected with the locality, and the diversified aspect of the scenery around, highly exciting to a poetic mind, to publish, in 1820, "*Sheffield Park, a Descriptive Poem*;" which, in the next year, was followed by "*The Cottage of Pella, a Tale of Palestine*," dedicated to the Rev. H. H. Milman, of whose "*Fall of Jerusalem*" it is considered an episode. The next poem was "*The Hopes of Matrimony*," first printed in 1822,

—and again, accompanied by other pieces, in 1836. Enjoyed from early life the friendship of Montgomery; and in 1827, dedicated to the Christian poet, a volume of “Flowers from Sheffield Park:” a selection of poetical pieces, originally published in the *Sheffield Iris*, while edited by that gentleman. In 1829, appeared from his pen, “The Pleasures of Light: a poem.” Besides these, exclusive of editing the *Sheffield Mercury*, the following are a few of his works in prose: the Old Arm Chair, Crispin Anecdotes, the Tour of the Don, a treatise on Metals, comprising part of Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia, The Crucifix, Memoirs of Sir Francis Chantry, a history of Worksop, with illustrations, &c. &c.—*Poets of Yorkshire. Everett's Recol.*

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Duncombe, Thomas, Esq.—Mr. Duncombe was the third son of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, by Isabel, daughter of—Soleby, Esq., of Hemsley, and married Emma—eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hinchliffe, Lord Bishop of Peterborough; and by that lady he had issue four sons and three daughters. Mr. Duncombe was brother to the late Lord Feversham, and is uncle to Lord Feversham. He died at his seat, Copgrove, Dec. 7th, 1848, aged 78.—*Gent. Mag.*

Preston, Admiral, of Askham Bryan, died Jan. 21st, 1847, aged eighty-two, was admiral of the White and deputy-lieutenant for the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire. He served under Sir John Jervis at the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia in 1794; and after the capture of the latter island was promoted from a lieutenancy in the Boyne of 98 guns, to the command of the Rattlesnake sloop of war, in which vessel he returned to England with the officers who were charged with the official accounts of that conquest. He afterwards commanded the Termagant sloop, and on the 13th of June, 1796, was posted into la Mignonne of 32 guns, from which he removed into the Blanche, another frigate of the same class.

On the night of December 19th, in the same year, the Blanche, in company with the Minerve, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the Sabina, was taken by the latter, but soon after re-captured. Captain Preston engaged the other, and obliged her to surrender, with loss of twenty-two men killed and wounded; but, before she could be taken possession of, a Spanish three-decker and two other frigates approached, and compelled the Blanche to wear and make all sail in the direction of her consort.

Captain Preston subsequently commanded the Dido of 28 guns, Boston 32, and, during the greater part of the late war, the Sea Fencibles between Flamborough Head and the river Tees. In December, 1813, he was appointed commodore of a division of prison-ships; and on the 24th of August, 1819, obtained the superannuation of a rear-admiral. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of admiral in 1846.—*Gent. Mag.*

A. D. *Fullerton, Colonel*, of Thribergh Park, near Rotherham, was a
 1800 to magistrate for the West-riding. He became possessed of Thribergh,
 1850 (which was purchased by John Savile, Esq., of Methley, of Sir William Reesby, about the year 1705,) by bequest of his relation Judith, (who died in 1809), the widow of Savile Finch, Esq. M.P. for Malton, who was the only son of the honourable John Finch, (second son of Heneage Earl of Ailesford), by Elizabeth Savile, heiress of Thribergh. Colonel Fullerton erected a new mansion at Thribergh, in the style called gothic; and he placed in the church there a beautiful monument by the younger Bacon, representing his wife Louisa (who died in 1818, in her 87th year), and her eight children, in alto-relievo. He died at his seat, Thribergh Park, January 19th, 1847, in his 69th year.

Colonel Fullerton is succeeded at Thribergh by his son John Fullerton, Esq., who married, May 27th 1827, Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart. of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, and has a numerous family.—*Gent. Mag.*

Harcourt, Edward, D.C.L., Lord Archbishop of York, primate of England, lord high almoner to her Majesty; a privy councillor; visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; governor of the Charter-house, and of King's College, London, &c. This truly venerable prelate was born at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, on the 10th of October, 1757, and was the youngest son of George, first Lord Vernon, by his third wife, Martha, sister to Simon, first Earl Harcourt. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where the degree of B.C.L. was conferred upon him, April 27th, 1756, and that of D.C.L., on the 4th of the following month. He had previously been instituted to the family living of Sudbury, in Derbyshire; and appointed a prebendary of Gloucester, and a canon of Christ Church, in 1785.

In 1791, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and in 1807, he was translated to the see of York, on the death of archbishop Markham. We believe he had far outstripped any former bishop of the Church of England, in his long occupancy of the episcopal office; and he had also considerably exceeded every former archbishop of York in his tenure of the archiepiscopal see.

“Without using the language of panegyric, it may be said, that the deceased prelate bore his high dignities with meekness, exercised the large powers with which the law invested him, with as much usefulness and justice as might fairly be expected from a man of moderate learning and average intellect, and dispensed the great patronage with which a long episcopal life furnished him in a manner which, if it calls for no very extraordinary applause, ought certainly to escape from any kind of censure beyond that which attaches to a little more nepotism than in modern times is sanctioned by the practice of men in high places. It was universally felt that he was kind and affectionate to his family connections, and that on the whole, he was a “good easy man;” yet it would

be unjust to his memory, to say, that, with all the quietude of his administration, he was by any means deficient in that moral courage and firmness which his important position in the church occasionally demanded. The deceased prelate was not inattentive to his parliamentary duties, and even when his age had gone greatly beyond four-score years, he was to be seen as frequently in the House of Peers, as any other of the lords spiritual. Though he occasionally raised his voice to vindicate the interests of religion, or support the rights of his order, he practised that abstinence from mere political contention, which best became his sacred calling; and, having lived under five successive monarchs, he now descends into the tomb, not only with the reputation of a blameless life, but the still higher fame of benevolence and simplicity of character." He died November 5th, 1846, at Bishopthorpe palace, aged 90 years.—*Gent. Mag.*

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Rogerson, William, was born in the neighbourhood of Pocklington; an eminent astronomer, employed with Professor Farady at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. For a series of years he published an interesting Almanack, entitled, *Temporis Calendarium*, and a number of papers in different periodicals on astronomical subjects.

Hey, Mrs., the wife of a surgeon, who enjoys and sustains the reputation of a name which, for more than a single generation, has shed a lustre alike on the medical profession in this county, and his native town of Leeds, is author of "The Moral of Flowers;"—"The Spirit of the Woods;" "Recollections of the Lakes, and other Poems," all published anonymously. The last volume was published in 1827. Her works are distinguished for religious feeling and good taste.

Langley, Larret, who was born at Wentworth, and who, after having for many years borne the highest character as a schoolmaster in that neighbourhood, was in 1839 transported for forgery, published "Lays by an Exile;" a previous publication of his being characterised by a Tasmanian reviewer as containing "more true genuine poetry than we have ever seen in any colonial production."

Spencer, Frederick Charles, formerly a schoolmaster, next an accountant at Halifax, published a volume, entitled "the Vale of Bolton; a Poetical Sketch; and other Poems;" dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, the owner of the beautiful domain, which has of late years become so familiar, through Landseer's celebrated picture of "Bolton Abbey in the olden times."

Holme, James, though born at the village of Orton, in Westmorland, in 1801, is entitled to the character of a Yorkshire poet, by having published more than one collection of sweet and elegant flowers of verse, raised on Eboracian soil. A considerable part of his education was obtained in his native place. He went to Cambridge at the age of twenty, and graduated in honours

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in 1825. He was appointed curate of Pannel and Low Harrogate in 1827, where he continued twelve years. Presented to the vicarage of Kirkleatham, on the Yorkshire side of the embrochure of the Tees. Published in 1835, "Leisure Musings, and Devotional Meditations, in humble strains of Poetry;" and in 1843, a poetical romance, in a more elevated style of composition, entitled "Mount Grace Abbey;" also, a Collection of Psalms and Hymns.

Hollins, Thomas, a native of York, and once, it is said, a writer for the *Leeds Times* newspaper, published anonymously (with the exception of his initials,) in 1839, a neat volume of verse, characterised by good taste and good feeling, under the title of "Lyra Eboracensis; or Native Lays; containing a brief historical and descriptive sketch of the ancient city of York, from the conquest of Severus; with miscellaneous Poems."

Mosley, John Newby, was born in 1802, at Corringham, near Gainsbro'. After having been at several village schools near home, was sent to the academy conducted by Mr. Graham, at Doncaster, from whence, after remaining about a year, he was placed with Mr. Sheardown, printer and post-master of that town. In 1831, he published a thick volume under the title of "the Field of Algiers; the Bride of the Desert; and other Poems." Died at Pollington, 1840, and was buried alongside other members of his family, at Snaith.—*Autobiog. Memoir of Mosley.*

Crossley, Thomas, called "the Bard of Ovenden," was born at the village of that name, in the vicinity of Halifax. Ebenezer Elliott wrote a complimentary sonnet to him. His "Flowers of Ebor," secured for him the reputation of a poet beyond the neighbourhood of his birth-place, to which, in 1831, he paid a tribute by the publication of "Halifax;" a poetical sketch. Died much respected, in the 40th year of his age, in 1843.

Lawrence, Elizabeth Sophia. This Lady was born at Kensington, on the 18th of February, 1761. She was the daughter of William Lawrence, Esq., of Kirkby Fleetham, by Anna Sophia, daughter and co-heiress of William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal. Her father, who was M.P. for Ripon in six parliaments, died in 1798; her mother in 1802. The previous death, in 1785, of her only brother, a young man of great taste and virtue, left her the heiress of the large estates of her ancestors; and she succeeded to Studley in 1808, on the death of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Allanson, widow of Charles Allanson, Esq., of Bramham Biggin, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Aislabie.

The beautiful and far-famed estate of Studley Royal came in the time of Charles II. to the family of Aislabie, by the marriage of George Aislabie, Esq., principal Registrar of the Archiepiscopal Court at York, with Mary, eldest surviving daughter, and, (on the decease of the only brother,) co-heiress of Sir John Mallory, of that

place, whose ancestor, William Mallory, of Hutton Conyers, obtained it by marriage with Dyonisia, daughter and co-heiress of William Tempest, about the middle of the 15th century. Mr. Aislabie, who, like his father-in-law, had zealously adhered to their sovereign in the grand rebellion, was killed in a duel by Sir Jonathan Jennings, of Ripon, on the 10th of January, 1674, the particulars of which are recorded in a MS. (now in the possession of Mr. Walbran, of Ripon), written by the culprit in vindication of his conduct and character. By this his second wife, Mr. Aislabie had, with other children, (whose issue is we believe extinct) Mary, who married in 1679, William, afterwards Sir William Robinson, of Newby-upon-Swale, Bart., (great grandfather by her of the present Earl de Grey, and the Earl of Ripon;) and John Aislabie, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1718—1721. This son, who appears to have been a man of strong natural ability, and a sound scholar, will be remembered by historical students for his connection with the South-sea scheme, of which he published his defence, delivered personally before the House of Lords. It is to his genius and cultivated taste, that the thousands who annually visit Harrogate, and other similar places of recreation and resort in the county of York, are indebted for the original formation of the park and pleasure grounds at Studley. He was a generous patron of the town of Ripon, of which he was mayor in 1702, and to the corporation of which he gave, in 1720, the sum of £2,000. He died in 1742, aged 71, having by his first wife, an only son, William Aislabie, Esq., M.P. for Ripon, from the time of attaining his majority in 1721, to that of his decease, May 17, 1781. He enjoyed the leisure of a long and honourable life in extending and correcting the scenes his father had projected, and had the felicity to add to his possessions in 1768, the abbey and park of Fountains, by purchase from Mr. Messenger. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John sixth Earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brownlow, of Belton, Lincolnshire, Bart. Mr. Aislabie had, together with other issue, which pre-deceased him, two daughters, his co-heiresses, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Allanson, Esq., of Bramham Biggin, county of York, who died s. p.; and Anna Sophia, mother of the subject of the present memoir. Mr. Aislabie married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knight, but had no issue by her that survived their infancy. The elder of Mr. Aislabie's sisters, Mary, wife of Edmund Walker, Esq., Beaconsfield, alone left issue, and is now represented by H. E. Walker, Esq.

Mrs. Lawrence proved herself a most worthy possessor of this fine property. Although every man of education and taste is indebted to her liberal conservation of those many remarkable objects both of nature and art, that are unceasingly visited at Studley and Hackfall, the antiquary has peculiar occasion to respect her memory, for the judicious care and attention she devoted to the preser-

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vation of Fountains Abbey. In 1822, when the fall of five arches of the cloister threatened the destruction of that magnificent arcade, she caused them immediately to be rebuilt, and the whole of the roof to be protected so as to retard the occurrence of a similar catastrophe. About ten years after, the tower was repaired throughout. After some minor attentions, in 1840, the whole of the cloister roof, an area about 300 feet long, and 40 wide, was covered with an impervious cement, and the flat-arches of the Norman groining of the nave aisles that exhibited dangerous symptoms of decay, were carefully reset. In these operations all additions or alterations to obtain an increase of picturesque or architectural effect, were studiously avoided, the only object intended being to resist the progress of decay. Some years after her accession to the estate, she caused the appearance and condition of the several parts of the abbey to be perpetuated in an elaborate series of water-colour drawings, from the accurate pencil of Mr. Buckler; and a few months prior to her decease had entrusted the records of that wealthy and powerful house to Mr. Walbran, for the purposes of his county history, of which its description and chronicle of course forms a considerable portion.

Mrs. Lawrence was steadfastly and affectionately attached to the Established Church, and ever earnest and studious to promote the inculcation of its pure and comprehensive doctrines, whether by the erection and endowment of churches and chapels, the establishment of parochial schools, the academical and clerical education of humble but meritorious students, or those many other means that were increasingly subjected to her consideration; in short, there was no project that had for its end the spiritual welfare of mankind, or the amelioration of human suffering, that did not find in her a sincere, and zealous, and valuable friend. How often, and to what extent; this good and faithful servant promoted through her agents these pious and benevolent works can be known only to Him who will at last reward them. Her pensions or yearly allowances to poor widows and orphans, and those whose poverty was embittered by bodily infirmity, disease, imbecility, or age, or when misfortune had overtaken and overwhelmed in honest endeavours, were known to be very numerous. In many cases indeed her benevolence was doubly estimable, since it maintained in decent respectability persons of character and worth, who must otherwise have been inevitably urged by the pressure of adverse circumstances into an inferior and lowly station of life, unacquainted with its habits, unprotected by its obscurity, and exposed to the insults and ingratitude of an ungenerous and uncharitable world.

There is an excellent marble bust of Mrs. Lawrence, by Mr. Angus Fletcher, in the hall at Ripon, of which several casts and reduced copies have been taken. A likeness of her in her early days remains at Kirkby Fleetham, and a lithographic portrait, from a drawing made eight years ago, has just been published at Ripon.

As soon as the death of this long-honoured patroness of Ripon became known in that city all the shops and public places were closed by common consent. She died at her seat, Studley Park, near Ripon, July 30th, 1846, in her 85th year. Her funeral took place on the 6th of August.—*Gent. Mag.*

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Bennett, George, Esq., was a native of Sheffield. Undertook the benevolent work of visiting the various missionary stations in the Pacific Ocean, and other parts of the world, in company with the Rev. Daniel Tyreman, at the united and frequently expressed solicitation of the London Missionary Society. Took no remuneration for his risk and toil. The expense of the deputation, for voyaging, travelling, living, &c., was under £345 per annum each. After a circumnavigation of the globe, during a period of more than eight years, in fifty-one voyages, in extent exceeding eighty thousand miles, and travelling by land upwards of ten thousand more; after careful observation, and honest comparison of multitudes of persons, of nearly all climes, colours, creeds, and characters; he returned to his native land (having lost suddenly by apoplexy, his friend and companion at Madagascar) bearing his honest testimony to the truth and paramount worth of the religion of the Bible. Died, as he lived—a man of God.

Bird, Bernard, was born in Ireland, in 1790, but traversed almost every town and village in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, during a period of forty years, under the cognomen of “Barney the Irishman.” Published a memoir of himself, in which are to be found a number of notices of places and persons, to eke out and give variety to his pages. Pleads poverty for its publication.

Morpeth, George William Frederick, Viscount, now seventh Earl of Carlisle, was born April 18, 1802. Took an active part in the affairs of government during the administration of Lord Melbourne. Represented the West-riding of Yorkshire in parliament, and held the office of Chief Secretary of the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Visited the United States in 1841, where he was entertained with every demonstration of respect. Presented, on his return to England, by a number of the West-riding electors, with a most elegant casket, and a highly complimentary address, in testimony of their respect. Besides a variety of fugitive pieces in rhyme, his lordship has published “The last of the Greeks; or the Fall of Constantinople;” a tragedy. Lord Morpeth gives a prize of five pounds annually, for the best composition in verse by one of the pupils at the Wakefield Proprietary School, of which his lordship is patron.

Dearden, William, was born at Hebden-Bridge in 1804, of respectable parents, who procured him the rudiments of a classical education, by placing him first in the grammar school of Heptonstall, and afterwards at the age of fifteen, in an eminent educational establishment in the East-riding, with the design of his ultimately entering the church. Was prevented accomplishing the purpose of his parents by a domestic calamity; and thrown upon his own re-

A. D. sources. After various vicissitudes he settled at Huddersfield as a schoolmaster. In 1837 he published "The Star Seer; a Poem, in five cantos," founded on a local tradition, noticed in Whitaker's History of Craven.

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Dent, John, was born in the North-riding of Yorkshire in 1805, and received a suitable education for his station in life, which was that of a draper. Scribbled verses from boyhood; and was sensitively alive to the beauties of nature, living in the beautiful valley of Wensleydale; many of his effusions are naturally of a rural character. His poems are distinguished by a genuine poetical feeling, with a sense of moral propriety. He published an Elegy to the Memory of Peter Goldsmith, M.D., in a separate form; and sent several of his effusions to the *Court Magazine*, and other periodicals, in which they appeared under the signature of Zeta. A resident of Leyburn.

Milnes, Richard Monckton, at present one of the representatives of the borough of Pontefract in parliament, is the son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, near Ferrybridge, who himself represented the same place in several parliaments; his mother being Maria Monckton, third daughter of Robert, fourth Viscount Galway. Born July 19th, 1809, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took an honorary degree of M.A. in 1831. His publications are, "Memorials of a Tour in Greece;" "Poems for Many Years;" "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent;" "Poetry for the People;" and "Palm Leaves." Allowed to belong to a very elegant, if not the highest class of poets. Highly cultivated taste, and a glowing imagination.

Davies, Rev. T., published a little volume of poems about the beginning of 1843, called, *Songs from the Parsonage; or Lyrical Teachings*; by a Clergyman. This parsonage is understood to be Roundhay, near Leeds, and the clergyman the gentleman under notice. The songs are of a pleasing character, being mingled with the outpourings of a pious spirit, in strains of graceful and ingenious expression.

Fenton, Ben, the son of Francis Fenton, Lieutenant-colonel of the Sheffield Independent Volunteers, was a merchant, and is now resident, in the evening of life, where he enjoys, in a house literally paneled with paintings, near Sheffield, the *otium cum dignitate*. He published in 1843 an elegant volume, containing the metrical mementoes of a life, namely, "Tributes to Scarborough; Odes to Wellington and Napoleon; on the Ruins of Haddon Hall," and other poems, mostly of the class denominated "Occasional." His thoughts are elegantly embodied in verse.

Woods, Rev. George, the son of a respectable paper-maker, at Settle, was born at Giggleswick, where he spent his boyhood. He went from the grammar school of the latter place to Queen's college, Oxford; where he was elected scholar of University college, where he honourably distinguished himself; took a degree about

1832, and entered into holy orders, being ordained to the assistant curacy of St. Mary's, Barnsley. Sometime curate of Tankersley, where he was engaged in giving some instructions to the children of the Hon. J. S. Wortley, through whose interest he was appointed chaplain to the English Embassy at Vienna. He published at Barnsley, in 1828, a volume of poems, sacred and miscellaneous, with this modest motto: "Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura."—*Hor.*

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Willis, Jeremiah, resided at Carperley, in Wensleydale, who, though poor and uneducated, found means to make the experiment of publishing, at Richmond, a thin quarto volume, entitled, *Beauties of Wensleydale; Pleasures of Sensibility, &c.* 1838.

Willis, Matthew, was born in the verse inspiring scene of Wensleydale. Little indebted to education, having been only two half days at school, to which he chanced to be sent in the place of an elder brother. Presented to the public, while living at "Yore's Cot," "the Mountain Minstrel, or Effusions of Retirement," 4to, York, 1834. His poems do him credit.

Pledge, John de, the son, it is said, of the keeper of a small road-side public house, near Ecclesfield, printed by subscription, in 1838, a volume of 200 pages, entitled, "the Muse's Scrip; containing poems on a variety of subjects, familiar and descriptive."

Wharncliffe, Lord.—This nobleman was the second but eldest surviving son of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, M.P. for Bute, and Colonel of the 92nd foot, second son of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. the prime minister, by Mary only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., created Baroness Mountstuart in her own right. Colonel Stuart, on his mother's death, succeeded to her ladyship's great Yorkshire and Cornwall estates, and assumed, in January 1795, by sign-manual, the additional surname of Wortley, and subsequently inheriting the extensive landed property in Scotland, of his uncle, the Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, assumed in 1803, the name and arms of Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh. Lord Wharncliffe's mother was Margaret daughter of Sir David Conyngham, of Milnraig, in Ayrshire, Bart. by Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter of Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun. Mrs. Wortley, once celebrated for her beauty, and during the whole course of her life for the numerous virtues which adorned it, died in 1808.

Lord Wharncliffe was born on the 6th of October, 1776, and being a younger son, for his elder brother did not die till the year 1797, was destined for a profession. He received his education at the Charter House, and at the early age of fifteen—namely, in 1791—he first carried his majesty's colours as an ensign in the 7th Fusiliers. In 1792 his regiment was ordered to Canada, whither he accompanied it, and returned with it to England in 1795. Having exchanged into the 91st Highlanders, he accompanied that

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regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, whence he returned in 1797, with despatches from Earl Macartney. He soon after purchased a company in the 1st Foot Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and he finally quitted the army at the peace of 1801.

On the death of his eldest brother, in January 1797, Mr. Stuart Wortley succeeded him in the representation of the borough of Bossiney, in Cornwall; but it was not until 1812 that he rose to any degree of political notoriety. In the spring of that year Mr. Perceval was assassinated, and the lengthened ministerial negotiations so utterly exhausted the patience of the public, that the opportunity was thought a good one for a rising young man like Mr. Stuart Wortley to move an address to the Prince Regent, praying that "he would form a strong and efficient ministry." This motion was introduced by a speech which every one acknowledged to be remarkable for its tone of honest independence and high public spirit. Mr. Stuart Wortley continued to represent Bossiney till 1818. On the first of March in that year, Colonel Stuart Wortley Mackenzie ended his days, and his son succeeded to his large inheritance. It naturally became a point of honour with the possessor of such estates to aspire to the representation of the county in which he resided. For Yorkshire, therefore, he was returned, jointly with Lord Milton, (now Earl Fitzwilliam), at the general election of 1818. In two years from that period the demise of George III. led to another election, at which Mr. Wortley and Lord Milton were again returned for the great county of York, and the subject of this memoir continued to sit for that important electoral district till the parliament died almost a natural death, on the 2nd of June, 1826. To the ministry of that day it was no trifling service to have held, for the support of their party, the representation of a county the magnitude and importance of which were universally felt; but at that period he had given great offence to a majority of the constituency by his opinions on the Catholic question, and having retired from the contest in preparation, he was elevated to the peerage by patent dated 12th July, 1826.

On the introduction of the Reform Bill by Lord Grey, in 1831, Lord Wharncliffe strenuously opposed that measure on various grounds, which he stated with great force and eloquence, and moved an amendment for the purpose of throwing it out, but the bill was carried by a majority of forty-one. Nevertheless his lordship, on being consulted by Earl Grey, was induced to negotiate between the friends of that measure on the one hand, and its opponents on the other; but these attempts at reconciliation proved wholly unsuccessful.

Lord Wharncliffe continued to be a very efficient member of opposition so long as the Whigs remained in power; and when Sir Robert Peel was recalled from Italy, in November 1834, to form a Conservative Government, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal.

The result of the general election of 1841 having, in turn, expelled the Whigs from office, Lord Wharnccliffe accepted the post of President of the Council in the new administration.

His death was so little anticipated that Lady Wharnccliffe and several other members of the family were absent. The cause is understood to have been suppressed gout; the same malady which so recently carried off the deceased's friend and neighbour, Earl Spencer. Lord Wharnccliffe had been confined to his house for upwards of a fortnight, and was therefore unable to attend the late momentous meeting of the cabinet councils, nor was he present at Osborne House when the Peel ministry placed in the Queen's hands their resignation of office; still no one expected a fatal termination of the noble lord's illness, and death came upon him almost suddenly.

Independent of minute attention to public business, the deceased was an active magistrate, having for many years acted as chairman of the West-riding Sessions; he was also Colonel of the South Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, one of the most efficient corps on the roll. To his love for active business he added considerable literary taste, as is evinced by his splendid edition of "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters." His chief merit lay in his aptitude for the business of active life. As the representative of Yorkshire he was never exceeded either for knowledge or industry, and his legal acquirements were of a high order. As a public speaker he was rather forcible than eloquent—more argumentative than ornamental. As a minister of state, he combined sound judgment with great practical energy.

On the 30th of March, 1799, he married Lady Elizabeth Caroline Mary Creighton, daughter of John the first Earl of Erne, by his second wife, Lady Mary Hervey, daughter of Frederick, Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters.

He died at Wharnccliffe House, Curzon-street, on the 19th of December, 1846, aged 69.—(*See Annals*, vol. i. p. 361.)

Saltmarshe, Philip, Esq., of Saltmarshe, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the East-riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate of the West-riding, was born March 15th, 1780, the eldest son of Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Rawson, of Stony Royd, Esq.; and was the representative of a very distinguished family, which has flourished at Saltmarshe for nearly eight hundred years. He was a kind benefactor to the poor, and a liberal contributor to the public institutions, an upright magistrate, and a high-minded English gentleman. His influence extended over a large district, and probably among all his great and powerful ancestors none have been followed to the tomb with more real sorrow and unfeigned regret. His body was deposited on the 4th December in the family vault, in Howden church. In the first mourning coach

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were the three sons of the deceased; in the second, Arthur Saltmarshe, Esq., and Christopher Saltmarshe, Esq., his two brothers; and J. Walker, Esq., the high sheriff. The procession was closed by the private carriages of many relatives, and a great number of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood; the tenants on horseback; the members of the respective benefit societies; and the tradesmen and other respectable individuals of the town of Howden. Mr. Saltmarshe married, May 10th, 1824, Harriet, daughter of Robert Denison, Esq., of Kilnwick Percy, and had issue three sons and two daughters. Died Nov. 28, 1847, in his 67th year.—*Gent. Mag.*

Laycock, Thomas, M. D., was born at Wetherby, in 1812. Graduated at Cottingen; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, in London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries; Fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London; formerly resident medical officer of the York County Hospital: Physician to the York Dispensary; and lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the York Medical School. He was author of a Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women; an Essay on the Reflex Functions of the Brain; Papers on Vital Periodicity; an Enquiry into the Sanitary Condition of York; a translation (for the Sydenham Society) of Unzer and Prochaska on the Physiology of the Nervous System; and numerous papers on practical subjects connected with Medicine, &c. Resident in York.

Morine, George, author of some "Sonnets," printed at Doncaster in 1838.

Castello, John, a stone mason by trade, and resided many years at Fryup, in Cleveland. Published "Awd Isaac, the Steeple Chase, and other poems, with a glossary of the Yorkshire Dialect." Rough and homespun, sometimes graceful, playful, and pointed.

Walker, J. Bradshaw, a self-taught, but ingenious Yorkshire poet, is a native of Leeds, and, at an early age, began to work at the woollen trade. His thoughts often in the lanes and green fields, while his hands were employed in the mill. Published "Wayside Flowers, or poems Lyrical, and Descriptive," in 1840. Now maintains a large family as a schoolmaster. "Spring Leaves" promised to the public. His versification highly creditable.

Charnock Mary Anne, a grand daughter of Andrew Peterson, Esq., a wealthy Dutch merchant, who had long resided at Wakefield, became the wife of J. H. Charnock, clerk to the "Governors of the Charities" of that town. Died in the early part of 1843, at which period she was preparing for the press, "Legendary Rhymes, and other poems." A lady of a fine mind, and highly respectable poetic talent.

Hird, James, was born in 1810, in the parish of Bingley. Sent to the factory at the tender age of six years, where he remained

shut out, fourteen years, from all literary advantages, except the Sunday school. Published "the Harp of the Willows, or poetry on Miscellaneous and Grave Subjects," in 1834. In 1839, he indulged a more elevated aim in "the Prophetic Minstrel," dedicated to Archdeacon Wrangham, the contents of which were, in the language of the writer, "the solace of many a sorrowful hour, and the effusions of an ever thankful spirit."

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Markland, Rear-Admiral, was the second son of Edward Markland, Esq., formerly of Leeds, who died at Bath in 1832, and was descended from a family of the same name seated in Lancashire, in the reign of Richard II. He commenced his naval career in 1795, under the auspices of his uncle, captain John Cooke, of the *Bellerophon*, who fell in the battle of Trafalgar. He was midshipman of the *Nymph*, at the capture of the French frigates *Resistance* and *Constance*, in 1797, and of the *Amethyst* at the capture of the *Dédaigneuse*, in 1801. He obtained his first commission as lieutenant, in that year. In 1806, he was raised to the rank of Commander. In 1808, he was appointed to the *Bustard* brig, and was actively employed against the enemy for two years, in the Adriatic, Archipelago, and on the coast of Barbary, and at the capture of a convoy near Trieste, in protecting Sicily from invasion, by Murat's army. His commission as post-captain was dated the 18th of April, 1811. From 1811 to 1813, he served as flag-captain to rear-admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, in the *Milford* 74. He was present at the captures of Fiume, Rovigno, Pisan, Capo d'Istria, and at the siege of Trieste. In April, 1830, commissioned the *Briton*, 46 guns, for the Lisbon station, and received the thanks of the Admiralty and the British merchants at Lisbon, for his conduct in the protection of British interests during the civil disturbances which occurred in Portugal in the following year. He obtained the good-service pension, in 1841, and was promoted to the rank of a retired rear-admiral, October 10th, 1846. He was gazetted on three occasions, viz., in 1809, and twice in 1813, and the imperial order of Leopold was stated in the gazette of the 19th March, 1816, to have been conferred upon him, "in approbation of the distinguished services rendered by him at the siege and capture of Trieste, and the other operations in Italy during the campaigns of 1812 and 1813."

From his early years he was devoted to a naval life, not only from strong inclination, but from the noble emulation which the heroic acts of so many of his maternal ancestors, and the distinction obtained by them in naval history, would naturally excite. His mother was Elizabeth Sophia, the daughter and co-heiress of Josiah Hardy, Esq., governor of New Jersey, and afterwards his *Britannic Majesty's* consul at Cadiz, a descendant of Clement le Hardy, who settled in Jersey.

It is a remarkable fact, that, in the 18th century, not fewer than five members of this family attained the rank of admiral, four of

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whom received knighthood, viz, Sir Thomas Hardy, distinguished in the expedition against Cadiz under Sir George Rooke, when in command of the Pembroke, and at Vigo, where the French fleet, and several Spanish gallies, were either taken or destroyed. His monument by Chesse, is on the south side of the west door of Westminster Abbey. His son was admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and his grandsons Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear-admiral John Hardy, and Sir Charles Hardy, junior. Mr. Hardy, their brother, the grandfather of Admiral Markland, married the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Bart. of Kent, and great grand-daughter of Sir John Newborough, whose widow married Sir Cloudeley Shovel, rear-admiral of the fleet.

Admiral Markland's own career, as we have seen, was marked by services both honourable to himself, and useful to his country. As an officer he was distinguished by ability, firmness, and zeal, by a close and unwearied attention to his duties, and by the most spotless honour and integrity. In private life he was justly endeared to his family and friends, by the excellence of his heart, and the many amiable and pleasing qualities that adorn his character; and it may be said with strict truth, that his uniform study through life, was to discharge his duty humbly and faithfully to his God, his country, and his fellow-creatures.

Admiral Markland married on the 8th of March, 1814, Helen Ellery, eldest daughter of Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonell, Esq., of Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset, and Bourne House, Hants, by whom he left one son and three daughters. Died at Bath, August 28, 1848, in his 68th year.—*Gent. Mag.*

Stourton, Lord, was born June 6th, 1776, the eldest son of Charles-Philip sixteenth Lord Stourton, by the Hon. Mary Langdale, second daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke fifth and last Lord Langdale. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father April 29, 1816.

Lord Stourton was a man of mild and amiable character. From the time of the formation of the English Catholic Board until the measure called Emancipation became law, he was a constant attendant upon the deliberations of that body, and did not altogether abstain from participating in its proceedings. Occasionally he presided over general meetings of the English Roman Catholics, and always appeared sufficiently willing to contribute both in purse and person to the advancement of their interests. After his admission to parliament, he gave his support to both the Grey and Melbourne administrations.

His lordship married in October, 1800, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth castle, Dorset, and sister to his eminence Cardinal Weld; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue fourteen children, all of whom but one are still living. Died at Allerton Park, Dec. 4th, 1848, aged 70.—*Gent. Mag.*

Denison, William Joseph, Esq.—The father of this gentleman,

Mr. Joseph Denison, who died in 1806, rose to enormous wealth in the city of London, from almost the humblest beginnings. With the proneness to exaggeration usual in like cases, it has been stated, that he was a pariah boy, ignorant of reading and writing, and made his way up from Yorkshire to London on foot; but a letter recently addressed to the *Times* by a nephew (signing S. C.) assures us that his father was Joseph Denison, a respectable woollen cloth merchant, in Leeds, who resided at a beautiful spot called Bermantofts Hall, part of which is still standing near the station of the Selby railway.

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The late William Joseph Denison, a man of sound principles and excellent character; though less penurious than his father, pursued the like process of accumulation. It is said, that, three years ago, when the nephew to whom he has bequeathed \$85,000 per annum, fell into railway difficulties (the speculation having been undertaken with the sanction of his uncle), he permitted him to fly from the writs out against him, to the semi-penal settlement of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and reside there a twelvemonth with his young family, rather than come down with the sum of £2,000. Yet to this very gentleman,—a man of the nicest honour,—he had at that very period bequeathed more than two millions. It has always been understood that a peerage was offered to the late banker, through the intervention of his sister, who obtained a marquise for her lord, and a barony for her brother-in-law, Sir Robert Lawley; but the honour was respectfully declined by the staunch old Whig, who considered that his patronymic was more in its place at the head of his own ledger, than in the pages of the peerage.

Whilst out of parliament, Mr. Denison served the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1808. In which county he was the principal landowner in Ayton, Cayton, and Speeton, also in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, and of Watton, Cranswick, Elmswell, and Kellythorpe, near Driffield. His Yorkshire estates are valued at more than half a million: those in Surrey at one hundred thousand; the remainder of his property is in the funds and other securities. The whole is valued at £2,300,000.—*Gent. Mag.*

Fielden, John, Esq., of Todmorden, though not strictly a native of this county, yet deserves a notice in its annals. It is observed of the late Mr. Fielden, that,—“more brilliant characters have passed from the stage of public life, but none more worthy, more honest, more true, more reputable. John Fielden was essentially the advocate of the labouring classes. Once a labouring man himself, his sympathies were with them always. He was a plain up-right toiler to competence, and influence, and authority. Having worked at the loom with his own hands, and shared the troubles, anxieties, and vicissitudes of the population of the factories, he knew by personal experience the wants and necessities of those who, less fortunate in acquiring prosperity than he, were nevertheless always afterwards regarded by him as his brethren. Became

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a master himself through the medium of his combined intelligence and industry, he was still to the last at heart an artizan. A member of the legislature, he was still in all his recollections and predilections a member for the labouring multitude. This feeling it was, this faithfulness it was to his caste, which rendered him the earnest and untiring champion of the rights of his fellow-toilers, when he himself had earned the power of advocating the rights of those toilers in the British parliament. His exertions in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill will not very speedily be forgotten. His disinterestedness in forwarding the principles of that measure were conspicuous before the house, and before the country, securing to him, even from those who differed from him in reference to its operation, a ready and cordial respect; for the enactment went towards the material diminution of the powers of the master manufacturers, and Mr. Fielden was known throughout the united kingdom to be a master manufacturer himself. The whole secret of his enthusiasm as to the Ten Hours Bill was discoverable in his solicitude to ameliorate the condition of the women and children in the manufacturing districts. Instead of beholding the mothers, and wives, and sisters of the poor artizans deprived, by perpetual drudgery, of all the comforts and consolations of domesticity, he wished to open to them and to their families, generation after generation, the most golden and blessed haven from all tribulations—the haven of home. He wished to render those women and those children less beasts of burden, less hewers of wood and drawers of water, less parts of a great, stern, and iron mechanism, steeling the heart against gentleness, shutting the mind against knowledge, drying up the milk in the maternal bosom, and depriving infancy of all the charms of childhood. It was the ambition of John Fielding to break in pieces this unhumanizing system—an ambition in which Lord Ashley generously sympathized. And, thanks to the indomitable victory of truth, that ambition was working out its own realization long before death closed the eyes and put an end to the useful and benevolent exertions of Fielden. His memory will live green in the souls of the people, for his name is written in characters of light on the statute book of England."

Mr. Fielden was elected to parliament for Oldham, as a radical reformer, on the creation of the borough by the Reform Act in 1832, and he brought in with him as his associate the celebrated William Cobbett. Died May 28th, 1849.—*Gent. Mag.*

Gordon, William, Esq., was born on the 2nd of August 1800, at Fountains Hall, near Ripon, at the grammar school of which town he received the early rudiments of education. He studied medicine in London and at the university of Edinburgh. He resided at Welton, in Northumberland, as a general practitioner, for twelve years; and was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1832; took his degree as M.D. in 1841, and settled as a physician in

Hull. Since then his life has been rather a public one. He was the year before his death, president of the Hull Christian Temperance Society, and an active advocate of most of the claims put forth by the working classes.

His complaint, under which he long lingered, was ulceration of the stomach. He suffered no pain, and all his mental faculties were clear to the last moment of his life. On his death-bed he requested that he might not be buried in lead, in consequence of which his interment took place three days after his death, at the public cemetery at Hull, where he died, February 7th, 1849, aged 48.—*Gent. Mag.*

Crompton, Sir Samuel, Bart., a deputy-lieutenant of the North-riding, and formerly M.P. for Derby, was the son of Samuel Crompton, Esq., mayor of Derby in 1782 and 1788, by Sarah, daughter of Samuel Fox, Esq. of the same town.

He represented East Retford in the house of commons from 1818 till 1826, the year before that borough was disfranchised, and then was elected member for Derby, for which he sat until 1830. In 1834 he was elected without a contest for Thirsk, which he continued to represent to 1841, when he retired from parliament. In politics he was a moderate reformer: having voted for the original motion for reform of parliament, and afterwards supporting Lord Melbourne's ministry; but he was opposed to the introduction of voting by ballot, the shortening of parliaments, and other extreme liberal measures.

In 1838 he was advanced to a baronetcy; which, on his dying without male issue, has now become extinct.

Sir Samuel Crompton was a warm patron of agriculture, and had expended large sums in the improvement of his estates and tenantry. He died at his seat, Wood End, near Thirsk, Dec. 27, 1849, aged 63.—*Gent. Mag.*

Coltman, Sir Thomas, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Benchler of the Inner Temple, was the fourth son of John Coltman, Esq., of Beverley. He was admitted to Rugby school in 1796, and was thence elected, on an exhibition, to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 13th wrangler in 1803, and obtained a fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1806. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 24th May, 1808. His practice lay in the Common Law courts, and he went the Northern circuit. Though not a brilliant orator, he acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer, and was considered first-rate in black letter lore. He was appointed a King's council in Michaelmas vacation, 1830. On the 24th of February 1837 he was invested with the dignity of the coif, and upon that occasion he gave rings to the Bench and the serjeants, bearing the following motto, "Jus suum cuique." On the same day he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of

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A. D. Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Gaselee. Shortly after he received the honour of knighthood.

1800 to 1850 Sir Thomas Coltman had officiated as judge in the Central Criminal Court on Saturday the 9th July, 1849. On the Monday night following he was seized with symptoms of cholera, from which he but slightly rallied, and he expired at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, at his residence, in Hyde Park Gardens, aged 68.—*Gent. Mag.*

White, James, a contributor to a collection of poems, printed at Doncaster, in 1839. In connection with this gentleman, in the same volume, will be found, William Clarke Wimberley, George Bayldon, Stephen Wilson, and others.

Ord, John Walker, was born in the romantic town of Guisborough, in that part of the North-riding, called Cleveland, in 1812. He was fond of athletic exercises, as cricket and football. Proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was employed in the university some years in study as a physician, and was apprenticed to Doctor Knox, the eminent lecturer on anatomy, who gained a painful celebrity in the affair of Burke and Hare. He entered at this time ardently upon his medical studies, but paid a scarcely compatible attention to the muses, enjoying, at the same time, a particular intimacy with Professor Wilson, the Ettrick Shepherd, and all the literati of modern Athens. He went to London in 1834, where, full of mental energy, and dreaming of literary renown, he dashed into the arena of politics and criticism, by starting *The Metropolitan Conservative Journal*, a paper which afterwards merged in the *The Britannia*. Was brought into intercourse with Thomas Campbell, R. S. Knowles, Douglas Jerrold, the Countess of Blessington, and many eminent literati. About 1835, he published vols. i. and ii. of "England, an Historical Poem;" and in 1843, "The Bard and Minor Poems." These works indicate a vigorous and independent tone of thought and expression—a genuine susceptibility of the *furor poeticus*.

Leatham, William Henry, whose works sustain the credit, as they have added to the stock of Yorkshire poetry, was born in the town of Wakefield, in 1815. Several of his works have gone through more than one edition, and appeared in the following order:—A Traveller's Thoughts, in 1837; The Victim, 1838; Sandal in Olden Time, 1839; Henry Clifford and Margaret Percy; Siege of Grenada; and Emilia Monteiro, 1841; Strafford, a tragedy, 1842; Cromwell, a drama; also, The Widow and the Earl, a ballad of Sharlston Hall, 1843; The Batuecas, &c. 1844; Montezuma, &c. 1845. Some of the songs interspersed throughout the poems have been set to music by Mr. Phillips, of Wakefield.

Barker, William Gideon Jones, was born in 1817,—descendant of an ancient family, and sharing the blood of more than one noble line, continental as well as English, is the adopted son of the late

Rev. William Jones, M.A., Vicar of East Witton, in this county. Resident, near Leyburn, and dates his miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, from the "Banks of the Yore." His learning commenced at the village school, and was completed at the vicarage, in 1830, under the care of Mr. Jones. A Romanist in principle. He contributed to *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*. Published also,—Stanzas on the death of Mrs. McLean,—The political Rights of Roman Catholics,—Church Rates,—The Desolate One, a poem,—and is engaged on other works. His works in verse are distinguished for their elegance.

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Middleton, Joseph, was born at Grove House, near Leeds, 1818. Published in 1826, while a minor, "Alice; or Love's Triumph, a metrical Romance;" and in 1840 another volume of verse, entitled, "Hyacinth; and Lyrics." In the same year, resigning the flowery paths of poesy in favour of the thorny mazes of the law, he entered the Middle Temple; and having been called to the bar in 1843, became a member of the Northern Circuit.

Rogers, Paul, a native of Greasbrough, a village just outside the border of Wentworth Park, and now an inhabitant of Sheffield, is the author of "Poems, or Amusements in Rhyme."

Thornton, Robert, a native of Yorkshire, residing in the neighbourhood of Oswald Kirk, compiled a large volume of the most popular metrical romances of his age;—a volume which has been printed by the Camden Society.

Hobson, W. F., a native of Sheffield, takes his stand among the versifiers of Yorkshire.

Bosomworth, W. J., was born at Leeds in 1824, and is the author of "Lays, Legends, and Lyrics."

Ayre, Elizabeth Georgiana, who published at Stokesley, "Wild Flowers, or the produce of uncultivated genius."

Duward, Primogene, is the author of a volume of poems, a second edition of which appeared in 1843; and subsequently published—"Mary Tudor," an historical drama.

THE CATASTROPHE AT HOLMFIRTH.

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It is here proposed to give a statement of some of the particulars connected with one of the most dire calamities upon record—a calamity which resulted in the loss of about eighty human lives, and the destruction of property to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The cause of this melancholy disaster was the bursting of the “Biberry Reservoir,” near Holmfirth, on the 5th of February, 1852—an accident attended with such fearful results that a permanent record of them cannot but be acceptable to the public generally, and especially to residents in Yorkshire. In reference to this lamentable occurrence it may be safely affirmed, that any thing more terrific and destructive has rarely happened in England; it has consequently attracted the attention of the whole nation, and aroused the benevolent sympathies of all classes.

Shortly after the hour of midnight, when the inhabitants were locked in the embraces of sleep, unconscious of approaching danger, a mountain reservoir burst its restraining embankment, and the pent up waters, which for hours had been gathering rapidly from the streamlets, flowing into the capacious gorge, leaped at one bound from their place; with a force defying all control, pursuing their rapid and impetuous course for miles down the narrow valley, studded with factories, and clusters of houses, shops, and warehouses, and before the slumbering population were aware of their perilous position, their dwellings were razed to the foundation as completely as if a tornado had swept over them, and themselves, their families, their furniture, and other “household goods” precipitated into the destructive flood. Huge factories, with their machinery, engines, and varied contents—farm buildings, with their agricultural produce, were carried away by the torrent—horses, cattle, goats, poultry, and dogs, were hurried into one common but watery grave—and even the bodies of the sleeping dead were torn from their resting places, in church and chapel grave-yards, and borne again to the doors of the living.

The devastation in the valley of the Holme,—one of the most picturesque vallies in Yorkshire, or in England,—was perfectly appalling; and the desolation which everywhere presented itself, after the flood had swept over it, was such as to fill the beholder with dismay. No imagination can adequately portray the scenes which that ever-to-be-remembered Thursday morning exhibited. Altogether they were of the most heart-rending description. Numbers who retired to rest the night before in comfortable, nay, in opulent circumstances, in the morning found themselves homeless, and, so far as their immediate families were concerned, friendless;

and many never even saw the morning light, have perished in the overwhelming flood.

Before proceeding with the details of this truly melancholy catastrophe, it may be convenient, and will materially facilitate the reader's comprehension of the narrative, if we give some preliminary particulars respecting the valley of the Holme, its population, its trade, and the construction of the three reservoirs, more especially of the one known as the "Bilberry Reservoir," the bursting of which has caused such destruction.

The country lying south and south-west of Huddersfield presents to the eye of the spectator some of the finest mountain scenery to be found in England. This district is diversified by beautiful and extensive vallies, and slooping moor and woodlands, the latter stretching out to the borders of Derbyshire and Cheshire, and Lancashire, reaching their highest point in that immense range of hills known as "the back bone of England." These wild and precipitous hills, which are covered with heath, are broken by deep cloughs or glens, which drain the wide tracts of moorland, which extend from the summit of their ridges for miles, their beds being washed by small streamlets, which, augmented in their course by many a mountain waterfall, gradually widen at the termination of the cloughs, and become the source whence the larger streams of the vallies are supplied.

The valley of the Holme is the most extensive in the district, and runs into the country from near Huddersfield for a distance of ten miles, terminating in the highlands known as Holme Moss on the west, and Black Moss and Ramsden Edge on the south—a distance of three miles above Holmfirth. A small river, called the Holme, formed by the confluence of the Holme and Digby streamlets, which empty themselves into it near Holme Bridge, and by the Ribbleden streamlets, which drain the hills lying westward, runs down the valley, affording every facility for steam and water power. This led to the erection of mills for the manufacture of fancy woollens, which has for many years been carried on here, and has gradually grown into a trade of great importance, affording employment to a large population. The concentration of this industrial spirit in that locality soon led to an increase in the population of the district, which is now covered with some six or seven villages, and a large town called Holmfirth. Holme, the first village, which is of considerable antiquity, lies on the slope of Holme Moss, in a wild secluded nook, away almost from all human ken. About a mile lower down, and at the confluence of the Holme and Digby streamlets, is situated the small village of Holmebridge, whose beautiful little church, recently erected, stands on the left bank of the Digby streamlet. A few hundred yards lower down, and within a mile of Holmfirth, stands the village of Hinchcliffe Mill, which extends along the left bank of the river until it unites with Upper-bridge and Holmfirth, at a distance of a mile and a

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half from the confluence of the two streams. The right bank of the river to this point is dotted with factories and weaving shops. The town of Holmfirth contains a population of 2,347, and is most picturesquely situated on the banks of the river which flows through its centre, and which is crossed by three single arch bridges, having a span of from eighteen to twenty feet each. On the west it is bounded by high and precipitous cliffs, along whose ridges are observable small habitations occupied by an industrious population, and on the east by high lands which slope gradually from the valley, and which are covered with all the evidences of industrial activity. The greater portion of the town lies in the valley, and abutting on the river are several extensive woollen manufactories and dyehouses, which give to it that appearance of activity which a manufacturing town generally presents. The next is the village of Thongs Bridge, which is built on the left bank of the river Holme, where there are several large woollen factories. The river, after leaving Thongs Bridge, continues its circuitous direction down the valley, and falls into the river Colne to the north of Huddersfield. The various villages scattered over the locality contain a population of 17,000. Holmfirth is rather more than six miles from Huddersfield, from which town it is approached by a branch railway, constructed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

It will readily be conceived that the advantages which this valley presented to manufacturing skill and enterprise consisted in its water power; but as the mountain streamlets, in dry seasons, furnished a too scanty supply of water, the idea was formed of storing up the superabundant supply in wet seasons, and immense reservoirs were constructed for that purpose, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1837, the royal assent being given to it on the 8th of June in that year. The preamble of the Act recites that there are many mills, &c., situate on or near the line or course of the flowing of the waters of the Holme and Colne, and of other streams in the West-riding of Yorkshire flowing into the same; that the supply of water to such mills, &c., was very irregular, and during the summer months frequently insufficient for effectually working the wheels, engines, &c., in connection with the same; and that the irregularity and deficiency might be greatly remedied by the construction of an embankment on the Digley Brook, at Bilberry Mill, and at seven other points named: powers being thus given by the Act to construct eight reservoirs.

The commissioners to be appointed under the Act were ordered to be millowners, or owners or occupiers of falls of water in the district, of the annual value of one hundred pounds a year and upwards. Powers were given to raise, by subscription, forty thousand pounds; and the commissioners subsequently erected three reservoirs only, at a cost of seventy thousand pounds,—forty thou-

sand pounds having been raised by mortgage, being the maximum fixed by the borrowing clauses.

As a pecuniary speculation the reservoir scheme has been a total failure, the commissioners, as such, being now, and for some years past insolvent, and unable to pay even the interest on their mortgage debts. Mr. George Leather, civil engineer, prepared the plans and specifications for the construction of the reservoirs; but the works had not been efficiently executed.

The Bilberry reservoir, the bursting of the embankment of which has caused so much devastation, was situated at the head of a narrow gorge or glen, leading from the Holme valley, at Holme-bridge, to a high bluff of land called Good Bent, and was supplied by two streams flowing through the cloughs running to the north-east and south-east of Good Bent, and draining the moors of Molme Moss on the one side, and the hills running up to Saddleworth on the other, including some thousands of acres of moorland. The confluence of the streams takes place between two large hills, called Hoobrook Hill and Lum Bank, and which run parallel to each other for a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, when they open out, and form an extensive oval basin, of not less than three hundred yards diameter. The reservoir was formed by blocking up the valley below the basin, and enclosing some twelve acres of surface.

The construction of this reservoir was let to Messrs. Sharp and Sons, of Dewsbury; but in consequence of some dispute arising during the making of the embankment, as to a defect in the works, the contract was broken, and the commissioners were involved in a Chancery suit and other legal proceedings, in which a large sum of money has been spent. It was afterwards re-let to David Porter and Brothers, and by the advice of the engineer to the commissioners, a coffer-dam was sunk in the centre of the embankment, and means adopted, which it was then hoped would remedy the defect. The embankment, sixty-seven feet high, was originally constructed to retain nearly sixty feet of water in the reservoir when full, but having sunk, it was found it would not contain this depth of water by many feet. The embankment had an extensive base, and was made out of the debris of the valley, with a puddle bank of about four yards in breadth running through its centre. The inner surface was covered with stone sets. The bye-wash, or waste pit, which was a circular chimney about four yards diameter, was on the south side of the reservoir, and was sunk through the embankment near to its junction with Hoobrook hill, and communicating with a tunnel emptying itself on the lower or outer side of the embankment. Its height from the bed of the reservoir is fifty-nine feet. The outlet of the water was by an open culvert along the bed of the reservoir, communicating with the tunnel, by two patent trap doors or shuttles, situated directly parallel to each

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other at the bottom of the chimney. These traps were placed the one inside and the other outside of the east wall of the chimney, and were worked by perpendicular rods raised by a common screw on a platform at the top of the chimney. In the event of the trap doors being insufficient to convey the surplus water away during extraordinary supplies, the water, on rising to the level of the chimney or bye-wash, would meet with a source of escape presumed to be adequate to all contingencies.

At a subsequent period the embankment considerably settled in one or two places near the centre, and its surface was thus lowered below the level of the bye-wash, which was thereby rendered useless for taking away the surplus water. At the time of the accident the shuttles were found to be very ineffective, for when drawn up, scarcely any water came through, and subsequently it was found that the supply valve of one of them had been stopped up by a large stone, and further choked by an accumulation of smaller stones, peat earth, ling, and other articles, so that there was scarcely any aperture for the escape of the water.

It is calculated, that at the time when the embankment gave way, the quantity of water in the reservoir would not be less than eighty-six millions two hundred and forty-eight thousand gallons, or the enormous and fearful amount of three hundred thousand tons in weight.

The bursting of the embankment took place a little before one o'clock on the morning of the 5th of February, 1852. The moon shone brightly over the varied and romantic landscape; the streamlets, swollen by recent heavy rains, filled the river to its banks; the industrious population were recruiting their wasted energies by sleep, when all at once, in a moment, the ponderous embankment was carried away by the force and weight of the pent up waters, and desolation, ruin, and death, overspread the rich and fertile valley for miles. Trees were torn up by the roots, and hurried onward by the rush of waters, roaring with renewed fury as they swept down each successive obstruction. The death-shrieks of scores were hushed as the flood passed forwards to new scenes of destruction and death, leaving in its track, ponderous pieces of rock weighing many tons; the dead carcasses of horses, cows, goats, and other cattle; here and there broken machinery, bags of wool, carding machines, dye-pans, steam engine boilers, timber, spars, looms, furniture, and every variety of wreck.

It would seem as if the whole body of accumulated waters had tumbled down the valley together, sweeping all before them, throwing a four story mill down like a thing of nought, tossing steam-engine boilers about like feathers, and carrying death and destruction in their progress. In consequence of the narrowness between the mountain bluffs on either side, a vast volume of water was kept together, which spent its force upon Holmfirth, where the mass of houses, shops, mills, warehouses, and other buildings were

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expected to present a formidable barrier to its further progress. The check, however, was but momentary, for the flood with the mass of floating wreck which it carried in its bosom, shot through buildings, gutting some, and tumbling down others, until it found a further outlet, and passed on doing more or less damage lower down the valley at Thongs Bridge, Honley, and Armitage Bridge. After passing the place last mentioned, the flood got more into the open country, spreading itself out in the fields and swelling the rivers down below Huddersfield.

The scene which presented itself in Holmfirth, when the water was at its height, is described as being fearfully alarming. The Rev. James Everett, author of "The Village Blacksmith," and other works, who had been preaching in the Town Hall, at Holmfirth, and at Hinchcliffe Mills, on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, to crowded congregations, among whom were several of the poor sufferers, who heard the gospel for the last time, gives the following description to a friend: "Previously to the bursting of the reservoir, a quantity of rain had fallen; and on the Wednesday especially, it rained, more or less, the whole of the day. The wind was high, and the rain continued till I retired, at a late hour, to rest. Sometime between one and two o'clock in the morning, I was awoken by a roaring noise. At first, I concluded it to be the wind, under whose sound, together with the pattering rain, I had been lulled to repose. I listened; but as there was no cessation—nothing like one sudden gust succeeding another—I next concluded, that some of the men, employed in the mills, or on the railway, were letting off the steam from some of the engines. This conjecture, however, was as unsatisfactory as the former. It bore to my ear "the sound of many waters." Just at the moment I started from my bed, my kind host, Mr. John Brooke, was hurrying up stairs towards my bed-chamber, to rouse me, announcing the tidings—that one of the large reservoirs had burst from its embankment, and was sweeping all before it. We were at the chamber door just about the same moment, and rushing towards the landing of the stairs, at the top of which a window opened to the natural channel of the stream, I was at once presented with the appalling scene,—the mighty torrent sweeping past the house, which, in all probability would have been jeopardized, had not a couple of mills, and a reservoir, the latter of which was carried away, broken the force of the flood, and given the deeper part of its rolling waters a slight inclination to the opposite bank. The house adjoined the mills, the lower part of both of which were under water, and the damage sustained by the owner of one of them amounted to £875. The scene was terrific; and the more so, as the moon—though at the full—was overcast,—allowing the different objects to be seen only through the haze; sometimes crowded, then in succession,—many of them black—appearing and disappearing—but whether bales of cloth, human bodies, cattle, household

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utensils, boilers, machinery, or what else, could not be ascertained, till the waters receded, and the morning threw its light upon the wreck left behind. Several of the bodies were found soon after. I saw seven of them stretched out in the Crown Inn. Volumes might be written on the details and incidents connected with the catastrophe, and many months will pass away, before the survivors, who have been thrown out of employment, will be able again to reap the reward of honest industry."

It may be further remarked, that loud above the roar and rush of waters was heard, in different directions, the shrieks of the drowning, which were echoed from all parts of the town, with a pathos and vehemence that pierced the hearts of all observers. One man is mentioned as being borne along the rapid current, from Victoria mill over Victoria bridge upon a piece of wood, whose shrieks rent the air, whilst around him were observed the violent struggles of men and women buffetting with the current and the wreck for life. The horrors of this scene were only relieved by the excitement caused in the minds of the bystanders in the escape of their friends and neighbours; many of whom were observed running along the hill sides with no other covering on them than their night dresses.

A few hundred yards below the reservoir stood a small building, two stories high, called Bilberry Mill. It was in the occupation of Joseph Broadhead, and used as a scribbling and dressing mill; which was built on one side, and rather out of the direct course of the torrent, as it rolled on in its leviathan proportions down the valley. The end of the mill was caught by the sudden swell, and about ten feet in length and its gable were washed down the valley. A man at this mill stated that he had witnessed the overflow of the embankment when the ordinary channel out of the reservoir had become too small for the outpouring—that the water had rolled over the embankment until a large breadth and depth had been washed away, and then the puddle bank and the inner lining of the reservoir, to the depth of fifty feet, gave way in one immense body, and down went masses of rock weighing many tons, and every thing else that offered the slightest obstacle to its onward course.

A little further down the valley, and on the same side as Bilberry mill, stood Digley Upper mill, lately occupied by Mr. John Furniss, woollen manufacturer, whose affairs were in the hands of the Leeds bankruptcy court. The building was a block of stone work, consisting of a factory, a large house, farm buildings, and outhouses. The end of the mill was washed away, a quantity of machinery, and a large amount of property in the shape of pieces, warps, &c., destroyed, and the gable end of the house, which was comparatively new, and the whole of the farm buildings swept away. In the latter were twelve tons of hay, three cows, a horse, and several head of poultry, which were all carried down the stream

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In the house were Mrs. Furniss and her two children; and in bed in one of the chambers, were two messengers from the bankruptcy court. They were alarmed at the rapid rise of the water about half-past twelve o'clock, and left the house; one of the messengers had barely time to put his clothes on, and get to the rising ground before the final burst of the reservoir took place. He had to wade up to the middle in water before he could gain the mountain side. Mrs. Furniss describes the bursting of the bank as the rising of an immense sheet of mist, accompanied by a sound like reverberating thunder. The miller employed at this factory had been confined to his bed for several weeks, and he with his family remained in the house at one end of the mill until the following day, when he was taken away.

A short distance below Mr. Furniss's premises stood Digley Mill property, which consisted of a large building sixty yards square, four stories high, built of stone; a weaving shed, containing thirty-four looms and other machinery; two dwelling houses, seven cottages, farm and other outbuildings, making altogether a small town. Adjacent to it, in the valley and on the hill side, were several fields of rich and fertile land; the whole forming a secluded but compact estate, valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds. In one of the houses, built on the river side, resided Mrs. Hirst, widow of the late George Hirst; and in the other dwelling-house resided Henry Beardsall, her son-in-law. The cottages were occupied by the work people. The factory, which was filled with machinery and cloth, was driven by a steam engine and water wheel, and crossed the valley in a position to receive the flood in all its force as it dashed between the rocks on either hand. The buildings formed a mass of solid stone work; but the torrent swept it away like a straw, carrying its ponderous machinery down the valley, and tossed its boilers about with the greatest ease. The engine was carried from its place, and became embedded in the mud lower down the valley. The house built on the hill side still stands, but the cottages and all the other buildings are gone, except a tall engine chimney. With the buildings were swept away four cows, and a valuable horse. Fortunately no lives were lost, the families having removed only just before the embankment of the reservoir gave way; some friends having become alarmed for their safety, induced them to leave their houses. The rumours which induced the persons at Digley to remove were current in Holmfirth the same evening, but unfortunately the inhabitants, from often having heard similar reports before, disregarded them, and retired to rest, hoping that all would be well. Mrs. Hirst had fifty pounds, principally in old gold and silver coins, in the house at the time.

Bank End mill is the next building in the valley. Its gable end, and one window from the top to the bottom of the building, was

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washed away. It was completely gutted in the lower rooms, and the machinery in the upper stories was thrown together in heaps. The dyehouse and stove, about twenty yards long, were completely cleared away, leaving nothing of them standing above the ground. This property belonged to John Roebuck, whose loss has been estimated at from two to three thousand pounds.

The valley here widens, until it reaches Holme Bridge, a small village, composed of a few hundred inhabitants. The stream here is crossed by a bridge of one arch, about forty yards on one side of which stands Holme Bridge, in the centre of a grave-yard; and about the same distance on the other side stand a toll-gate and a number of dwellings. The foundations of the bridge were washed completely bare, and the stream flowing from the Bilberry reservoir for some weeks passed through a large opening washed away in the road on the outside of the bridge, which was about ten yards wide, ten feet deep, and had to be crossed by a plank. The wall surrounding the church had been washed away by the torrent, and the few trees planted in the yard were uprooted and had gone down the stream. The interior of the church and the grave-yard presented a melancholy spectacle. Inside the church the water had risen about five feet. The floor was torn up—the pews had been floating, and the floor was covered with sand and mud several inches thick. In the centre of the aisle was laid the body of a goat which had been washed from upper Digley mill, and within a few feet of it, resting on the seat of one of the pews, lay the coffin and remains of a full grown man. Both these relics, with others not found, had been washed up from their graves by the whirlpools formed by the current, as it passed over the churchyard.

The road and fields from the reservoir downwards to this point were almost covered with huge masses of stone and other loose substances, of which the bank of the reservoir had been formed.

Down to this point, no human life appears to have been lost; but a little lower down, at the village of Hinchliffe Mill, the loss of life was very great. This village is on the left bank of the river, and consists principally of cottage houses. The factory, which gives its name to the village, is a large building five stories high, built on the opposite side of the river, and which is still standing, though the water has passed its first and second floor, and done great damage to the machinery. The mill was for some time blocked up to the windows in the second story with huge pieces of timber, broken machinery, and wreck of various descriptions, which the torrent brought down from the mills above. On the village side of the river, six dwellings, which formed "Water Street," were swept down, and hurled forward with the flood, and all the inmates—(forty-two in number)—perished, except seven.

The houses in this neighbourhood not washed down were, in some cases, flooded into the chambers; and in one of them—

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the endmost left standing—were sixteen individuals, who saved their lives by getting on an adjoining roof. In the adjoining houses, which are known by a different name, five persons perished from the houses being filled with water, making just forty lives lost in this locality, being about one half of the whole number who perished. Of the five persons who perished in the houses above Hinchcliffe, three were drowned in one house, viz: James Booth, his wife, and a lodger. In the same pile of buildings, the wife of Joseph Brook, (who was endeavouring to save herself and child,) was drowned with her infant in her arms.

The following is a list of the occupants of the houses that were swept down at Hinchcliffe Mill. The first house was occupied by Miss Marsden and three others; the second by Joseph Dodd, his wife and children; the third by Jonathan Crosland, and seven others; the fourth by James Metternick, and nine others; the fifth by Joshua Earnshaw, his little girl, and two sons; and the sixth by John Charlesworth, and nine others.

The country grows wider below the last-mentioned place, and in the centre of a wide valley stands Bottom's mill. From the open country here offered to the stream, this factory, which is a very large one, sustained comparatively little damage.

After leaving Bottom's mill, the torrent assailed the machine shops and works of Pogson and Company; proceeding thence to Harpin's Victoria woollen mill, doing great damage. Machinery was broken; outhouses and cottages carried away, and much other property destroyed. At the time of the calamity, twenty persons were in these cottages, and were only rescued by a communication being opened up through the walls with the end house, which was rather higher up away from the flood. Here, in one chamber, the poor creatures were huddled together, expecting momentary death, when at last the water abated sufficiently to allow of their being removed, which was scarcely effected before the house fell.

Within a short distance of Victoria mill stands Dyson's mill, which was occupied by Mr. Sandford; in the yard of which mill Mr. Sandford resided. His house was swept away, and with it himself, his two children, and servant. The factory sustained very serious damage both in its walls and machinery. Mr. Sandford was a person of considerable property, and is said to have had three or four thousand pounds in the house at that time. However this may be, it is known that he had just before been in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate at Penistone, and that he had only that very week given instructions to a sharebroker at Huddersfield to buy for him a large amount of London and North Western railway stock. His life was also insured for a large sum. The bodies of Mr. Sandford's two daughters and his housekeeper were found a few days after the flood; but the body of Mr. Sandford was not found until the 20th of February. His friends wished

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to find the body in order to prove his death, without which they would not have been entitled to receive the amount secured by his policy of insurance. A reward of ten pounds was therefore in the first instance offered for the recovery of the body, which sum was afterwards increased to one hundred pounds.

For two or three days preceding the 20th of February, there had been a sharp dry frost, which had lessened the streams and rendered the water much clearer; about nine o'clock in the morning a cartman, while passing over Thong's bridge, observed something in the goit of the mill which he passed by, merely mentioning to a boy, who mistook it for some bacon, but as he could not draw it out, he went to John Crosland, while a companion of his went for his father, Hiram Earnshaw, both in the employment of Godfrey Mellor. The men went into the stream, and on removing a portion of the mud which surrounded the body, they at once identified it to be Mr. Jonathan Sandford. The body was deeply embedded in the mud, as though it had been puddled in, and occupied fully half an hour before it could be released from its position. On being taken out of the water, it was found to be dressed in a flannel shirt, linen shirt, with a stock round the neck.

Procklington, or Farrar's upper mill is the next, the large dye-house of which was completely destroyed, with its huge pans and fixtures. The damage is estimated at two to three thousand pounds; and one of the boilers weighing six tons, was carried by the water to Berry Brow, a distance of three miles. These were the property of Mr. John Farrar. The factory known as the Lower Mill, situate a little below, was built across the stream; but the torrent of water rushed onward and carried the greater portion of the factory along with it, leaving only the two ends standing. The mill was filled with valuable machinery and woollen material, and was the property of Mr. Hobson Farrar. In the factory yard two children were drowned, and a little further down a third child was discovered dead.

At the George Inn, near this place, nine bodies, principally recovered from the stream, were laid. Amongst them were Jonathan Crossland and his son, a young man, the latter of whom had been taken out at upper mill, where he had been so tightly wedged into the wall that two men had hard work to drag him out.

Between Mr. Farrar's dyehouse and Holmfirth is a place called Scar Fold, where a man, his wife, and two children resided. When the water burst into the house, they were all in bed, and his wife and two children were drowned; but the husband was awoken by hearing a loud crack, and immediately the water rushed into his house, burst open the staircase door, and floated him up into the room above; here he contrived to get upon the breast beam of his loom, where he narrowly escaped death, but fortunately the water did not quite reach the ceiling. Here he remained until the flood had subsided.

At Holmfirth, hundreds of dwellings were inundated, some of them were filled to the top story, compelling the inmates to escape through, and get upon the roof for safety; indeed the houses were thoroughly gutted. The shops were principally situate at the lowest point of the village, near to the bridge, and the stocks of most of them were destroyed. The upper bridge was dismantled and overflowed; and Hallowgate, a long street, suffered severely from the flood. The bed of the river was completely choked up, and the current diverted from its usual course. Happily no lives were lost; but the most heart-rending scenes occurred to the inhabitants of some of the houses on the opposite side of the street, the foundations of which are now washed by the river.

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On the left hand side of what the day previous was a narrow street, stood the toll-bar house kept by S. Greenwood, who with his wife and child, were swept away. He was seen to come out of the house with a lighted candle in his hand; returned into the house, closed the door after him, and in a moment or two not a vestige of the house could be seen. Lower down, on the same side of the street, was an extensive warehouse, occupied by Messrs. Crawshaw, curriers, which was swept away, as also a cottage, in which a man with his wife and child, perished. A cottage adjoining these premises met a similar fate. It was occupied by a labouring man, with whom lived his son-in-law and daughter with their child. The three latter were drowned; while a remarkable deliverance awaited the old man; who was driven by the force of the current into Victoria-square, on the opposite side, a little lower down the street. He was seen floating on the water by a person, who at once stretched out a pole to the drowning man, and rescued him from almost certain death.

At Rochet, Mr. James Lee, tailor, perished, and the only wonder is that the house did not come down. Lee and his grandson Job, were down stairs at the time making some black clothes for a funeral. The flood burst open the door, and the old man, unable to help himself, was drowned. Job managed to swim about the house, and fortunately his cries were heard by a man and his wife, who lodged in the house, and were asleep upstairs; they immediately ran to his assistance, but found themselves unable to open the chamber door; with their feet, however, they managed to force out one of the panels, and through a small aperture of only five inch square, pulled Job by the head and shoulders.

The Holmfirth mill sustained very serious damage. On the opposite side stood the Wesleyan chapel, with part of the graveyard washed away. Although the chapel stood very firm, the earth was washed away to the depth of several feet very near one corner. The chapel was flooded to within a foot of the tops of the pews. The preachers' houses were elevated a few yards higher up, but the cellars were filled, and, terror-stricken by the awful calamity, the Rev. B. Firth, and the Rev. T. Garbutt, with their wives and

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children, ran out of their houses in their night dresses, and sought shelter on the hill side. Several strange sights were presented in the grave-yard, and perhaps the most singular was that occasioned by the whirling flood having scooped out the slumbering occupant of one of the graves, leaving a yawning gulph. To the left, were some extensive blue dye works, the destruction of these premises was most complete. A little above the mill, and between that building and a stable, stood two small cottages; one occupied by Sidney Hartley and his family, and the other by Richard Shackleton and his family. Both these families, with the exception of three, were swept away with the cottages.

Victoria Bridge was dismantled. On the right hand side, over the bridge, was a new row of shops, built in the modern style, every one of which was flooded. The loss sustained by the various occupants was great.

Several of the houses lower down the stream were injured, but not to any considerable extent. The gas works suffered damage by some of the mains being washed up; and the county bridge, leading to the railway station, was greatly damaged, and the battlements destroyed.

After leaving Holmfirth, the Holme runs parallel with, and at a short distance from, the Huddersfield and Holmfirth road. The fields immediately beyond the bridge were strewn with wood, hay, and other articles. At Mytholm Bridge mill, the dyehouse suffered severely, fulling stocks were injured, and the machinery broken.

At Smithy-place, (a hamlet about two miles north east of Holmfirth) the water rose to a fearful height, and but for alarms which were made, the loss of life must have been great. Whole families had to leave their beds and betake themselves out of the way of the flood, with no other covering than what they slept in; and the shrieks and cries of children to their parents and parents for their children, were heart-rending in the extreme. The damage done to the mill, to the bridge, and to several cottages in this place was great.

From Honley to Armitage-bridge, the wreck was fearful, the front and back walls of St. Paul's church, at the latter place, being completely destroyed. Two children were found dead above the Golden Fleece Inn, one of them on the water side, and the other had been washed into a tree near the place. They were both conveyed to the Golden Fleece Inn, Park-gate. A woman was found dead and naked in a field near Armitage Fold.

There was much injury done by the flood to the mill belonging to Messrs. J. and T. C. Wrigley, Dungeon, situate a little south of Lockwood viaducts. The flags of the floors in the lower rooms of the mill were removed out of their places; thirty bags of wool were flooded from the premises, along with a large quantity of copins, waste, and other goods; upwards of one hundred pieces of cloth

were damaged, and part of the strong iron tentering broken down, and a valuable machine completely destroyed.

Beyond this part there was some slight damage done, but which it is not necessary to detail. The total loss of property was estimated at £250,000, but the actual damage sustained could scarcely be ascertained.

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As may easily be imagined, amidst such a fearful crash, suddenly coming upon a large population at the dead of night, there were many miraculous and hair-breadth escapes, from which we select the following:—Mr. Beardsall had become somewhat alarmed at the rapid rise in the reservoir, and began to fear that the embankment would not be able to resist the immense pressure of the water. He accordingly determined to make an examination of it, the last thing before retiring to rest on Wednesday night, and for this purpose walked up the valley to the top of the embankment, taking his stand on the side opposite the funnel. The moon shone clear, so that an inspection could easily be made. As he stood on the top of this embankment, at an elevation of sixty feet, he saw the water roll over its topmost height, and while he gazed the embankment gave way in a mass, and was burst away at a distance of not more than two or three feet from the place where he stood. In this fearful position his thoughts reverted to the danger of his family and the family of his mother-in-law, all the members of which he had left only a short time previous in their houses at Digley. It occurred to him that he might outrun the flood, and started off at full speed down the valley, intending to give the alarm to his family and friends, keeping in his route to the left of the bed of the water-course. On mounting a wall which he had to cross, the torrent of water spread out into the valley, and levelled the wall the moment he placed himself upon it, for the length of fifty feet, the swell of the water extending toward him. Finding himself in this imminent peril, he made for the high ground, and only reached the hill side in time to see the mill, houses, and other premises at Digley carried away by the resistless torrent, and for aught he knew the whole of his relatives and domestics with them. This must have been a moment of intense agony, as he thought upon the fate of his family and friends, but to his infinite amazement and delight, the next minute his friends and domestics surrounded him on the hill side. What a moment of ecstasy and joy must that have been to find himself again in the presence of those who only the instant before he felt assured had been swept away with the resistless flood. How had they escaped? was a question which he might well ask, and which was promptly answered. During the absence of Mr. Beardsall, Mr. Edward Barber, a nephew of Mrs. Hirst's, who resided at Holme Bank, about half a mile from Digley, whose family had become alarmed for the safety of their friends, had been sent by his father to get them out of the valley. He arrived during the absence of Mr. Beardsall at the

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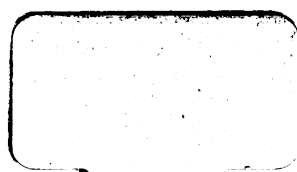
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reservoir, and insisted upon every one leaving the houses; and through this providential interference, the lives of these two families, and also of the families of the cottagers, were saved, with some of the furniture in the lower rooms of the houses. Mr. Barber wished to remove the books belonging to the establishment, but Mrs. Hirst, who left the house with great reluctance, refused to tell him where they were, intimating that they were "safe enough."

Handsome subscriptions were raised for the sufferers in various parts of the country. The Queen sent a donation of £100, Prince Albert one of £50, and the Duchess of Kent one of £50. Altogether a very large sum was raised, amounting to nearly seventy thousand pounds.







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